THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,223. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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PERSONAL.

A BEAUTIFUL BABE FOR ADOPTION. 120 GREENE street.

CHARLES, BROADWAY.—HE IS STILL ABOUT; HAVE found out why; all is well; no harm. CHARLES.

LEFT HOME FRIDAY EVENING ABOUT SEVEN o'clock, while in a fit of insanity, Mr. David Stern, of 59 Rivington street, and has not been heard of since. He is about 42 years old, dark complexioned, has black hair and whiskers, slightly gray, and walks stoop shouldered. Any information of him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded at the above mentioned place. B. STERN.

NOTICE TO WILLIAM DALTON (SON OF MICHAEL Dalton, late of Galden, county Tipperary, Ireland, deceased), formerly of Sagman, State of Michigan, America.—Whereas, notices appeared as follows (directed by mistake to the said William Dalton, as son of Edward Dalton), in the New York Herald newspaper on 1st and 2d January, 187-, and in the Philadelphia public Ledger newspaper on 1st and 3d of said month of January, if said William Dalton communicates with John Edward Dalton, administrator of said deceased to the case of James Dwyer, his solicitor, No. 22 Wellington Quay, Dublin, Ireland, he will hear something to his advantage.

SAM—I WAS SICK; WILL EXPLAIN WHEN I SEE you, the 9th, same time. MATTIE.

THE TWO LADIES WHO AGREED TO MEET TWO gentlemen on Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street on Saturday evening, 7 o'clock, if still desirous please address WILLIAM BURR, Brooklyn.

WILL SOPHIE FETZER LEAVE HER ADDRESS AT room 54 Albemarle Hotel?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 24.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—AN election for officers and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF Master Masons, held February 3, 1870, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty st, it was resolved that on and after Feb. 7 we will pay to stonemasons and bricklayers $4 per day, also to laborers $2 25 per day, ten hours constituting a day's work. MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary. D. C. WEEKS, Chairman pro tem.

A.—A.—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER. Tested by sixty-eight years of constant trial, is the only article that will positively cause a new growth of hair. Let the bald and thin haired try it and be convinced. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE STORAGE AND Express establishment, 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.—Elegant dry and safe rooms and stores for furniture and pianos.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 183—FEBRUARY 5, 1870.
14, 35, 66, 6, 83, 1, 20, 50, 62, 23, 75, 29, 8.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 184—FEBRUARY 5, 1870.
67, 22, 51, 70, 60, 2, 20, 56, 19, 26, 76, 63, 32.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 159—FEBRUARY 5, 1870.
73, 11, 43, 3, 26, 67, 71, 58, 33, 27, 51, 76, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 160—FEBRUARY 5, 1870.
6, 15, 76, 15, 60, 10, 23, 27, 49, 46, 33, 35, 21.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 59—Saturday Morning, February 5, 1870.
11, 6, 3, 17, 45, 26, 2, 15, 56, 71, 73, 13, 49.
Distribution No. 60—Saturday Evening, February 5, 1870.
14, 4, 16, 2, 57, 17, 19, 64, 24, 59, 32, 26, 37.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALized Lotteries. A. BULL & CO., 77 Nassau street, rear office.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 3, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
W. H. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION—FOR THE relief and cure of the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian philanthropy. Essays on the "Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age," in relation to marriage and social evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1870.
ORDERED.
That all applications for special license to transport by vehicles bonded goods in this collection district must be made and filed with General Agent of Cartage, at room 28, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th of this month.
Each application must be accompanied by the names of the bondsman and applicant, the firm name for which the license is asked, the character of the articles imported by the firm and the district in which the firm does business. Any and all further information may be had at the office above mentioned. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 8, 1870, from 12 to 2 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY THAT INSURED the life of Mr. Joseph A. Paias, who died recently at Havana, Island of Cuba, will hear something to their great advantage by addressing J. RORO, 339 First avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in exact representation of all the rich colored marble of the world; elegant patterns of black marble, finest quality, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 53 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell a few weeks more Marble Mantels, Head Stones, &c., below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

A.—COLT'S REFINISHED ARMY AND NAVY REvolvers, Sharp's Starr's, Ballard's and Wesson's Carbines for sale, cheap. GODFREY BROS., 279 Greenwich street.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER RHEIN, A FRESH invoice of Canaries and other Song Birds. CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Oblan, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 113 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A GREAT OFFER.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will offer at their down town repository this week, to pay advances and storage,
Three leather top Buggies, from $140 to $160.
Two do., city built, from $225 to $250.
Two Pony Phaetons, two light Germantown Rockaways and one elegant Coupe Rockaway.
Also,
Several elegant sets single and double Harness, several Portland Sleighs, with Bells, Blankets, Robes, &c., all at a great reduction in price, at 58 Liberty street. 58 Liberty street.

A SMALL BAY MARE FOR SALE.—IS A GOOD, faithful worker and a good roadster; also light Truck, suitable for carpenter or sashmaker. Apply in the feed store 132 West Twenty-fifth street.

A VALUABLE FAMILY PONY, 6 YEARS.—CAN BE used by a lady; one low priced Horse; one good farm Mare, tender forward; must sell. 468 Pearl street.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST from Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several well matched Teams, and a good saddle Pony. 19 Vestry st.

A.—COUPE, CLARENCE, PHAETON; SECOND HAND Landaulettes, Coupes, Clarences, Landaus; Ham's patent circular Clarence front family Carriage; astounding low prices; closing winter stock. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SECOND HAND COACH, SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, Coupe Rockaway, Phaeton, top and no top Buggy; assortment new Carriages and Harness, pair of Horses. Now is the time to buy cheap. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A.—BREWSTER (OF BROOME STREET) TOP AND open road Wagons; also a large assortment of Park and Pony Phaetons, Jaggers, Rockaways, Coupes, Clarences, six seat Phaeton, top, business and Express Wagons; Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleighs, &c., at low prices, at Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A COUPE FOR SALE—SECOND HAND, WITH POLE and Shafts; very neat and modern style, with front seat for children; will be sold for $750; cost double. Apply at UNDERHILL'S Stables, 52 Lafayette place.

A SWELL FRONT COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR sale, low—By BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street). 84 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, IN SPLENDID condition, as good as new, for sale, by BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street), 84 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE OR exchange—200, all styles, new and second hand, twenty per cent less than New York prices, at manufactory and stables of H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 5 years old, of fine style and action; kind, sound and gentle; well adapted for a coupe or carriage; price arbitrary $600; sold only for want of use. Can be seen at private stable, 65 Madison avenue, before 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, SUITAble for grocer or baker. Apply at No. 297 Washington street.

FOR SALE.—$800 WILL BUY A TEAM OF CROSS matched Horses, Carriage and Harness, all complete; sold only for want of use. Apply at No. 33 Hamilton avenue, in the livery stable, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD PONIES; TWO GOOD EXpress Wagons, Harness, nearly new; ponies 14 to 15 hands, sound, kind; big bargain. 82 Seventh avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD; ALSO one brown Horse, fit for cart, truck, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 541 Canal st.

FOR SALE—25 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, JUST from the West, from 5 to 8 years old and from 15 to 17 hands high; warranted sound and kind; a good trial given. 26 Mercer street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK OF A FIRST CLASS Livery Stable, consisting of new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Bretts and Phaetons, top and no top Wagons and Harnesses, for want of further use. Apply at 142 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD STABLE, WITH FIVE OR SIX stalls and carriage room, west of Broadway and below Tenth street. HOWARD, SANGER & CO., 105 and 107 Chambers street.

4 EXPRESS WAGONS CHEAP—PRICES $75, $80, $100, $150; also five handsome piano box road Wagons, two with tops; three sets Harness; one Sleigh; all cheap. 129 East Sixteenth street.

$55—BAY HORSE; BAY MARE, $75; LARGE HORSE $110; fine Team, mare and horse, $250; 7 to 9 years, 15 to 16 hands. 731 Washington street, corner Bank, grocery.

$110.—SORREL HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15½ HANDS; bay, 5 years, $130; chestnut, 6 years, can show 2:50, $260; all sound, kind and fine drivers. 241 West Thirty-first street, in the rear.

$300—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS; $160, black Horse, 16 hands, 8 years; $120, bay Mare 15 hands, 7 years; sold for want of use. 73 Vandam street near Hudson.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ONE-eighth or one-quarter of schooner Isle of Pines; first sixteenth or the whole of schooner Frances French, and one-sixteenth of schooner Ann E. Baker. Apply to BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS, Administrator, 466 Grand street, New York, or Messrs. HAINES & HALLOCK, 128 Hudson street, Jersey City.

LIGHTER FOR SALE—CARRIES 90 TONS; SAILS new last September; also Tank Boat for carrying oil in bulk; also two locomotive Boilers, about 70 horse power each, and propeller Engine, 28x28. DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Mangin street.

FOR SALE.

AN ESTABLISHED STATIONERY AND NEWS Depot, with fixtures and a large paper route, near the Post office; doing a good business; reasons given for selling. Address box 305 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT A sacrifice; located on Eighth avenue; it must be sold. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A PAINT AND PAPER HANGing Store; also Bakeries, Restaurants, Confectioneries, Liquor Stores, Drug Stores, Billiard Saloons, Broadway Oyster Saloons, Cigar and Sample Rooms, Butter Stands, Fruit Stands, Meat Markets, Groceries, Country Hotels. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS WINE AND LUNCH ROOM IN A good business location for sale; sickness the only cause of selling. TRAVER & E-LER, 58 Liberty street.

A RARE CHANCE—A DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT, with oyster, lunch and cigar stand and drinking bar, for sale; long lease and very low rent; this is a fine opportunity, seldom offered, to step into a profitable cash day business. Inquire for three days at No. 9 Broad street. C. DEXTER.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A CROCKERY, GLASS AND Toy Store; rent low; will be sold cheap as the owner wants to go West. Apply at 776 Ninth avenue until sold.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOTELS in this State, short distance from the city, railroad and steamboat, beautifully located, splendid garden, choice fruit and lawn, thirty-four bedrooms, gas throughout the house, billiard room and a splendid bar room doing a good business, hacking attached to the hotel. This is one of the best chances that seldom offers. Terms made known at Fifteenth Ward Hotel, corner Ninth street and Sixth avenue, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR Europe, a finely fitted up Lager Beer, Wine and Liquor Room. Inquire at 265 Eighth avenue, west of the Grand Opera House.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE. APPLY AT 678 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—$10,000. THE FINEST RESTAURANT IN New York, clearing $250 every week. Inquire at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street. No night work.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH Good Will, of a first class Shoe Store. Inquire in the store 668 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS (PAYS WELL), with large Store and House, on one of the best leading avenues; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply at 109 Fourth avenue, second floor.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE, TO be sold at a great sacrifice. Reason given by calling at premises 369 Grand street.

MUSIC STORE FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHment, on the east side, with Stock and Fixtures, Publishing Plates, Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments, &c. Address MUSIC STORE, station B, New York.

FOR SALE.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY, PRICE $250—AN OYSTER Saloon, with bar, to foreclose a mortgage. Apply from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at the place, 47 Chatham street.

MARBLE FRONT SODA FOUNTAIN.—INQUIRE AT 63½ First street. J. KLEIN.

MACHINERY.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S, CORNER OF DOVER and Water streets.—Portable and stationary Engines, Pumps, Boilers, Tanks, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Wood Planing and Matching Machines at second hand.

AT CHARLES PLACE & CO.'S, 60 VESEY STREET, New York, a large assortment of Iron and Wood working Machinery, second hand.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CHILLIAN ROLLERS, ALL complete; also a Galvanizing Kettle, 8 feet long, 3½ feet deep, 2 feet wide; also a Steam double-riveted Tank, capacity 1,000 gallons. Apply at 24 Mangin street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND STEAM HOISTING Apparatus, for store purposes, including engine, boiler, &c., made by Otis Brothers & Co.; not long used and in good order. Can be seen at 87 and 89 Beekman street. Apply to GEORGE S. CARY, 105 and 107 Chambers street.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.
Machines and materials for making, bottling, cooling and dispensing soda water and syrups. Illustrated and priced catalogue sent on application. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, between 26th and 27th streets, New York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
SPECIE PAYMENTS.
GOODS FOR
CURRENCY
AT LESS THAN
GOLD COST.
All linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c.
Fine hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., up.
Lots of Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 11c.
Fine hemmed Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12½c.
Needlework Handkerchiefs, 10c., 18c., 25c. up.
Fine lace Handkerchiefs, 25c., 31c., 50c., 60c.
Gents' Handkerchiefs, 12c., 20c., 23c., 25c. up.
Colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
GREAT RUSH
FOR
BARGAINS.
Rich Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. yard.
Wide Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
Fancy Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
Feather edge Satin Ribbons, 53c. piece.
Rich Roman silk Ties, 25c. up.
Rich silk Ties, 10c., 15c. and 25c.
Flowers and Feathers closing out.
SOMEBODY BADLY HURT.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
Silk, cotton and worsted Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 10c. and 25c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 50c. and 75c. piece.
Wide Velvets, $1 piece.
Velveteens and Plushes, 40c. yard up.
Satins and Velvets closing out.
Silk Trimmings, 25c. to $1 piece.
Silk Fringes, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. yard.
Silk Gimps and Braids, 25c. piece.
DEADERS THINK
KINZEY
IS SELLING
GOODS
TOO LOW.
Gents' Opera Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 50c., 60c., 75c. pair.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 25c., 40c., 50c. pair.
Ladies' two-button Kids, 50c. pair.
Misses' Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
The Alexandra Kid Gloves, 95c.
Fancy Cashmere Hose, 15c., 20c., 25c.
English Merino Hose, 25c. pair.
Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c.
TREMENDOUS RUSH.
HUNDREDS
UNABLE TO GET
WAITED UPON.
Best Sewing Silks, 1c. spool.
Best Sewing Silks, 1c. skein.
Spool Cottons, full lengths, 1c. spool.
Best 200-yard Spool Cottons, 3c. spool.
Helix Needles, patent wrappers, 5c. paper.
Hair Nets, 2c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c.
Skirt Braids, closing at 3c. piece.
Best Crochet Cottons, 5c. spool.
Fancy Worsted Braids, 3c. piece.
Agate Buttons, 5c. for 12 dozen.
Best 100 yard Machine Silk, 10c.
Best 50 yard Machine Silk, 5c.
Wide 36 yard Alpaca Braids, 55c. piece.
Very finest Alpaca Braids, 8c. piece.
Best Alpaca Braids, 36 yards, 40c. piece.
German Shell Bracelets, 6c. pair.
Best Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Ivory Handle Tooth Brushes, 6c., 10c.
Ivory Handle Nail Brushes, 10c.
Morocco and Leather Belts, 5c. each.
Rolls of fine White Twilled Tapes, 3c.
Buttons of every kind, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
Sets of Jet Jewelry, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
Pearl and Fancy Sleeve Buttons, 10c. pair.
Fancy Necklaces, Ornaments and Combs.
THE GREATEST SENSATION
OF THE SEASON.
VISIT KINZEY'S,
645 BROADWAY.
Muslin Insertions, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
Muslin Edgings, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., yard.
Hamburg Edgings, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
Worked Double Dimity Bands, 15c.
Worked Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, set.
Worked Chemisettes, 37½c., 50c., 60c., 65c.
Job Lot of Linen Collars, 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
Needlework Collars, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
Wide Laces and Edgings, 25c., piece.
Lots of Ruffings, 25c. piece.
Fancy Laces and Muslins, 15c. to 25c. yard.
OPENING TWO CASES
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS 10c. OUNCE.
AUCTION LOTS ON LOWER FLOOR IN WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, VERY LOW.
WM. KINZEY, 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER STREET.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS FOR BALLS AND REceptions; also a handsome assortment of Dress Bonnets, at very low prices. C. DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	Housefurnishing Goods,	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
	EVERYTHING ELSE,	
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small Wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery	MACY
	at popular prices	

Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, New York.

TO LADIES.—DRESSMAKING FASHIONABLY DONE. Ladies at hotels can have their work done with despatch. Ball Dresses a specialty. Mrs. A. GUEST, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Albert Rich and Jacob Rothschild, under the firm name of Rich & Rothschild, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Albert Rich at the same premises, 303 Sixth avenue.
FEBRUARY 3, 1870. ALBERT RICH, JACOB ROTHSCHILD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Schindler, Roller & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. George Muller retiring from the firm. ALBERT SCHINDLER, FREDERICK WM. ROLLER, GEORGE MULLER.
The business will be continued as usual in the manufacturing of fine furniture by the remaining partners, under the firm of Schindler & Roller, at the same place, Nos. 150 and 152 Prince street. ALBERT SCHINDLER, FREDERICK WM. ROLLER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY ONE having a cash capital of $35,000 or $40,000 to buy one-half interest in an established business of sixty years successful operation. References given and required. Address box 19 Post office, Wilmington, Del.

A PARTNER WANTED—COMPETENT TO MANAGE a first class millinery and dressmaking establishment; $3,000 capital required. Address MILLINERY, Herald office.

A MAN WANTED TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST Meat and Provision Markets in Brooklyn; a good chance for a man to get right into business. Inquire at LOCK & MORGAN'S, 40 Broadway, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS, WELL ESTablished Hotel and Restaurant, now doing a good business; or would sell out, taking real estate in part payment. SWANN & BOSTWICK, 202 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $12,000, to take half interest in a valuable improvement (which has already netted over $40,000), to travel in the Western and Southern States and Europe; business very healthy and pleasant; none but principals need apply. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. N. MILLARD, 17 Nassau street, N. York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS, WELL ESTablished Hotel and Restaurant, now doing a good business; or would sell out, taking real estate in part payment. SWANN & BOSTWICK, 202 Broadway.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—COMPLETE, WITH immediate possession. Apply at 291 Broadway, room 17.

THE FIRM OF A. BRESSANT AND MRS. G. N. VERmeren is dissolved. Mrs. G. N. Vermeren continues the business as a French pastry confectionery and oyster saloon. 216 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, WITH about $15,000, in a well established planing and moulding business, doing a flourishing business. For particulars inquire at 91 Liberty street, New York.

100 FAMILIES WANTED TO SETTLE ON THE lands of the Missouri Land and Improvement Company; great inducements. Call and investigate at No. 218 Fulton street, room No. 6, New York.

$300.—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—PARTIES with the above capital will find it to their advantage to call at No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$500 TO $1,000.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, with above amount, in a flourishing business which promises large returns; first class references given and expected. Apply at 95 Liberty street, room 28.

$800.—WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN AS PARTner, to take the place of one retiring, in a good paying out door Business; established for ten years; a live man can make from $50 to $75 per week. Address BUSINESS, Herald office, appointing an interview.

$5.000 CASH AND ACTIVE MAN WANTED—IN a strictly cash manufacturing and jobbing business; profits 100 per cent net. Address JOBBER, box 111 Herald office.

$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A WELL ESTablished manufacturing business, staple article; ought to be able to devote his whole time to the business. Only principals apply to VAN SANTVOORD & HAUFF, 41 Park row, New York.

$15.000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN purchase the whole interest in a stationery and printing house of ten years' standing, now doing a good business. Address for two days C. M., Herald office.

$30.000.—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER wanted to join advertiser in the lumber business. Address LUMBER, station E.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, 12 Wall street, New York.

A. A.—MONEY TO LOAN AT ONCE ON NEW YORK, Westchester and New Jersey Property; City Mortgages cashed without delay. W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A.—$250,000 TO LOAN, ON NEW YORK AND BROOKlyn property; no bonus required. Second mortgages wanted. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN OIL STOCK FOR sale.—$3,000 worth, at par value. Address H. B., Herald office.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending December 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets February 1, 1869		$29,335,295 10
Receipts during 11 months:—		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48	
		$13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,535,415 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions, and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	453,7.6 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26	
		$7,379,724 74
Net Assets December 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—		
Cash on hand and in banks and trust companies	$1,857,330 50	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,382 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	958,717 40	
Balance due by agents	7,644 79	
		$35,211,583 71
Add:—		
Interest accrued but not due	$155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	50,259 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	654,771 00	
		$2,657,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,356,358 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the company has hitherto commenced on the first day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged the officers of the company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on January 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the company will extend from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Seymour L. Husted,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Moore,	David Hoadley,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William V. Brady,
Martin Bates,	William E. Dodge,
William Betts,	George S. Coe,
John Wadsworth,	William M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	John E. Derelin,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Wellington Clapp,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Alonzo Child,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Henry E. Davies,
Lucius Robinson,	Richard A. McCurdy,
W. Smith Brown,	Francis Skiddy,
Richard Patrick,	J. Elliott Condict,
William H. Popham,	James C. Holden,
William A. Haines,	Hugh N. Camp,
Ezra Wheeler,	Herman C. Von Post.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STEWART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIPP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, Corner of Liberty street.
JANUARY 29, 1870.

GOLD SIX PER CENTS OF THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) Water Works for sale. JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
January 1, 1870.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1869		$10,613,474 45
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of premiums and policy fees	$5,104,640 99	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	870,157 40	
		5,974,798 39
Total		$16,588,272 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$767,583 79	
Less received from re-insurance	9,579 12	
	$758,104 67	
Purchased policies and annuities	244,890 09	
Dividends to policy holders	1,535,239 11	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	681,324 42	
Advertising and physicians' fees	92,269 16	
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance	250,724 76	
		$3,562,711 61
Total		$13,025,561 23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in bank and in Trust Company	$639,090 61	
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,548,250), cost	2,261,037 49	
Invested in New York city bank stocks (market value, $48,589), cost	41,549 60	
Invested in New York State and other stocks (market value, $1,637,465), cost	1,624,881 11	
Real estate in the city of New York	1,545,537 17	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400, buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	4,570,400 00	
Loans on existing policies	916,359 35	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1870	628,156 92	
Premiums on policies, in hands of agents and in course of transmission	523,218 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1870	65,327 77	
		$13,025,561 23
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		302,353 40
Cash assets, January 1, 1870		$13,327,924 63
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:—		
Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to January 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	66,500 00	
Deposit for minors	143 88	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, insuring $101,151,186 16, participating insurance at 4 per cent Carlisle net premium, $969,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent Carlisle	11,213,813 96	
Return premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 67	
		$11,657,173 91
Divisible surplus		$1,670,750 72

During the year 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring $34,446,353 03.

From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 72 the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."
Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	HENRY BOWERS,
WILLIAM H. BEERS,	CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SANFORD COBB,
HENRY K. BOGART,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	EDWIN HOYT,
WM. H. APPLETON,	LEWIS F. BATTELLE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM BARTON,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and second mortgages upon improved city property; loans speedily procured. HASTINGS, CALVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

$75.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$150.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, Mortgages bought. JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

$200.000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS to suit, in New York and Westchester county. Second Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$419.000 (PRIVATE FUNDS) TO LOAN—ON first class improved Property in this city and Brooklyn. First and second Mortgages cashed. JOSEPH MASON & GEO. B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

$420.000 IN HAND—TO BUY MORTGAGES and to loan on property in New York and Brooklyn, without delay. P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$1.500.000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend Money on approved Real Estate in New York city and vicinity. Principals only. JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, February 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, February 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax). Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer, sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Captain Surmont.......Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Captain Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
LAFAYETTE, Captain Roussan..........Saturday, March 19
PEREIRE, Captain Duchesne..........Saturday, April 2
Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wine):—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $75. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—

Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9.	Calabria, Wednesday, March 2.
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10.	Samaria, Thursday, March 3.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16.	Russia, Wednesday, March 9.
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17.	Marathon, Thursday, March 10.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23.	
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24.	

Rates of Passage
by the Wednesday steamer, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
Steamer of 9th February will not carry passengers.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steamers of this line leave pier No. 3 North river fortnightly direct to London.
ATLANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12, at 1 P. M.
Rates of passage—In Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, in currency; Steerage tickets from London to Havre, $40, in currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at No. 56 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
RHEIN..........Saturday, Feb. 12
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain J. C. Meyer;
DONAU..........Feb. 19
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA..........Wednesday, February 9
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, February 12
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA..........Guard..........Feb. 9, at Noon.
MANHATTAN..........Forsyth..........Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The WESTPHALIA is to follow on February 15.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

IOWA..........Feb. 12	EUROPA..........March 5
ANGLIA..........Feb. 19	INDIA..........March 12
COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26	CAMBRIA..........March 19

—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35;
Prepared certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI sails..........Thursday, Feb. 10
SIBERIA sails..........Thursday, Feb. 17
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
For Copenhagen and Stettin, touching at Cowes and Bremen, taking also passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first class side wheel steamer OCEAN QUEEN, 3,000 tons register, Captain ——, will leave pier 42 North river, Thursday, March 3.
Rates of passage:—First cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30, gold. To be followed by the fine steamer Rising Star. For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., 103 Pearl street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South st., New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through line to
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco,
First class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on a Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray; connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for Alaska received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, February 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river. F. R. BABY, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Monday, March 14
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE..........Captain M. R. Greene..........February 10
MORRO CASTLE..........Captain R. Adams..........February 17
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..February 24
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

TEXAS LINE
OF GALVESTON STEAMERS,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail Saturday, February 12.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN..........On Saturday, Feb. 12
UNITED STATES..........On Saturday, Feb. 12
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Horey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, February 12.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........Saturday, February 12
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, February 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 85 West street.

FOR MOBILE,—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, on Saturday, Feb. 12, from pier 29 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood, on Tuesday, February 8, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
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The South Carolina Railroad steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow, and sail on Thursday, February 10.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

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Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
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Apply at office on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL, IN THE ACADEMY of Music on Thursday night, Feb. 3, a Point Lace Handkerchief, attached to a gold ring holder. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Gramercy Park Hotel, for Mrs. G. P.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY afternoon, February 4, a Mink Boa. A liberal reward will be given for its return to 49 West Thirty-second street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN THIRTY-ninth and Forty-seventh streets, a Mink Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 238 West Fifteenth street, first floor.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN Terrier, near Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. Please return it to 35 Lafayette place and receive $5 reward.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND, black and white. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. J. & F. COOK, 122 West Thirty-fifth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, a heavy yellow Gold Neck Chain. The above reward will be paid on return to C. C. RANKIN, at Dodd's Express Office, 944 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, BY A POOR CLERK, ON Saturday afternoon, an Envelope, marked "Mrs. McCormack," containing $171 50, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets, Sixth and Third avenues. JOSEPH BOWROSAN, 826 Sixth avenue.

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AT $5—TELEGRAPHING: TERMS REDUCED FROM $35 to $5 for three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue.

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A YOUNG LADY, OF SOME EXPERIENCE, DESIRES a few more pupils in instrumental and vocal music; young children preferred. Pupils may rely upon receiving patient care, and great attention will be paid to the formation of correct habits. Excellent references. Please send address to Miss K., box 227 Herald office.

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PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, FOR young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

TWO OR THREE CHILDREN WILL BE TAKEN IN A small family, where they will be taught English, French and Music. Terms moderate. Address A. H. G., Harlem Post office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF SOME EXPERIENCE TO go aboard a school ship; one who would make music and penmanship a speciality; salary $600 per annum and board. Address immediately MASTER OF MATHEMATICS, City Island, N. Y.

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AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street, up stairs, Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

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AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, dry goods, groceries and all kinds of merchandise; storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office; open till 8 P. M. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial Human Eye, 661 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

LITERARY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT LEON J. MOSELLI'S, BOOKseller, 403 Canal street, the complete works of Voltaire, published in 1785 by the Societe Litteraire Typography, Picton, editor. Also American and Canadian Scenery at low prices.

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THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A Practical View of Female Depravity.

Debauchery in Paris and European Cities.

The Evil in This City---Statistics and Facts for the Legislature.

What Is and What Is Not—Remedial Measures.

A thousand years—ten thousand years together
Naked, fasting upon a barren mountain,
And still winter, in storms perpetual,
Could not move the gods to look that way thou wert.

In collecting facts wherewith to thoroughly investigate such a subject as the social evil Superintendent John A. Kennedy was recently called upon by the reporter. After turning the heavy door of room No. 9 at Police Headquarters, he stood in the kingly presence, oppressed by the awful majesty of the most imperial of men. The most imperial of men received the writer with all the gentle urbanity and polished politeness becoming a true Odd Fellow.

REPORTER—I am from the HERALD, and wish to procure what statistics you may have touching the social evil in king obeisance to his Majesty).

Mr. KENNEDY—I have nothing to give. You are engaged in a work of damnation. You ought to know better. You insult me. (As he spoke he attained such a high note that every musician is advised to form his instantaneous acquaintance, because he has no doubt succeeded in making a valuable acquisition to pitch in the voice.)

REPORTER (meekly)—Sir——

Mr. KENNEDY—You come here to insult me—to insult me! Damnation!

REPORTER—Sir——

Mr. KENNEDY—You insult me! You insult me! I won't give you any facts. There! Make the most of it.

REPORTER—I hardly see the force of your observations.

Mr. KENNEDY—You're a fool; you'll know more when you are of my age. Of course you can't see it. You insult me.

REPORTER (with a smile intended to be sweet)—It is difficult for me to understand how the moral forces of the HERALD, turned against sin, are damnation.

Mr. KENNEDY (frantically)—I have said you shan't have these facts, and you shan't! (bringing his fist down on the table.) You insult me!

The reporter then found it necessary to part company with Mr. Kennedy. Chief Detective Kelso was then called upon, and gave many valuable suggestions.

THE SOCIAL EVIL OF TO-DAY.

Since the city first began to crystallize into the present dense population New York has been afflicted with the scourge of prostitution to a degree not exceeded in any other city in America. To such an extent has the evil grown that the present proportions are spreading an alarm through all classes of the community, whence comes the cry, "Can we not stay it?" A close and intelligent examination of the facts placed before the readers of the HERALD will enable them to decide for themselves upon this point. Surely it is now time for the most powerful agents to be at work; it is now time to concentrate all active energies to extinguish a vice which is doing more to desecrate peaceful homes, to disorganize society, to multiply disease, and to indoctrinate with subtle poisons the high and the low, the rich and the poor, than any other species of dissipation.

It is the parent of evil. It is not only a social evil, it is a sanitary evil, a financial evil, and is even becoming a political evil. Let any one reflect upon its enormity—that it comprehends every excess and panders to every appetite. Let him reflect that, like every vice, it is boundless. Unless restrained, unless hemmed in and narrowed down to prescribed limits, who can tell where the foul waters will not flow? Who is prepared to say that an iniquity comprehending all others, the most powerful on earth, attacking the greatest weakness of men, will not, if neglected, plunge society into a debauchery that was respectable when Rome was glorious, and refined when Greece was in the day of her proud philosophy? A retrospection must convince any one that the social evil is a child of rapid growth. It is nurtured by low passions, supported by plethoric purses, having among its patrons politicians, lawyers, doctors, judges, and even ministers, whose combined influence supports and keeps the institution alive, for they have made it an institution.

At first, as far as there are authentic records, the evil was rife among the low and base-born of men. It flourished there. No laws, no pronunciamentos of the Church, no eloquent pleading of Christianity, no wisdom from the moralist could in turn check it. The institution matured. As was its mission its devotees swelled in number, its victims became more fierce in their efforts to obtain a higher hold upon the superior classes until the day of its triumph drew nigh. Thrones grovelled in the dust of prostitution, monarchs became customers of the vice, intrigue was the rule at courts and virtue was regarded as a vulgar error. All the niceties of lewdness took their place in dress and modesty became a common vagrant. Such is the history of the social evil from the hour when the Jews first defiled the purity of the race, and each succeeding century has shown that its foothold is becoming firmer and firmer. As public morals existed in the nations of antiquity a steady decline can be noted from the day when prostitution became an established fact. Take Athens. When this flourishing State of the remote ages permitted the vile creatures to solicit men in the public places and placed the seal of official approval upon the most aggravating forms of debauchery, it was then that Athens began to be overhung by the dark clouds of her future uselessness. The same is true of Rome. Public orgies were admitted, nay, in some cases compelled by law, and the higher classes became tainted and speedily gave themselves to unrestrained licentiousness.

At this time the traveller abroad can see the remains of the frightful excesses to which the Roman people carried their vices. At Pompeii there have been excavated the houses wherein syrens carried on their base business, exhibiting statuary in the most indecent postures. Figures carved in stone and indicating by the most revolting emblems the nature of the house, are to this day visible among the ruins of the buried city. The scenes, in painting and relief alone, attest to what depravity men can sink.

In glancing at the evil in the countries existing at a later day the same truths are apparent. Everywhere that ignorance, prejudice and superstition had sway there could be found a looseness among the female population. In Spain, during the black and bloody days of the Roman Church; among the filthy brothels of Italian States; in France, during the barbarities of the middle ages; in Portugal, where women have been universally depraved; in Belgium, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Great Britain, Mexico, Central and South America, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and among the semi-civilized nations the evil has existed like a spreading contagion. In the more enlightened and progressive of the countries named it has appeared in the lesser degrees. Hence the synonym of the social evil is ignorance. But from the time of the Jewish harlots to this hour in the city of New York there has been no modification of the vice, save that it has, perhaps, intensified and gathered most of its disgusting features from the fatal radicalism of modern times. Through all the 6,000 years it is proper here to remark there has been no invention of man capable of totally blotting out prostitution. But attempts to legitimatize and place it under police control have been successful in nearly every European city. The question is, can New York profit by transatlantic experience? Let us see.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN PARIS.

There are now upwards of 10,000 common women in Paris, making about one to every 200 of the population. Of these the city of Paris furnishes not over one-third. The largest number are the daughters of day laborers. Shoemakers, stage drivers, soldiers and carpenters are the parents whose daughters follow the practice to the degree and in the order named. About one-fourth of those born in Paris are illegitimate, and outside of Paris about one-eighth. Over half of those born in the city cannot write their names, and one half are between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven. These syrens, statistics filed with the Prefect of Police have shown, practise their calling but a few years and then sink into premature graves. The causes of the evil in Paris have been traced by an eminent medical authority to be the following in figures which we have taken the liberty of modifying so as to preserve their value for the present day:—

Want	2,880
Expulsion from home or desertion by parents	2,500
Desire to support old and infirm parents	80
Desire to support other relative	60
Widows with families to support	50
Girls from the country to support themselves	600
Girls of soldiers, clerks, students, &c.	800
Abandoned servants, seduced by masters	560
Concubines abandoned by lovers	2,850
Total	10,340

It is a provision of the police that there shall be but one occupant to each room, and that each room shall be provided with soap, water and all the utensils of ablution; and that none of the disgraceful panel games shall be allowed, as are at present so flourishing in this city. All houses are under complete control by the police, and no house will be tolerated within the walls of the city without an authenticated license. Every keeper of a house must be a female, as she must have been a prostitute herself. She must be sober and of steady habits with sufficient force of character to command a household of reckless and ungovernable bawds. She must have enough money to insure her against failure, and must own all the furniture of her house. In a passbook, given by the police, she must enter the names of all her boarders, and record all inspections of physicians, all domestic changes, all fresh arrivals, all departures, and everything criminal or negligent among the girls. Failure to carry out these mandatory provisions is punished by a heavy penalty. Unlike the system in New York, the girls are not allowed to receive the earnings of their debauchery, but only the board, lodging and clothes, the latter of which are very expensive. Prostitution is thus a regularly licensed business in Paris, the same as liquor selling is in New York, and many brothel-keepers have been known to retire with handsome fortunes, selling their "good will" at a high figure. All the girls are visited weekly, and unless they subject themselves to medical examination are severely punished. Safeguards of every nature protect the public, and the whole Parisian system works wisely and well.

THE BAD INFLUENCE OF THE PARISIAN SYSTEM.

In Paris, society is and has been for centuries rotten to the core. The people live out of doors. There is no domestic sentiment, and the Frenchman is in his glory when he is gaming, drinking and carousing. The capital of France is at this hour sought by Americans who, not secure in following easy and indulging lives at home, seek for them in the strange resorts of a foreign city. This tendency is not peculiar to our own country, but is marked in Europeans of every nationality. Let any one make a superficial inquiry into the accomplishments of an English nobleman, a prince or an archduke, and he will find that no small part of his necessary training, according to the ethics of his royal clan, is among the organic libertinism of the Second Empire. Perhaps this of all phases of the social evil is the worst as an argument for the license system. Napoleonic codes have put such fine points to debauchery and go so far in their encouragement of guided allurements, such as the Mabille and Jardin des Fleurs, that vice is ready made attractive. No one will forget either of the two celebrated gardens named. Their fame is as wide as print can make them, or as tongue can speak their almost fabled enchantments. But who imagines that they could exist and flourish if they did not have the full encouragement and even support of the law? Who imagines that the social evil would draw thousands of patrons to Paris were it not for an unusual degree of finish, and at the same time of abandon, in the vice? The Mabille, for instance, is probably never neglected by the Parisian sight-seer. It is the magnet of Paris. When one enters it is nightfall; and then a police regulation declares that every woman, lady or not, in the streets of the city can be insulted with impunity. The first thing that meets the eye are those dark masses of luxuriant foliage which are seen everywhere in the great gardens of the French metropolis. Rows of colored globes, highly illuminated by intense gas jets, gleam through the shrubbery, and a fee of five francs passes the visitor into a night park of wondrous beauty. Cascades, enchanting bowers, shaded arbors, thick clusters of bushes, rustic seats, nicely contrived episodes have been placed by the hand of the landscape gardener with wonderful genius. About the centre of the garden is a large open space, a circular ring. In the centre of which is the music stand. Seats skirt it round about. *Cafés* stretch away on the sloping mound, and overhead patches of the starlit sky are visible through the leafy roof. Amid this beauty is the wildest dancing in Paris. Here the common women are congregated. The *cancan* flourishes, the harmonies float away on the evening air and thousands of Parisian heels are higher than thousands of Parisian heads. A few pounds brings the rich Englishman to this scene, and he is happy. Assignations of course terminate the orgies. Hence probably the most frequent and exhaustless source of impurity in the world. Such is the Paris system. It needs no comment. Americans go there, who visit the scene as well as others. Young ladies return to this country tainted. Lust has received the support of its most powerful ally, and the current once determined pursues its natural flow. Here resides a cause and effect for the social scientist.

London is also a bad city—worse, probably, than New York. The Strand at midnight is paced by abandoned women, who enact their revolting scenes by the implied sanction of the police. At the Alhambra, the Mabille of Paris is reproduced. Other cities of Europe are equally licentious, but none is so foul as Hamburg, which, above the rest, spreads and increases the poison of prostitution. In Vienna, Berlin, Leipsic, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Liverpool, and particularly in seaport cities, the social evil may well cause the most familiar with crime to be surprised. The outpouring of emigration from these cities, the contact of American travellers and the influence which one locality must have on another, however remote, all have their effect upon the condition of the evil in this city.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

From the facts presented it will be observed that the prostitution here recognized and guarded by law assumes many forms deleterious to the well being of society. Whole peoples become libertines; virtue is the exception and not the rule. Unlimited revelries succeed lax morality; domestic peace is overthrown, and the marriage tie is merely a civil contract. This is bad, very bad; but is it worse than to have 5,000 women who carry on a business which must exist as long as men and women are what they are, pursue their degrading calling, disseminating the seeds of ineradicable disease among the best blood of the Union? Is it worse than to see the vitality of the people becoming diluted year by year, and in each succeeding generation, sowing constitutional complaints that make offspring undesirable acquisitions to society—glaring evidences of parental weaknesses? Is it well to sacrifice the health of posterity—of millions of the unborn—to make an innocent sufferer decrepit and infirm, while he yet should be healthy and vigorous? That is the whole question. To state it is to answer it. Whatever may be the condition of prostitution in other parts of the world, in a physical and sanitary view, it is worse in New York than in any quarter of the globe. Two out of five, it is declared, suffer from incurable diseases. These they communicate to persons, who, in turn, spread them broadcast till it is now believed that no one is safe as to the blood he is to marry, or as to the dangers in store for a long line of possible posterity.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN NEW YORK.

In this city the vice must be boldly encountered. To understand it one has to perform the unpleasant duty of making facts of facts. Yet after all there are few statistics that can be considered reliable. This is to be deplored. No public institution has ever succeeded in ascertaining anything like accurate figures, and those we give rest greatly on speculation, and the experience of men who have devoted lives to the investigation of the subject. They are believed to be fair, and are not presented for the purpose of sensation, nor in the interest of a false purity. The sources of information are personal observation, statistics of the Boards of Police and Health, and the comprehensive examinations of W. W. Sanger, M. D. But, unlike any of these authorities, we place the number of all females who indulge their appetites promiscuously for lust or money at 10,000. Sanitary inspectors, who see more of domestic life than any other persons in the city, pronounce that there are at least 50,000 women who make assignations with men toward whom they bear a carnal affection. They assert that on the east side of the town, in the lower wards of the city, the condition of prevailing morals is frightful. Degradation is almost universal. Among the upper classes, of course, there are no tangible evidences of infidelity; where there are education and refinement there are wits at work, and concealment is almost absolutely certain. The occasional escapades that have occurred in social life, such as the Richardson case, have had a good effect upon the community. They have aroused the clergy, called down the maledictions of the press and have, all in all, improved the tone of public morals. Fear, if not conscience, is the powerful agent of right.

STATISTICS.

Using the statistics compiled by Dr. W. W. Sanger as a basis, but altering his figures to conform to the evil as it has increased, with 10,000 public women, the reader can ascertain valuable facts and draw his own conclusions:—

Ages.	*Nos.*	*Ages.*	*Nos.*
Fifteen	10	Twenty	1,340
Sixteen	85	Twenty-one	1,150
Seventeen	310	Twenty-two	880
Eighteen	705	Twenty-three	765
Nineteen	1,200	Above twenty-three	3,575

Three-eighths of the prostitutes were born in the United States, and the rest are of foreign countries. Of the United States New York furnished the most, then Pennsylvania, then Massachusetts, then New Jersey, then Maine, then Connecticut. The Eastern States furnish the most, the middle States the next largest number, then the Southern States and lastly the Western States. Five-eighths were born abroad. Of these Ireland furnishes more than one-half, Germany about one-sixth, England one-twelfth, British North America one-twentieth and the other nationalities the lesser proportions. In large numbers these fallen girls begin their career of shame almost immediately upon entering the United States. The vast majority came to New York as emigrants either to improve their worldly condition or to find relatives who had already emigrated to these shores. The columns of the HERALD have from time to time plainly spoken of the gross outrages perpetrated on innocent peasant girls, and have severely condemned the brutality of those floating dens of infamy which, if they safely bear their cargoes to port, really wreck all the virtue they contain on the rock of hopeless prostitution. The intelligence of prostitutes may be judged from the following figures:—

Those who read and write well are	3,570
Those who read and write imperfectly are	2,7.0
Those who read only are	1,095
Without education	2,605

The abandoned women born in this country are much superior to those of foreign climes. Indeed, many of them are highly accomplished and have all the airs and graces of true refinement. The following shows their relations to society as concerned in the marriage tie:—

Single	6,030
Married	2,550
Widowed	1,480

Ill usage by husbands, desertions, intemperance, absence of husbands for a prolonged time, infidelity, refusal to support wives, are all, in the order named, the several causes as assigned by married women for their depravity. Some husbands living with their wives deliberately prostitute them for hire. Justice makes us record that this is seldom true of Americans.

Nearly one-half of all prostitutes, single, married and widowed, have had children and the rest have not, and the children all told in number are equal to the abandoned women. Considerably less than one-half are legitimate. About two-thirds of the total number live. The largest number of women have been on the town about one year, and from this point the numbers diminish both for a shorter and a longer period, but a very small percentage surviving ten years, and but an incredibly small number beyond five years. The resources of these women are generally ascertained to be as follows:—

Dependent solely upon prostitution	8,490
Other means of support	1,510

Those who worked for existence before adopting vice as a trade were servants (in the largest number). Dressmakers, tailoresses, seamstresses, milliners and saleswomen come next in order. In worldly pursuits it appears the daughters of farmers prevail over any others; next laborers, carpenters, masons, merchants, blacksmiths and butchers. More than one-fourth have fathers living, and but a little greater number have mothers. They drink spirituous liquors in the following proportions:—

Do not drink liquor	1,795
Drink with moderation	3,235
Drink intemperately	3,770
Habitual drunkards	1,200

Intoxication is so intimately allied with prostitution that Dr. Sanger says:—"Our decided impression is that not one per cent of the prostitutes of New York practice their calling without partaking of intoxicating drinks." As a matter of fact this is undoubtedly true. Many young men, with tastes for abandoned women, but none for drink, are thus driven into excesses over wine, whiskey and gin, until finally they embrace every species of crime and sink as low in the social scale as it is possible for men to do.

Few of the girls are followers of the Church; but about one-half are educated as Catholics and the other half as Protestants.

CAUSES OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

So long as there is general prosperity, so long will prostitution decline. Financial prostration helps it; indeed, it is the main pillar. In general, it is true that so long as vice is in demand, just in the same measure will there be the supply.

Touching the nature of its origin we have traced to the borders of the primeval garden. What keeps it alive to-day? What are its causes in New York? The comprehensive cause is the care of children. It includes all others, and is the root of the evil. Any individual case will suffice to prove this, and the statement is boldly made that nine times out of ten the parent is responsible for a ruined daughter. Letting moralizing go and adhering to facts, what can be noted now in this city? Young girls are taken to lewd exhibitions at the theatres; they are encouraged in lascivious styles of dress; they are supported in expensive habits; they are treated to doubtful literature, and thus woman's curiosity is fed until nothing will satisfy it but a complete surrender of virtue. A reliable physician says that more girls are seduced because of their curiosity than because of their lust. Desire is doubtless a prolific source; but anxiety for fashionable dress, for gaudy clothes, for luxurious lives, for general ease, for drink, for revenge, are, all in all, powerful incentives. Facts disclose that dress is ruining the sex. Married women secretly abandon virtue for its tinsel attractions; young girls surrender chastity to their idol, and little is it dreamed how much outward ornaments are often the symbols of inward infamy. Adopted children, a lady asserts, who has worked many years in a reformatory institution, form the large class of common girls. This is something new to the question, and deserves attention. Unpleasant lives, want of acknowledged affection for their kind protectors and general ingratitude are stated as common reasons.

CLASSES OF WOMEN.

Wherever a woman comes from and under whatever circumstances she has a fixed position as a prostitute generally determined by her personal beauty. Her refinement and accomplishments have much to do with her status, and these of course naturally place her in the higher walks. Foreign women rarely occupy houses of the best class, but those where riot and debauchery have the most unlimited sway and the greatest obscenity. We divide them into three classes:—

First—Women who practice vice secretly to gratify lust or obtain money.

Second—Women who fill houses of ill fame.

Third—Women of the dance houses and concert saloons.

Of the first class nothing can be said. No law could prevent their criminal practices in one form or another, and they can only be left to their own consciences. The second class are the products of every misfortune which has been referred to above. Whether from the country, from abroad or native to New York, this class of women forms the bulk, the great mass of public bawds who are almost hopelessly gone.

The average prostitute is the girl of nineteen. She is fair in person, not beautiful, uses paints and cosmetics, and resorts to all the conveniences employed in building up a symmetrical female figure. She is low in her language and vulgar in her address. She drinks, retires at two in the morning in a state of intoxication and has a voracious appetite. She has at some time of her career been afflicted with disease; she goes to the hospital; her health fails; she can no longer sustain her course of reeking corruption, and she has either to reform or become a public pauper. She settles in the vilest dens of the city. No longer with any self-respect, she enters the dance house of Water street, dissipates into the Potter's Field, and is coffined in the city cemetery. Her career lasts but five years, and then death; but five years of immorality—five years of debauchery—five years of increasing remorse—five years of loathsome suffering—five years wrapped in the shroud of an infamous death, turning to ashes without a solitary mourner!

The third class takes the dying embers of the second, and, heaping them in the furnaces of Water and Cherry streets, fuses depravity with depravity.

CLASSES OF MEN.

The men who patronize houses of a doubtful character and give to the social evil the only support that it has may be divided into three classes:—

First—The avowed libertines, who consist of gamblers, sports and men of exquisite ease. They dress well, wear jewels, and have a fascinating abandon, with which they charm even virtuous women.

Second—The vast number of young men—clerks, countrymen, salesmen and students—who, too poor to marry, seek the indulgence as a professed necessary recreation. They are by far the most numerous.

Third—The married men. This body is very large, and from a thousand inexplicable reasons contribute even millions which should be expended in their own families, and assist to demoralize their wives and offspring by insidious disease. A fourth class might also be named as those who prey upon the earnings of the women, associate with them as lovers, and all the station houses, court rooms and State prisons as blacklegs and criminals.

LOCALITIES.

The localities where the social evil exists are constantly varying. Each 1st of May finds the gradations ascending the island with the flow of population. Now the vilest dens are in the vermin of Water and Cherry streets and about Baxter street, where dance houses abound, Greek boarding houses flourish, and the sailors carry on their low carnival among gins and whiskeys. Almost decomposed masses of animated flesh degrade even the foul atmosphere of the Fourth ward. It would be indecent to describe the average appearance of one of these women. Greene street has within a year descended to the level of Water street. This thoroughfare is a stagnant sewer of the vilest degradation. Murder is an ordinary concomitant of a midnight debauch, and panel houses are open to the patronage of credulous countrymen. By twelve o'clock the outrages commence and the work of the police grows warm. Mercer street is next in degree, but business has driven away most of the worst rendezvous.

Here it would be pertinent to inquire why Trinity church, a great pillar of morality, should rent, directly or indirectly, its property for houses of prostitution, and derive revenues from the lowest species of personal sin.

Crosby street, Houston street, Wooster street, Amity street and Bleecker street improve little upon the character of the other localities named. They are all dangerous and filled with females worn out by long services. Clinton place and Eighth street are both, perhaps, better than the above localities in point of safety from disease. Thompson and Sullivan streets are known to all as quarters of the worst description. Thirteenth street is still an improvement—we speak only as "men of the world" regard these things—for there is no distinction in vice. Twenty-fifth street is considered still higher in the scale, and Twenty-seventh street tops the whole. The establishments here are furnished in the most luxurious style; Axminster carpets, complete sets in satin, elaborately wrought by hand; elegances that are unusual in private mansions are there to allure the caller. The rents are enormous, and the wages of all are profitable. It is a singular fact that the gambling hells of Morrissey, Chamberlain and Ransom are in the immediate neighborhood, and that the two vices go together. Madison square is the nucleus of all shades of the most luxurious laxity. From this spot the social evil has less concentration, but houses of the superior class exist all over the city. Notorious women—such names as McCready, Wood and Cozzens—still carry on their business in their less fashionable houses.

REFORMATORY.

It is gratifying to know that reformatory institutions on the island are doing an important work. All statements to the contrary, they are incomparably the worst foes of the social evil. A glance at the Midnight Mission, at No. 23 Amity street, will disclose the operations of all. The structure is a plain three story brick house, with accommodations for twenty-five inmates. During the past year 860 girls have been reclaimed from prostitution. The system of obtaining girls is by cards placed in the hands of a committee of gentlemen who scour the streets every Friday evening and circulate a card, bearing the following in print:—

> THE COMMITTEE OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION
> will be happy to see you at tea,
> ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
> AT NO. 23 AMITY STREET,
> between Greene and Mercer.
>
> Rooms open every day, from 2 to 4 P. M., for private conversation and friendly advice.

The girls answer to the number of a dozen a week. They tell the old story—a defiled emigrant, a seduced servant, a deceived country girl, drink, opium, laudanum, morphine and disease. The better class rarely seek the Mission—only those broken down in health—but all enter voluntarily. Refreshments are served and offer extra inducements to the girls. Once in the institution the girls are surrounded by spiritual influences, and also made as far as possible to forget their former lives. A majority do not sincerely reform. Those who are furnished work seek other States and finally marry. It is a noble institution. There have never been any deaths since its foundation. Work is found those with whom contrition is evident.

The following is from one for whom the Ladies' Committee procured a situation:—

DECEMBER 5, 1869.

DEAR MISS B.—I feel as if I could not wait any longer to write to you. I think a letter from you would comfort me. I feel so lonely. I feel like one alone in the wide world. Dear Miss B., you don't know how hard it is for me to appear cheerful, when I feel so sad. I try to forget what is past, but I cannot. It is always uppermost in my mind. I often think of you, and of how very kind you were to me, and wish I could see you again and hear you read Sunday night.

The following figures show the almost incredible amount of work performed by the different religious missions up to January 1, 1870:—

	Cared For.	*Deaths.*
House of the Good Shepherd (Catholic)	630	7
Midnight Mission	360	0
Home in West Fourth street	86	0
House of Mercy	118	3
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	185	0
Total	1,403	10

Of these reclaimed prostitutes 745 are foreign and 658 are native. While 1,403 are emerging from sin an equal number fill up the vacated ranks.

THE REMEDY.

There is none; but, as Dr. Harris claims, the evil can be lessened a hundred fold.

These words close a report of the Board of Health, signed by three eminent physicians:—

First—To oblige all hospitals and dispensaries, which receive pecuniary aid from the public, to treat venereal diseases.

Second—Registration of prostitutes, &c.

Third—Hospitals for prostitutes.

Fourth—The sanitary inspection of prostitutes. These, or something simple as these, must be at the foundation of the proposed reform. The remarks made are intended to be explanatory of their effects. We know that we have not covered the whole subject of control or medical supervision. This must be the work of the Legislature. Much must be left to persuasion and to the influence of public sentiment, which we believe is earnest in its demand that prostitution shall be restricted and controlled.

JOHN O. STONE, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
JAMES CRANE, M. D.,
} Sanitary Committee.

Besides these suggestions all the good features of European cities should be adopted. Violence should be rendered impossible; panel games and larceny placed under espionage; citizens should not have their homes polluted by too close contact of bawdy houses. Those hotels in Broadway which invite open assignations should be proclaimed by the law to be what they are. No bars or liquors of any kind should be permitted as adjuncts. Indecent public balls should be prohibited. Concert saloons should be broken up. Open solicitations in the street should be interdicted. Let safeguards of this nature be framed by the Legislature and the evil will soon be under police control. Then, if there is not a reduction in the $50,000,000 annually spent upon these women—allowing $500 per head, disease will be less prevalent, vice less attractive and prostitution will go into decline.

The Legislature of 1858 undertook to enact laws to control the evil, but the opposition of moralists was too fierce. It was proposed to levy a fine of $500 once a year upon every house carrying on the business, but the objection was that the State should reap no revenue from crime. Efforts will soon be made to reintroduce the subject, with a probability that the authorities will take some remedial measures. It is useless to dwell upon their necessity. Every man and woman connected with the missions, every physician, every citizen that cares for the public weal, every humanitarian and every true Christian pronounce with one voice that the Legislature must act. Meanwhile the police are collecting statistics. Let the subject be studied and mastered and a wise and politic statute framed. Reason has made this demand since New York was an infant colony.

FEBRUARY TERM OF THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The General Term of this court for the present month will be held by Judges Barbour, McCunn and Freedman; Judge Spencer will preside over the Special Term. Judge Monell will run the jury trial term in Part 1, and Judge Jones in Part 2.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In the Court of Common Pleas the prospect of a rich harvest for the lawyers presents itself during the February term. The calendars are heavy, and the Judges express a determination to "run them down" with all possible expedition. Judge Daly will preside over the jury trials in Part 1. Judge Loew in Part 2, and Judge Van Brunt holds Chambers during the month.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Judge Cardozo.—Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—The entire calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard.—First Monday calendar called at twelve o'clock M.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Judge Ingraham.—No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2.—Before Judge Brady.—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 564, 1526, 1576, 35, 1198, 416, 3574, 948, 1468, 1594, 1596, 1808, 1810, 1336, 1524, 214, 1380, 1458, 493, 1588.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Before Judge Monell. Court opens at 11 A. M. Part 1—Nos. 1077, 721, 599, 1111, 763, 951, 1307, 1189, 33, 1335, 1247, 333, 331, 335, 1271, 677. Before Judge Jones—Part 2—Nos. 1870, 1535, 1208, 1646, 1344, 566, 1302, 1308, 1388, 1443, 1522, 1521, 1510, 1563, 1505, 1753, 1584, 1473, 1755, 1494, 1508, 1096, 1433, 1760, 1353, 1670, 1572, 1762, 1764, 1366, 1103, 1770, 1794, 1800, 1880, 1804, 1570, 1596, 1662, 1672, 1682, 1712, 554, 1724, 1734, 1740, 1180, 1342, 990, 1742, 1752, 572, 818, 1820, 1834, 1788, 1714, 1010, 1834, 1836, 1862, 1878, 1836, 1802, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1814, 1908, 1914, 1932, 1928.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 677, 1202, 587, 517, 459, 81, 583, 446, 471, 477, 454, 601, 286, 635, 316, 373. Part 2.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 65, 113, 301, 173, 612, 418, 208, 643, 715, 450, 871, 538, 444, 342, 560.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 471, 4369, 4658½, 4795, 4821, 4822, 29, 75, 94, 99, 101, 117, 119. Part 2—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 231, 2, 479, 3, 122, 133, 140, 151, 159, 160½, 184, 183, 160, 37, 257, 301, 160.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before J. K. Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at ten A. M.—The People vs. William Lyons, robbery; Same vs. Edward Scott, Eugenio Eduardo Garcia, Michael Carroll and William H. Summers, grand larceny.

HOW TO CATCH ROGUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The new charter designating the forthcoming government of this city is an admirable document so far as it goes, but the objection lies in its not making provision for eradicating existing corruptions, and the more certain stay of crime in its progress. Bribes and rewards, which are the natural results of secrecy in the operations of the Police Department, must be legislated against and eradicated before efficiency and honesty characterize this important branch of municipal government. Instead of secrecy in the movements of the police being essential to success we would contend for directly the opposite, and make the crime and the criminal as public as possible, and thus do the double work of destroying corruption and quickly detecting the criminal. Please allow the following suggestions to find their way to Albany through the columns of the HERALD:—First—Select two daily newspapers in each city of the State and one in each county, as nearly central as possible, in which the name of the criminal and as near as may be his personal description and the particulars attending the crime, shall be published. Second—In case of serious crime and necessity of immediate arrest print in circular form all the particulars alluded to and mail to such portion of the inhabitants under the jurisdiction of the department where the crime is committed as may be deemed advisable, communicating a copy to the remaining police departments of the State, each of which shall print and circulate as mentioned. Third—The same method might be adopted with great success throughout the United States by originating what does not now exist—an interchange of written facts attending crime and the criminal, and a registry of such information expressly for this purpose is indispensably essential to such intercommunication and the suppression of crime throughout the whole country. The present system of "detail" from city to city, or anywhere else, has not and cannot prove sufficiently effective.

When the desperado learns that not only the police but the people at large are in possession of the description of his person and his antecedents he will conclude that he must become an honest man or spend most of his life in prison, as he is liable to arrest anywhere and at any moment; and in proportion to the criminal becoming publicly known the opportunities for corruption on the part of the police become less. POLICE CAPTAIN, JR.

THE HEAVIEST DRINKING YET.—The Assessor of the Second Virginia district recently directed a ganger to inspect a quantity of apple brandy which had been reported as distilled by a certain party in Southampton county, in that State. On repairing to the still he was informed that the amount distilled—118 gallons—had been drank by the family of the distiller, including his wife, mother, two girls and four sons, in forty-five days, and that he had no spirits for inspection. There was no intention of fraud, the party paid the tax, and his neighbors asserted that during the time specified the entire family were constantly under the influence of liquor. The Assessor also states that such an occurrence is not uncommon, but the quantity consumed in this case exceeds anything that has come under his observation.—*Washington Republican.*

Thirteen pieces of gold were found inside of a fowl killed at Stonington, Conn., the other day. They were supposed to have been originally gold beads.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Proclamation of the President Promulgating the Burlingame Treaty Between the United States and China.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are word for word as follows:—

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858.

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit—the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ART. 7. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. 8. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHIH-KANG,
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Prince Kung's Opinion of the Labors of the Burlingame Chinese Embassy—Nature of the Stipulations with European Powers—The Rule of the Opium Smugglers Ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1870.

J. McLeary Brown, first secretary to the Burlingame Chinese Legation, having fulfilled the object of his visit to the American capital, will leave here this evening for New York city. On Wednesday night Mr. Brown proposes to depart from New York for England, where he will tarry a few days and then rejoin the Embassy, which at that time it is expected will have reached St. Petersburg. The American treaty, it has already been stated, differs from the arrangements made with the other powers in consequence of difficulties at any time liable to arise upon the question of the Chinese upon American soil and their rights. When Mr. Burlingame arrived at the capital of the United States he was possessed of full powers to make such an arrangement as he saw fit. In deliberating upon the various phases of the relations present and prospective existing between China and the United States Mr. Burlingame considered that the mere interchange of despatches between himself and the Department of State of the United States would not secure one of the main objects of placing citizens of China on an equality with citizens of the most favored nations. He then proposed a treaty to embrace all the points likely at any time to arise between the two governments. A treaty, too, solemnly ratified by the Senate of the United States, would enable any questions of variance between the two countries or citizens of the two countries to be brought into the Supreme Court of the United States and be there tried. It will be seen by such action there at once appeared a tribunal where questions of such an international character could be discussed in an impartial manner, and the local courts, warped by prejudice, would not have an opportunity to promulgate decisions and judicial precedents, which would be grossly unjust.

The perfection of the treaty between Mr. Burlingame on the part of China, and Mr. Seward on the part of the United States and its unanimous ratification by the Senate are now facts of history. It was originally the intention of Mr. Burlingame to retain all the treaties in his possession, anticipating a briefer stay among the western nations and present them himself all together, when he could make any explanations that might be necessary.

With the governments of England, France, Prussia and Russia it was not necessary to make any such formal stipulations. It was only necessary to have those governments define their policies and to see that their agreements were carried out. Wherever the Embassy has opened negotiations a satisfactory understanding was the result. The policy thus agreed upon with England and France is substantially that embodied in the shape of a treaty with the United States.

The English government was evidently sincere in its determination to comply with its new course, but a pack of persons in China, alarmed at the success of Burlingame's mission, inaugurated a series of falsehoods calculated to injure the mission. It was for this reason that Mr. Brown was sent back to China with the American treaty, with instructions to lay it before the Chinese government. Mr. Brown left for China in September last, and upon arriving at Pekin at once had an audience with Prince Kung. The Prime Minister read and deliberated upon the treaty. All the members of the government were assembled and the important document was further considered. All expressed themselves highly pleased with the treaty. They spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Burlingame. The treaty now received the seal of the Emperor. An imperial decree was issued appointing a Minister to exchange the treaties. That containing the imperial seal has been delivered to the Secretary of State in Washington, and that signed by President Johnson is in the Foreign Office in China. It seems the principal reason for the hostility of the enemies of progress in China was a recognition of the strength imparted to the Chinese government by the prospect of a more liberal course to be pursued in her international relations with other Powers. These envenomed old smugglers thought by setting up a hue and cry they could frighten China back into her old ways. The timely arrival, however, of Mr. Brown, with the American treaty to begin with, strangled their efforts in their incipiency. A question will probably arise with Spain on the coolie question, although up to this time the subject has not been acted upon at all. All the smaller Powers, having no interest in the affairs of China, the Embassy have made visits of ceremony, and were uniformly received with great consideration and respect.

It is expected that Mr. Burlingame will have so far completed his mission during the ensuing summer that he will be able to return to China next autumn. Our government expressed to Mr. Brown its satisfaction at the exchange of ratifications, and that the United States had already taken steps to enforce a rigid compliance with every word of the treaty.

A TALL GHOST.

What Herr Grossman Saw in Harlem—Fearful Supernatural Appearance—It Demoralizes a Dutchman and Alarms the Natives—How It Came and Went—What It Did.

At the corner of 124th street and First avenue, near Harlem river, opposite Hell Gate, there is a graveyard; tombstones show their white faces to the street, rank grasses wave over raised graves and there is the usual appearance of sunken and decayed humanity about the place. On the other side of the road is the sawmill of Messrs. Nolen & Steers, an institution of much noise and usefulness. At night, when the engines are at rest and the clamor of parting timbers is no more heard, the neighborhood is exceedingly quiet, and no doubt very dull for the honest Dutchman who guards the property of Messrs. Nolen & Steers from incendiary and robber. Weird and wild in the uncertain starlight—when the wind blows freshly from the river and the wash and flow of the water on the rocks is heard sighing on the air—the tall planks and timbers up against the walls of the factory, in relief against the sky, have a ghostly aspect. And when these planks bow their heads in the wind and knock against each other with a creaking noise, even the most matter of fact person, compelled to hurry by them, could scarcely refrain from assuring himself, by glances over the shoulder, that there was nothing very particular or unusual going on in the neighboring graveyard. Under any circumstance it is not

A NICE CORNER TO "LOAF" AT,

and nobody would be apt to choose it for a rendezvous after the witching hour of night. Moreover, it has a bad name. People are reported to have heard of respectable persons who said they saw dreadful creatures spring from the graveyard and glide about the neighborhood in ghastly attire, regardless of the rain and cold and the good opinion of society. Dogs, too, are known to have howled dismally while passing the place; to have perspired so badly and barked so loudly when they succeeded, after fearful experiences, running with their tails nowhere, in reaching their accustomed doggery, that there could be no doubt whatever in the minds of their owners that something very strange and particular was the matter. And, besides all this, no rooster of the neighborhood has ever had the temerity to give vent to its overwrought feelings in the dead of night, as roosters sometimes do in more favored localities; while, with the proverbial caution of their race, the cats mock not the solemnity of the scene by nocturnal howls of amatory import. Evidently, then, if nothing strange was ever seen in this remarkable locality at night, it would be less the fault of the things strange than of the inhabitants of Harlem. So much as a preface.

LET THE READER HOLD DOWN HIS HAIR

while perusing what follows.

For many years past Carl Grossman has watched, by the light of the moon, and when there was no moon or stars, the property of Messrs. Nolen. He is a courageous man at night, and it is recorded to his honor that last summer he watched a dead body all night long and never turned to fly. Six feet odd in his stockings, he is broad shouldered, and so bulky that when comfortably seated he occupies two chairs. He should show a bold front to ghost or man.

On the night of January 27, between twelve and one o'clock, Carl Grossman was passing the lumber yard of Nolen's factory. Regardless of everything around him, and humming softly a melody of the Vaterland,

A CURRENT OF HOT AIR

suddenly smote his capacious cheeks; his eager ears drank in portentous sounds, and the night wind was filled with whisperings. The tall factory chimney gleamed with unnatural light; the timbers by the walls seemed to shiver and turn white as Alaskan snow, and up from the boiling surface of Hell Gate came melancholy moans and groans of aquatic anguish. Carl listened attentively, leaning on his stick, and presently big drops of sweat stood out on his forehead. Over and above the noises in the air around him and out upon the rushing river he distinctly heard a "something" moving by the wall near the graveyard. Like the Prince of Wales, his motto was "Ich Dien;" so, without hesitating a moment, he crossed the road to reconnoitre.

Carl wore a tall hat and long hair; but what he saw before him, rolling on the ground, caused the latter to rise in insurrection against the top of the former and raise it above his head. A man tumbling over the earth; sometimes like a riderless velocipede, sometimes like a boy's hoop; spinning, turning and twisting about, but yet making no progress. Carl braced himself against the fence, opened his mouth with a snap and ejaculated,

"YAH! GEIS UP MIT YOU!"

The effect of this heroic summons was terrific. The apparition, or whatever it was, suddenly stood bolt upright and sneezed so loudly that the rocks of Astoria received the sound and thundered back an echo over troubled Hell Gate. The ghost was the tallest of his kind. As Carl watched it with wild staring eyes, his feet rooted to the road and his knees and toes turned in, it uncoiled itself slowly and rose to twice the height of the factory chimney. The horrified Dutchman plainly saw its piercing eyes, from which a stream of light fell on the river and marked the tightly drawn skin on its blanched face.

IT WAS TRANSPARENT.

Carl distinctly counted six street lamps through its back and observed the seals on its watch chain. He saw all this but could not utter a word or move from the place where he first saw the elongated spirit, now moving slowly off. As the clock of the factory was about striking the hour of one (at which hour all respectable ghosts go home) the tall ghost sent down a hand to its coat tail pocket and, extracting a pocket handkerchief as large as a winding sheet,

BLEW HIS SUPERNATURAL NOSE

with a tremendous report which reverberated all over Harlem. Then the clock struck clearly on the frosty air, the spirit melted into a luminous mist and Carl Grossman fainted.

When the unfortunate watchman recovered in the morning he had a pain in the cap of his knee and felt utterly demoralized. His fearful story being told to the neighbors about the factory, who are mostly Irish, an immense sensation was created and much sympathy was expressed for the general Teuton. Messrs. Nolen & Steers believe, that if Carl Grossman saw anything it was some prowling robber, and that he was frightened without cause. But Carl is willing to swear on all the Bibles in New York, and on the Manual of the Corporation of the same, that he saw a ghost, and the tallest one ever encountered by mortal Dutchman.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 38

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SERIOUS FAMILY—THE SPITFIRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MASANIELLO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 165, &c.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF THE SEVEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNIAN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 7, 1870.

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THE CHINESE TREATY.—President Grant has issued his proclamation promulgating the new Chinese treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlingame's Embassy. The full text of the treaty and the proclamation will be found in another column.

THE NEW NAVY REGISTER for this year, a *résumé* of which we publish this morning, contains much interesting information on naval matters. Of eighteen hundred officers in the service not less than thirteen hundred and forty-five are on the active list, while of the balance two hundred and forty-eight are midshipmen at the Naval Academy. There are one hundred and eighty-eight vessels of all kinds and classes, from ships of the line to the little torpedo boat laid up in this harbor. During last year fourteen vessels were sold and one (the steamtug Maria) lost.

THE PRINCE IN BOSTON.—No attention whatever, except that of being left alone and having bad attendance at his hotel, is being paid to the Prince at Boston. There was not a single native of that suburb who offered yesterday to show him the Common or the frog pond, or Faneuil Hall or Bunker Hill monument, or who outwardly seemed to know or care who he was. He was all day left to wander about, winding in and around the mazy labyrinths they call streets, without the guidance or company of anybody but his suite, and the whole party might have got lost in the interminable twistings and turnings for all Boston cared. The Bubites are on their dignity, and if a prince snubs them they are evidently determined that he shall find his own way through their town, which is about as hard a thing as a prince is ever compelled to do.

Will General Grant's Administration be a Success or a Failure?

Never since the foundation of our government has an administration come into power with more *éclat*, with greater advantages or more opportunities to acquire enduring fame than the present one; but we have yet to see if General Grant understands the splendid position he holds or has the ability to use these favorable circumstances to make himself as famous in government as he was in war. Will he become another Jackson, or greater than Jackson, and close his administration with as much popularity as did Old Hickory? Or will he go out as ingloriously as Buchanan and sink into similar disgrace and obscurity? Eleven out of the first twelve months of his four years' presidency have passed with little promise. The next three years will show whether he will improve by time as wine does by age.

There can be no question as to General Grant's elevated patriotism, true republican principles, in the general sense of the term, or of the honesty and kindness of his heart. His public career during the war and since has proved that. Nor is the President incapable of learning statesmanship. He has a large fund of practical common sense, and common sense is the first quality of a statesman. During the war he advanced in knowledge by experience and showed himself competent for every emergency. Though he commenced as a colonel of a regiment, and had never been in command of a larger force, he rose through his military genius and practical sense to the command of all the armies. It is true the foundation of this brilliant military career was laid in a West Point education and some little service previously in the army; but without genius or great ability he never could have gained the victories he did gain or have carried out that glorious campaign which closed up the war. Looking, then, at his great success as a military man, we might hope for the display of uncommon talents in the administration of the government. We find many examples in history of great commanders becoming the first of statesmen. Cæsar, the first Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington and others may be named as examples. We are aware that General Grant had no experience or training in civil affairs till he attained, a short time since, the elevated position he occupies—had never been even in a local legislature or employed as a civil officer; but the same qualities of mind which distinguished him so much as a general might make him a great statesman were he to apply them with industry and ambition to civil affairs. It is only necessary, we believe, that he should cut loose from the weak men and mere politicians that surround him, trust to his own practical common sense and patriotic impulses, and act independently for the good and glory of the country.

General Grant's conduct at the close of the war, and for some time after, showed broad and correct views of national affairs and indicated ability for statesmanship. Immediately after the rebellion was suppressed he wished to see the Union restored at once and the sad memories of the war obliterated as soon as possible. It was evident he did not favor then, and for some time afterwards, the prolonged reconstruction agitation, proscription of the Southerners or the party political object of Congress in keeping the question of reconstruction open. He had large and liberal views then. It will be remembered, too, how broadly national and patriotic he was on the question of the French occupation of Mexico, when he boldly proposed to march an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French from American soil. In fact, on all questions both of a domestic and foreign character he was liberal, republican and American to the core. His heart is right, doubtless, but he has trusted to others when he should have followed his own impulses, has suffered himself to be the tool of a faction when he had the people with him and the power to carry out his own policy, and is now only drifting along as a few men direct him, because he wishes to avoid trouble and to take things easy. He seems to have lost in a measure his independence and ambition since he became President.

None of General Grant's predecessors had the opportunity he has for accomplishing great things and acquiring fame. He is President when the republic is undergoing a great material, social and political revolution, partly as a result of the war and partly from the wonderful developments of the age. The American republic, with its forty millions of intelligent and intensely active citizens, its boundless and varied resources and wonderful future, holds the first position among nations, and is the one to which the people of all others are looking as the hope of the world. General Grant holds the helm of affairs just as we have commenced this new era of progress and greatness. Will he comprehend this and the glorious opportunity before him? Instead of suffering himself to be clogged in the mire of party politics, or to be controlled by weak and narrow-minded politicians, can he raise himself up to the grandeur of the occasion and high aspirations of the nation? Congress is weak and tossed about like a ship at sea without a rudder. It wants to be steered. It needs a guiding hand. The dominant party that elected General Grant looks to the administration for maintaining its power, and would be glad to follow the President in any popular course he might mark out for himself. Reconstruction is about to be finished and will no longer be a political question. There remain the various questions pertaining to the national finances and taxation. With regard to these the President may do something beneficial to the country. He can cut down all expenditures of the departments to the lowest figures and thus save millions a year. He can use his power to check the extravagance of Congress and by an improved system of taxation to lessen the burdens of the people. He can set his face against the national bank monopoly and the schemes in Congress now to increase its enormous power and profits at the expense of the public. There is a broad field in these and other purely domestic questions for distinguishing and making himself popular. But if he would arouse the sympathies of the people, if he would touch the popular heart, and make his administration famous in history, he must do something to gratify national ambition. There is Cuba looking to us for practical sympathy and annexation. This rich and most valuable island on the border of the republic, if annexed, would not only greatly enlarge the area of our dominion and republican liberty, but would tend very much to revive our commerce and declining mercantile marine; would increase the variety of our products, and would strengthen our power throughout the American Continent, seas and islands. The administration has but to lift its finger, and Cuba would belong to us. Here, then, is a fine opportunity to gratify national ambition and to promote national interests. Then there is British Columbia knocking for admission to the United States; there is a similar movement on the Red River, in the heart of the Continent, and some of the British colonies on the Atlantic side are casting wistful eyes to the great republic. Can not General Grant strike out in a bold policy for the acquisition of some or all these territories as a settlement of the Alabama claims or upon some other terms? Extension of territory and increase of population and products lead to an increase of commerce and shipping, and that is just what we need now. Besides, the President might well turn his attention to measures for extending our trade abroad and for reviving our mercantile marine. The republic has reached that prominent position when it cannot stand still. It must advance exteriorly with the wonderful progress and developments of the age, with its internal growth and in accordance with the aspirations of the people, or stagnation will follow, domestic trouble will spring up, and we shall fail to fulfil the great destiny marked out for us. If General Grant comprehends the necessities of our national situation, and should strike out in a new and bold policy in accordance with them, his administration will be a success; but if his vision be confined to petty local affairs and party politics, if he cannot understand the mission and destiny of this mighty country, and remains the mere instrument of the narrow-minded politicians that surround him, he will prove a lamentable failure and his glorious war record will be buried beneath the unpopularity of his government.

Mexican Anarchy—A Subject for General Grant's Consideration.

Anarchy has become the chronic, life-exhausting disease of Mexico, aggravated by her old sores breaking out in fresh eruptions from day to day. Among our latest items of news from that unfortunate country are these:—That the Governor of Zacatecas had proclaimed against the general government because Juarez had ordered him to deliver up a conducta (a government silver train) which he had recently seized; that this refractory State Governor had also appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of private property deposited in the mint, and that the State Legislature had backed him up in these operations; that freedom of the press had been suspended in the republic; that Rocha, a revolutionary leader, had gained a decisive victory over a detachment of government troops at San Luis Potosi, capturing twenty pieces of artillery; that Escobedo is supposed to be in danger; that recently an attempt was made to kidnap or assassinate the Cabinet Minister, Lerdo de Tejada, but that the plot was discovered and the ringleaders arrested, and that a pronunciamento followed; that a band of scoundrels had plundered the church and city of Orizaba of money, arms and horses; that the authorities of Michoacan are arming troops; that troops had marched from Vera Cruz against the Orizaba insurgents; that General Negrete is working in favor of the old exile of St. Thomas, and that several persons had been arrested on a charge of conspiring for the return of General Santa Anna.

This is a suggestive budget of disorders, following directly upon the heels of Mr. Seward's late triumphal progress through the Mexican republic as the honored champion of non-intervention and self-government. But as our venerable statesman, who literally scolded Louis Napoleon out of Mexico, was, naturally enough, hailed as a deliverer by that grateful people, what else could he do, in return, but glorify their patriotism and rub them with the blarney stone? In contrast, however, with the rejoicing processions, and meetings and balls and *fêtes*, and presents of all kinds showered upon Mr. Seward along the line of his Mexican travels, the revolutionary movements we have just recited bring the miserable burlesque of Mexican self-government into bolder relief. We see that battles between opposing factions, revolutionary pronunciamentos by military chiefs and by States, highway robberies, and military seizures of mints, churches, towns and cities, have become so far the established order of things in Mexico that in localities where these annoyances are not in active operation the inhabitants as freely indulge in their amusements as if they were living under the millennium. But so it was in Paris, even in the midst of the Reign of Terror, and again when that gay metropolis was under the scourge of the cholera. Nor are such things utterly horrible to contemplate, when we remember that they are but the natural operations of the human mind from a strain in one extreme to a rebound in the other.

But still the question recurs, is there no remedy for this never ending but still beginning anarchy in Mexico? There is none in Mexico. In the elements which compose the Mexican population there is no hope. The dominant unmixed Spanish race in that country numbers less than a million; the unmixed Indians number four millions; the remaining three millions and a half of the population, excepting about say ten thousand pure negroes, are hybrids from all the crosses between whites, Indians and negroes, and between the products of these crosses and Indians, negroes and whites. With slight adulterations in a part of it the Indian element embraces about five-sixths of the Mexican people. This is the laboring element. The other sixth of the population is that in which the Spanish blood predominates. What sort of elements for self-government have we here? The worst in Christendom. With these Spanish Americans, from Mexico to Buenos Ayres, as we know from their history of revolutions, revolution is the ruling passion. They are never satisfied unless they are in a revolutionary ferment. It is the old fighting spirit of the heroic Spanish Christians and Moors of the Middle Ages degenerated into Spanish American bushwhacking. These Spanish Mexicans again are divided between the Church party and the anti-Church party, and between the ins and the outs of their fighting politicians.

The Mexican Indian element, comparatively passive and tractable, and completely subjugated by the European element, nevertheless still has the Indian's ruling passion for war. Hence among the Indians of Mexico there is always a mercenary gang ready to join the standard of any upstart leader who can give them a show for pay and plunder; and if their leader is defeated they are ready to join on the same terms the party defeating him. The scheming Mexican factionist has accordingly the materials always at hand for a revolutionary rising. He has only to gather under his banner a few highwaymen as a nucleus, and next to seize a passing conducta or compel a forced loan from some church, town or city in order to gather about him a troublesome army.

Again, a very serious difficulty to the central government in maintaining peace in the different States lies in the slow and difficult lines and modes of intercommunication throughout Mexico. A mountainous country like that, of great extent, without navigable rivers and without railroads (except the line from Vera Cruz to the capital), is admirably adapted for Mexican revolutions. To keep the peace Maximilian, as Emperor, found it necessary to make every salient point over the whole country a military station, occupied by a strong repressive force; but Juarez has not the means, and cannot rely upon his subordinates to carry out this plan. Therefore we find him involved in a cordon of revolutionary factions and risings which will continue till he is superseded, and then they will begin afresh against his successor and the new party in power.

Now, has not this state of things in Mexico been tolerated long enough? In the interests of civilization, law and order and humanity does it not become the duty of the United States to intervene in Mexican affairs? The anarchy revived in that distracted country since the departure of the French and the bloody execution of Maximilian is a scandal to republican institutions and a reproach to the United States. Our government, in view of the public sentiment of this country and "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," cannot much longer evade its responsibilities in reference to Mexico. Annexation or a protectorate over that chaotic republic is only with us a question of time, and we would respectfully submit to General Grant that the time has come. Mexico may keep better than Cuba; but sound policy and all the interests of civilization, peace and progress call for action in a case like this. We say this, too, because we cannot believe that General Grant is hopelessly ignorant of or indifferent to the active, expansive and progressive spirit of the age.

The Political Situation in Great Britain—The Parliamentary Programme.

On an early day the British Parliament will assemble. During the protracted recess Ministers have been unusually silent. Latterly this silence has been broken by Messrs. Bright and Forster. Mr. Bright looks forward somewhat despondingly. Mr. Forster is full of hope. The different views taken by the two statesmen may, perhaps, be accounted for on the ground that, although both are responsible Ministers, both are not members of the Cabinet. Mr. Forster is perhaps the more hopeful that he knows not the sorrows of the inner and more sacred circle. According to Mr. Bright the government intends to settle the land question in Ireland, but he apprehends so much opposition and sees in this one measure so much work that he despairs of being able to consider any other question. Mr. Forster sees no more difficulty in the land question than was encountered last session in disestablishing the Church. He is not without hope that government will find time to abolish forever university tests, and he is determined, if at all possible, to make such provision for the educational wants of the English people that it will be next to impossible for an English youth to grow up in ignorance, or, as Mr. Forster calls it, "weakness"—"weakness to resist temptation," "weakness that fills the prison and the workhouse." It is not our business to say which of the two statesmen takes the more correct view of the situation. It may be that the Irish land question will monopolize the session, but it is undeniable that other and deeply important questions will be forced on the attention of Parliament. Besides domestic questions there are international questions and colonial questions—all of them imperiously demanding immediate attention. In the next session of the British Parliament we look for great excitement, keen debate, great political rivalry, the possible failure of the liberals and the possible formation of a coalition ministry with Lord Derby at its head. But Gladstone is too strong to be easily defeated.

WHY NOT?—In the Missouri Legislature the other day the bill to regulate the compensation of teachers was amended in the lower house so as to give females the same pay as males where equally qualified and performing like duties. And why not? This is a matter of women's rights upon which a great deal of reform is needed throughout this country, and needed in New York as much as anywhere else. It is a matter, too, upon which for the present our women's rights agitators may more profitably employ their time than in their travelling conventions on woman suffrage. If our women's rights women could only be made to understand that the Pyramids of Egypt were built stone by stone they would learn that all great reforms are not accomplished in a single jump, but are reached piece by piece.

PRINCE FISK'S REHEARSAL last Saturday night, at the Grand Opera House, according to all accounts, was a right royal rehearsal of oysters, boned turkeys, salads, sweetmeats, champagne and bouquets, all of which, amid the popping of corks, the cracking of jokes and the sparkling of bright eyes, went off like hot cakes at a Pacific Railway station on a frosty morning. And they say that the Prince of Erie has thus probably inaugurated a new era in the theatrical world which will be fully developed only when every place of amusement in the city shall have adopted the grand idea of a regular Pilgrim Fathers' festival every Saturday night. This will be New England Puritanism in a new phase, but it will draw.

The Churches Yesterday.

There is no subject which comes more directly within the province of a newspaper than the church gatherings, services and sermons. They include all the varied interests of every-day life—politics, fashions, music, finances, commerce and the stirring events and reforms of the day as well as religion. The sermons of Sunday are like weekly reviews or editorials on the news of the past week, and the congregations that come to be edified come also to have their opinions formed by the editorials from the pulpit as they are by the editorials of the press. And whether these gatherings are of the lowly or of the great, the mediocre or the gifted, the humble or the elegant, the press performs its duty to the public in reporting them fully and in laying before its larger congregation the views expressed by the ministers who claim the attention of these gatherings. For these reasons we devote a larger space than usual to-day to our report of the church services yesterday. The services, too, were more than usually brilliant, and the right of the rich to worship God according to their conscience and with a view to their comfort was fully confirmed. The old doctrines of wearing sackcloth and grinding one's knee bones for the honor of God has gone out with the Inquisition and the thumbscrew, and the new idea that a man should worship God in his good clothes and on a comfortable seat has come in. Grace church, where Bishop Potter officiated and the suave Brown gave his attentive presence, blossomed like a flower garden, with its thousands of beautiful worshippers and the countless hues and colors of their costumes. The Church of the Covenant, St. Stephen's church, the Church of the Divine Paternity, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Plymouth church, and all the numerous temples of God in this city and Brooklyn, teemed with humble devotees in silks and satins and broadcloth, who prayed with fervent anguish out of gold clasped prayer books, kneeling humbly upon a thick lined cushion to confess their sins and ask forgiveness. Dr. Chapin, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, with his overpowering eloquence, laid down the injunction of the lowly born Son of Man to these brilliant worshippers:—"Be ye therefore followers of God and His dear children." Father Mignard discoursed at the Church of St. Francis Xavier on the law of divine charity, "to love one another and to forgive your enemies." Thus while the hearers illustrated the humbleness and character of riches and fashion the preachers held forth upon the loftiness and power of the poor and the lowly.

Up the Nile—Our Special Letters from Egypt.

From Cairo, Egypt, under date of the 26th of December last, our special correspondent continues the narrative of his experiences when journeying on the banks of the river Nile. The letter is published in our columns to-day. It comes filled with legend and romance, and speaks of tombs, temples, prayer and the effect of modern European travel in the hoary land. The scenes which were witnessed at the dawn of morn and as sunset closed on the face of the Father of Waters are described with much elegance. The contemplation of them in their natural grandeur was not at all more inspiriting and soothing than is the great hope held out to the world by the writer in the assurance of the certainty that this modern return to the fountainhead of religion and civilization will benefit both the Old and the New World's peoples. The river fringe populations of the Nile, their state of morals and mode of life, are noted with a degree of accuracy which is slightly painful to civilization, but hopeful withal. "Bull Run Russell" was there, and, as usual, made a grand blunder in his chronology. This is not to be wondered at, however, for the man who could not comprehend the jokes of the late lamented President Lincoln, or recognize the charge of the Black Horse cavalry of Virginia, or the cheer of an Irish brigade, would almost certainly get "mixed" in his ideas when in the presence of four thousand years and in the midst of sphinxes and idols, and at Abydos and Thebes and Joseph's river and such like old-fashioned things and places. Our American account is accurate notwithstanding.

Mormonism—The New Revelation.

Our letter from Salt Lake says that the schismatics claim to have had the rough outlines of the new constitution by direct revelation from Heaven, but that its details are to be supplied by the thoughts of individuals, Heaven having no desire to supersede human brains, and wishing the schismatics to be satisfied with their own arrangement. The rough draft is presented to our readers in the letter of our correspondent, and they can form their own opinion of it as a handiwork of Heaven. It will be especially encouraging to the Woman's Rights advocates to know that one article expressly declares that women have the right to vote on church questions, but the authorship of the draft is rendered rather doubtful by the fact that, although it deals in such minor matters as ward organizations, it fails to take ground for or against polygamy, the great question which threatens to uproot both the new and the old Churches and bring about a general revolution in the whole religious organization of Mormonism. Notwithstanding the evils rampant in the chief camp of the Mormons, the missionaries of Brigham Young's dispensation are intently at work to secure more proselytes, and the movement is becoming quite successful even so near home as Long Island.

THE QUESTION OF INDIANA DIVORCES is before the United States Supreme Court on an appeal, and it is considered probable that full force will be given to the pernicious doctrine in all the States. As one of the causes for divorce allowed by the laws of Indiana is in effect the pleasure of the judge, it will become an easier matter to be divorced than to be married.

MYSTERIES IN BROOKLYN.—The people of Brooklyn, it would appear, have a "knack" of picking up human legs and feet that have no owners. Within two weeks the Coroner over there has been presented with three appendages of unknown human bodies, and is now only waiting for a head, a couple of arms and a stomach, to hold a twenty dollar inquest.

Modern Journalism—A Step in the Right Direction.

We publish to-day an article from the Philadelphia *Morning Post* upon the subject of the formation of a new press association. The ideas expressed are sound. The old Associated Press organization, as it now stands, is hardly up to the progress of the age as evinced in modern journalism. The ideas of a quarter of a century ago cannot be applied at this day to enterprises that have made such wonderful strides in advance as are to be observed in the mode of managing and conducting newspapers. We anticipate much good from the new press association, even if it does nothing more than to incite the old association to renewed efforts in carrying out the objects for which it was originally instituted. Competition is the life of trade, in the newspaper as well as in all other kinds of business, and when the Press Association shall discard some of its exclusive features, practice more economy and infuse a little fresher energy into its operations, the better will it be for newspaper proprietors and the public generally. We hope the new association will be allowed a fair trial; for in the success of the experiment the people at large have an especial interest.

European News by Mail.

Our special European correspondence by mail, published in another column to-day, supplies a very comprehensive and interesting detail of our cable news telegrams to the 25th of January. M. Rochefort's arraignment before the criminal tribunal of Paris, his trial and sentence are reported. The account occupies a very short space in the foreign journals. In this respect alone it illustrates the public advantage which accrues from a strict, impartial and somewhat summary administration of the law; for, if acted on under a system full of bails, replevins, new trials motions, injunctions and counter injunctions, with all the varieties of the mandamus, such as we have some little experience of here, it would be interminable. Prince Pierre, even the Prince Imperial, running a good chance of being forgotten before its conclusion. Our special writers in Rome, Ireland and Spain furnish matter of immediate import relative to the progress of the Ecumenical Council, the difficulties, doubts and lay and royal influences which prevail in and distract the assemblage, of the working of the land system in Ulster and the local tenant right, and of Prim's position, aspirations and dangers in Madrid. Our foreign budget is consequently, as usual, piquant, lively and instructive.

The Lady Bankers of Broad Street.

King Solomon was of the opinion that there is nothing new under the sun. On general principles he was, perhaps, right; but when we come to specialties, details and modifications of old things he was wide of the mark. Something new in this line is turning up every day, and among the latest, the most interesting, the most suggestive and the most promising of new things is the female banking firm in Broad street of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. They have created a new sensation "on 'Change," not so violent as, but more profound than, the gold corner panic of that awful "black Friday," and these lady financiers, as dealers in bills, bonds, stocks, &c., appear to be so firmly seated in the saddle and so confident and so well posted that the notion prevails among the lame ducks and old foxes of Wall street that Vanderbilt, the oldest fox of them all, is at the bottom of the experiment. No matter. The experiment is one of great importance. If successful it opens a new and boundless field for employment to women—a regular California gold placer, not only in New York, but in every city and town in the United States and in both hemispheres. But if it should fail? Fail! These ladies of the new banking firm, they say, are backed by a capital of half a million, and that they cannot fail. At all events, we like the experiment as a new thing, and we wish it success.

Popery and Civil Governments.

The *Civilta Cattolica*, a journal notoriously in the interests of the Jesuits, and to which we have more than once been indebted for valuable information, has come out with a strong article against the bad politicians. The article has been provoked by the opposition manifested towards the Council by the governments of Austria, Bavaria, Spain and Italy. The Council is vigorously defended. The opposing governments are plainly told that the bishops despise menaces, that laws enacted contrary to the decrees of the Council will not be binding on the subjects, because they will not be recognized by the Church. All such governments are further warned that they must expect "terrible revolutions to overthrow them." France alone has been faithful to the Concordat, and France is to have a special blessing. If Papal thunder were now dreaded this would be very well. With the example of the United States, of Great Britain, of Prussia, of Denmark, of Sweden, not to speak of Russia and other non-Protestant States, before them, we do not think that Austria and Spain and Italy will be much alarmed by this threatened thunder. As for France, we must wait to learn what the Emperor says about infallibility before we pronounce her out of danger.

American Travel in Egypt—Wine and Honey in the Land.

From Cairo, Egypt, we have a special correspondence to-day which will attract very general attention, not so much on account of the variety of news matter which it contains as by the widespread domestic and national interest which it affords by its personal enumeration of the American travellers who have just lately visited the territory of the Viceroy. The list commences in the year 1867 and concludes with the year 1869; at and subsequent to the inauguration of the Suez Canal. It presents a curious exhibit of the system of cosmopolitan checks and balances which is just now prevailing among the populations of the world to find the youngest nation of the earth sending forth its sight-seeing, money-spending and unprejudiced inhabitants in a utilitarian propagandism for the revivification of the people of the most ancient. This social missionary travel is calculated indeed to show forth the vast and universal progress which has been made within a few years under the influence of the civilizing agencies of steam and the electric

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telegraph, besides affording a splendid attestation of the indestructibility and eternity of the enlightenment which has been from the beginning. Joseph was of old sold into Egypt by his brethren, who were themselves subsequently compelled to visit the soil to garner corn in provision against a famine; the American visitors go to the same land with gold and United States bonds and greenbacks, and great names and reputation, to spend money and consume the wine and corn and honey and milk—pure or in "punches" as it comes—"right off" on the spot. Our list is in this point of view quite consoling and in complete accordance with the modern idea. There is no dream about it. No equivocation of the cup in the sack, but the plain facts of the cup charged and in hand, and the hard cash in the wallets.

It is to be hoped, however, that American travel to Egypt will not be overdone. A Duke of Northumberland undertook to astonish the natives of Ireland one time by a display of his immense wealth when acting as Lord Lieutenant of that country. The celebrated Laurence Sterne, being also in the country, was called to preach in the castle chapel before the viceregal court, which he did, taking for his text the words, "My vessels of gold and my vessels of silver have I shown unto them," and the prophet answered and said, "Thou hast done a foolish thing." Enough said.

The Free Trade Agitation in England and France.

The progress of the present era is becoming evident in many and various shapes and cannot fail to have its influence on the financial and commercial operations of the many nations of the world. The increased facilities of telegraphic and steam communication between the most distant and remote points of the globe naturally cause a reaction which must vitally affect the produce and the requirements of each one nation individually. The question has been the subject of much discussion recently, in the United States, England and France, because it affects the very existence of those countries. The London *Times* openly denounces protection, and infers that it cannot be in any way compatible with the times we live in. Other arguments are brought forward by the conservative party in England tending to combat the theory of reciprocity. In France the matter has been still more earnestly discussed in the sessions of the Corps Législatif, and M. Jules Simon calls for an investigation of the various commercial treaties now existing between France and other countries. France is a great producing country, and must, therefore, feel the direct result of any combination that is prejudicial to her commerce and manufactures. M. Simon produces statistics proving that the present commercial condition of France is not so ruinous as some would make it appear. It is true that some branches of manufacture are suffering, especially shipbuilding and iron founding, and some protection could be extended to them. One great point in reference to commerce and manufactures is without doubt the cost of transport, and this point should therefore be brought under immediate consideration. In France the tariffs for the transport of merchandise are very defective, and in many cases inconsistent. Moreover the railroad communication in France is still very imperfect, and far behind that of many other great commercial nations. Placed as they are in respect to each other, the question of free trade or protection between England and France is one of great import to both countries, and will doubtless result in many radical changes in the commercial treaties now in force. The same influence has manifested itself in other parts. Austria has sent a diplomatic and commercial commission to close conventions with the various governments in the far East. Russia is making colossal preparations in order to push her trade in the same direction and avail herself of the facilities offered by the opening of the Suez Canal. The ruler of the Celestial Empire has also felt the influence of the progress of the times, and for that purpose sent an extraordinary commission to visit the government of the United States and the chief governments of Europe. It is impossible to foretell the results of this simultaneous reaction, but there certainly is every reason to anticipate many great changes in the existing relations between the nations of the world. Owing to the geographical position of this country and the nature and variety of its produce the question becomes one of vital interest, and should not be allowed to slumber in Washington. The active measures adopted towards carrying out the great ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien will tend still more to develop our commercial relations throughout the universe, and naturally will affect this country more than any other.

Decrease of the Negroes in Kentucky.

It appears from a recent report of the State Auditor that the blacks of Kentucky, who in 1860 numbered 236,107 are now reduced to 140,455—a loss of two-fifths in nine years. At this rate the negro element will disappear from Kentucky within the next fifteen years. But this rate of loss will not be kept up. Unquestionably throughout the South there has been a much greater mortality since the beginning of the war among the blacks than there was before the war. This increased mortality has resulted from emancipation, which, in casting the blacks (who were slaves, cared for by their masters) upon their own resources, ignorant, destitute and improvident, cast them forth to idleness, hunger, exposure, disease and death. Under their white masters these Southern blacks, from the new-born pickaninny to the poorest field hand, represented each so much money, and it was the master's interest to take care of his capital. Something like order, however, is superseding the fatal confusion which emancipation brought upon the poor blacks concerned, and they are learning to take care of themselves, and hence the mortality among them is diminishing.

But in Kentucky, where emancipation came only with the proclamation of the thirteenth amendment, four years ago, this decrease of the negroes since 1860 cannot be charged to an increased mortality from the abolition of slavery, nor to mortality from any cause. Since April, 1861, probably not less than seventy-five thousand of them have left the State. During the war they left it for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and liberty, or they followed the Union armies even southward out of the State to escape from slavery. Since the war the blacks have been leaving Kentucky for Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee, for the civil and political rights to be had in those States, but not to be had in Kentucky. At the same time the losses of the State in the white bone and sinew sacrificed in the Union army and in the rebel army have not been repaired by white accessions from other States, because the lawless elements returning from the rebellion have rendered life and property insecure throughout the State, excepting the cities and towns along the bordering Ohio river. The fifteenth amendment will be apt to set all these things right, and then we shall look for a rapid increase of the Kentucky white population and for a greatly diminished rate of decrease in the black element.

American Cotton Manufactures.

The London *Times*, as we learn through the cable, in discussing the cotton trade in England, attributes the depression in part to "the superiority of the American manufactures." We are not so good a customer in these days as we were once, because our home manufacture supplies in a very great degree the demand that it was formerly thought only Manchester was equal to. Moreover, not only does the success of cotton manufactures here deprive this British industry of a lucrative trade on this side the Atlantic, but it threatens it with a formidable rivalry in markets hitherto even more exclusively its own than was the market here. This is a result of obvious natural causes, a thing that has come to pass in due time, and that was not even hurried by the assistance that enormous protection gave to our own manufactures. England had the skilled labor and we had the raw material. It is a slow and difficult thing to move skilled labor, but to a commercial people it is the easiest thing possible to move the material. Hence, in getting the two necessities together, the cotton went from our side to the labor on their side. This involved such anomalous facts as that cotton grown in South Carolina went all the way to England to be made into cloth that was to come back for use, perhaps, on the very plantation where the cotton grew. An enormous shipping trade was supported by all the unnecessary transportation. Another fact was that the laborers who wrought the cotton into woven fabrics were living in the country that of the two gave them fewer of the comforts of life and a smaller share in the general physical and intellectual inheritance of humanity. It followed by necessity that though the cotton was moved for many years, it would be the labor that would move finally, and then the cotton would be manufactured on the same side of the ocean on which it grew. This could only take place when the idea should finally expand in Europe that this country was the true home and sphere of the workingman in the present age—the only country whose political, social and financial institutions are framed on that view of society that is taken from the people's level and not from the level of the privileged aristocratic classes. This result, long preparing, is now beginning to manifest itself, and is felt already in England, and England will soon know that its consequences are to extend immensely further in the same direction in which they now trouble her. The time is coming when we shall have from England towards this country the same tremendous tide of emigration that we formerly had from Ireland, and are now having from Germany. With the drain of her excess in the supply of loom workers we shall have one more and the last point against her. She will then no longer have the great advantage of cheaper labor. We shall then completely oust her from possession of the industry that has done so much to make her great in the modern world.

The Throne of Spain—Two More Candidates.

The throne of Spain still goes begging. The latest report from Madrid is that the Duke of Montpensier will be altogether abandoned, and that Prince George, son of the King of Saxony, thirty-seven years of age, and a Catholic, and Prince Charles of Prussia, cousin of the Crown Prince, and a Protestant, are talked of. While the Cortes adhere to the Roman Catholic Church in their appropriations as the Church of the State, Prince Charles of Prussia may be counted out, and, like all the other candidates proposed for this precarious and dangerous Spanish throne, Prince George of Saxony will probably have other fish to fry. With every failure, meantime, to find a King Log for the dominant monarchy party of Spain, the chances are increased in behalf of a King Stork that will gobble them up in the shape of the son of Queen Isabella, or, peradventure, in the person of Isabella herself. Something of this sort will probably be the solution of this Spanish difficulty, or, after a few more details from the army to Cuba, there may be another republican rising which will settle the question. In short, the prospect for the existing government is as gloomy in Spain as in the island of Cuba.

OBITUARY.

Truman H. Hoag.

This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from the Toledo district of Ohio, died of pneumonia in Washington on Saturday night last. Mr. Hoag had not long been prominent in national politics. He had been, however, for some years a popular democrat in his part of Ohio. At the general election in October, 1868, he was elected a Representative to the present Congress, defeating Mr. J. M. Ashley, the well known "impeacher" of President Johnson, by 912 majority, although the same district on the same day gave Mr. Sherwood, the republican candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 775 over Mr. Hubbard, democrat. The result for Congressman, while due in a great measure to the dissatisfaction of the voters with Mr. Ashley's official career, was none the less owing to Mr. Hoag's personal popularity. It is exceedingly doubtful if a democrat can be elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death. Mr. Hoag bore the reputation of being a gentleman of culture and fine abilities. His brief career in Congress afforded him no opportunity for attaining to high position in the national councils, which he doubtless would have attained had his life been spared.

Rev. Dr. Elton.

A despatch from Boston reports the death in that city on Saturday last, after a short illness, of Dr. Elton, the well known Baptist minister. He was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1813, and subsequently founded two scholarships in that institution. His long career as a minister of the Gospel was very successful. He was for many years pastor of a Baptist church in Windsor, Conn.

WILL THE GAS COMPANIES EXAMINE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the matter of the practices of the gas companies which you so properly notice please mention that for October, November and December, 1868, my gas bills amounted to twenty-eight dollars. For the same months in 1869, and without any increase of consumption of gas, or rather use of light, my bills were forty-nine dollars. CHARLES CHELSEA.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

French Demand for Rochefort's Surrender to Prison.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

Mormon Women Petitioning Congress Against the Anti-Polygamy Bill.

A Georgia Conservative Republican Delegation En Route for Washington.

SPAIN.

The Chivalry Hesitating.

MADRID, Feb. 6, 1870.

The duel between Señor Figueras and Colonel Luque will probably be fought, as the former will not withdraw his offensive expressions.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort—Appeal Day Passed—Demand for His Surrender.

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1870.

In the case of Henri Rochefort, no appeal having been taken, the sentence becomes final. The Ministry are determined to put it into execution, and the defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

Political Prosecution.

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1870.

M. Gustave Flourens is to be prosecuted for words used in a speech at a political meeting.

Executive Retaliation.

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree removing M. Le Verrier, the eminent astronomer, from his office as director of the Imperial Observatory for taking certain action in the Senate, of which he is a member, inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the government.

CUBA.

General Goyenoche's Return to Puerto Principe—Reported Victory over the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1870.

General Goyenoche returned to Puerto Principe on the 28th ult. A letter announces that he defeated the rebels and captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It is reported that a son of Cespedes, eleven years of age, is among the captured prisoners.

Seven houses and several sugar fields have been destroyed by incendiaries on the line of the Remedios and Caibarien Railroad.

UTAH.

A Woman's Petition Against Mr. Cullom's Bill—The Reform Movement Increasing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1870.

A special despatch from Salt Lake says the Mormons are collecting petitions signed by the Mormon women in opposition to Mr. Cullom's bill. The reform party, composed of the most intelligent Mormons, is increasing. So far there has been no interference from the Church authorities, but all assistance is denied by the Brighamites.

GEORGIA.

A Conservative Republican Delegation En Route for Washington.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 6, 1870.

Senators Hull, Bryant, Caldwell, Holden and other republicans opposed to Governor Bullock and his policy are on their way to Washington to represent the condition of affairs in Georgia to Congress. Mr. Bryant says the object of the delegation is to show that Governor Bullock has violated the reconstruction laws; that the Legislature, as now organized, is illegal, and that several persons were allowed seats in the Legislature who are not entitled to them, and that if Congress sustains Governor Bullock the republican party in Georgia will be destroyed. The delegation represents the conservative wing of the republican party in this State and repudiate all political affiliation with the democratic party.

ILLINOIS.

A Newspaper on the Losses Sustained by Grain Growing Farmers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1870.

The *Tribune* in an article on the losses sustained by grain raising farmers during the past year, says:—They have found partial compensation in the high prices realized for hogs, the receipts from the crop having saved many of them from bankruptcy. If hogs had been sold at prices corresponding with those of wheat there would have been wide spread distress in the West, and all classes of business men would have felt the effects. But the farmers have not made the most out of the situation, though shrewd enough in driving ordinary bargains. Encouraged by expectation of a short crop, many of them bought pork at optional high prices to the full extent of their means, and have recently had the satisfaction of settling with sellers at a loss of two or more dollars per barrel, thus losing every cent they made in the sale of their hogs. Speculation in pork has been much more lively this winter than in any former year since the close of the war, and much trading has been done for parties in the country. While this has benefited commission men and put money in the pockets of sharp ones here it has not been so conducive to the interests of the farmers and drovers that they can afford to repeat the experiment.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Chicago—A Million Involved.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1870.

A system of smuggling through the mails, which has been carried on for some time, was brought to light in the Chicago Post Office two weeks ago, and since that time quite a number of books and articles manufactured in Europe have been seized by the Custom House officers. It is impossible to estimate the value of the articles smuggled, but it must be considerable, as within the last ten days over a thousand dollars' worth of smuggled goods have been seized. They consist of books, laces, furs, &c. They arrived done up in ordinary newspaper wrappers, with the necessary postage stamps. Had they not been so frequently addressed to one address suspicion would probably have not been excited. Several packages were addressed to H. Brotherton, Freeport, Illinois. They were seized and found to contain ermine furs, lace collars and other lace. H. Brotherton was discovered to be Mrs. Brotherton, a milliner. She acknowledged having smuggled $500 worth of goods. A member of the Chicago Board of Education was also detected in smuggling books. Twelve dozen hymn books, addressed to Brigham Young, Salt Lake, have been seized.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1870.

The following was the condition of the market yesterday—the closing of the week:—

Sugar—The business was small and prices unchanged; the receipts were large and there was some little speculative inquiry; quotations were barely maintained. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 29,000 boxes and 4,500 hogsheads to foreign countries, and 14,000 boxes and 3,500 hogsheads to the United States; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 210,000 boxes and 18,000 hogsheads; fair to good refining muscovadoes heavy at 6¾ a 7¼ reals. Clayed molasses flat, but prices unchanged. Lard quiet. Flour easier. Butter steady. Tallow firm. Bacon dull. Honey active. Petroleum dull. Potatoes steady. Hams steady; salt, 17c.; sugar cured, 20½c. Lumber steady; yellow pine, $23 a $26 per M.; white pine, $24 50 per M. Shooks firmer; box 8½ a 9 reals. Freights to the United States dull; sugar per box to Northern and Southern ports $1 25 a $1 50; per hogshead to do., $6 a $6 50.

Exchange on London, 10½ a 11 per cent premium; on Paris, 2 a 1½ per cent discount; on the United States, sixty days sight, in gold, par a ⅛ per cent premium; short sight, 2 a 2½ per cent premium.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Royal Scion in Boston—Attendance at Trinity Church—Stroll Through the Town and Suburbs—His Dissatisfaction With a Boston Hotel—No Demonstrations Among the Rubites.

BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1870.

Prince Arthur, that clever little sprig of royalty, has had a day of pleasant rest and rare tranquillity. There have been no attempts at assassination, no plots to abduct him, but everything has been pleasant and serene, and he has been permitted to enjoy himself and while away the time just as his royal conscience dictated. He attended the Trinity (Episcopal) church this morning, the same one where the obsequies of the late Sir Frederick Bruce took place a couple of years since. He was accompanied by his suite, and also by Minister Thornton. The fact that the Prince would attend divine worship here was not generally known, and therefore there was no unusual crowd present.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness, together with his suite and the British Minister, took a quiet walk through the city and some of the suburbs. They went to South Boston, the Highlands, and to the most distant point on the back bay, and during the whole stroll none of the party were recognized. The crooked streets of Boston afforded an excuse for several inquiries during their perambulations, but those who gave them the desired information were not aware of the presence of Queen Victoria's son. Taking it all in all, the royal party has had an opportunity of spending the Sabbath in a manner in commendable keeping with the solemnities of the day, and it has been fully improved.

The Prince speaks in high terms of his visit to New York, and also of his trip from the metropolis to the Hub, for the comfort of which he made acknowledgments to the conductors on the various roads between here and New York. The royal party is stopping at the St. James Hotel, where the attention of the waiters towards them has been such as to afford ground for complaint, and the Prince's own immediate servants will attend upon the party during the remainder of the visit.

It is understood the chief purpose of the Prince in visiting Boston is to attend the funeral of George Peabody, and, pending the obsequies, he feels called upon to decline accepting more than the simple courtesies extended by private individuals.

NEW YORK.

Conviction and Sentence of Murderers in Little Valley—Confession of their Crimes.

LITTLE VALLEY, Feb. 6, 1870.

Theodore Nichlas was on Friday convicted in the Cattaraugus Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Dr. Andrew Mead, in Allegany, on the 18th of December last. He was sentenced yesterday morning to be hanged on the 18th of March proximo. This is the second conviction for murder during this term of the court. Much excitement has prevailed during the trial of Nichlas, as the murder of Dr. Mead was the most brutal ever committed in Western New York. Nichlas and Burdick, the latter of whom was convicted last week of the murder of H. H. Boker (colored), in Olean, last September, have made full confession of their crimes, but each claim their act to be a justifiable homicide. Both murderers are sentenced to be hanged on the same day.

Attempt to Attach a Railroad Train to Satisfy an Assessment for Taxes—The Collector Arrested for Obstructing the Passage of the Mails.

UTICA, Feb. 6, 1870.

On Friday of last week the collector of the town of Paris, Oneida county, attempted to attach the morning passenger and mail train on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad at Clayville, to satisfy an assessment for taxes which the company refused to pay. The attempt failed, as did a similar one on Friday evening. The collector caused the arrest of R. Van Loon, an engineer; Joseph Knoblock, a brakeman, and Mr. Tuttle, conductor, for resisting officers. On Saturday the collector was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal J. Donaldson, charged with obstructing the passage of the mails. On Saturday evening a more decided demonstration was made at Clayville to attach the passenger train south, which also failed. To-morrow another attempt will be made. It is also understood that the Deputy United States Marshal will make further arrests to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Another Sugar Fraud Case.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1870.

The Legislature yesterday passed a bill making the Metropolitan Police warrants receivable for taxes.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds to pay for work heretofore done on the levees under contract by the Board of Public Works.

Another sugar fraud case, involving 855 boxes, was decided by the United States District Court yesterday in favor of the government. The sugar was imported under false invoices as to weight.

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

Fire Near Memphis—Loss of Life by the Sinking of a Steamboat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6, 1870.

The residence of Thomas O'Neill, near this city, together with a barn containing thirteen bales of cotton, was burned Friday night. The loss was $16,000.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says five persons—Mr. Ellis, a merchant of that city; two boys named Thomas and two white deck hands—were lost by the sinking of the steamboat America a few days ago. Owing to the fact that the boat sunk in three minutes and that the passengers were asleep it is feared more have been lost. The saved passengers lost everything and suffered much from exposure and cold.

KANSAS.

The Legislature Desires the Removal of Indians—Railroad Grants and Land Settlers.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 6, 1870.

After a full debate the Kansas House of Representatives has passed resolutions asking the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to use their influence to secure the removal of all Indians in this State; endorsing the wise policy of the government in granting lands for the construction of railroads, and asking liberal grants for railroads, with the promise that settlers on the Osage trust lands and the diminished reserve, after the date of the order for the removal of the Indians, shall have each 160 acres of land at $1 25 per acre.

OHIO.

Fire in Cincinnati—Destruction of a Distillery—Loss Over $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1870.

Fire broke out last night in the building on the northeast corner of Sixth and Baymiller streets and caused loss to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000. The building was owned by Oliver Perin and was occupied by H. H. Hamilton & Co., distillers and rectifiers. The building was insured for $10,000 and the distillery for $15,000, of which $3,500 was in the Delaware Mutual Company, $2,500 in the Western, of Cincinnati, and the balance in Cleveland and Eastern companies. The building adjacent on the east, occupied by H. H. West & Co. and A. Kribs & Co., was damaged by a falling wall and water. The building on the west was slightly injured. The fire broke out about twenty minutes after the workmen had left the distillery. There is no clue to its origin.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1870.

A descent was made by the police officers yesterday afternoon on the gambling houses here. Some fifteen places were visited. Owing to the bungling manner in which the affair was conducted only one arrest was made, but considerable property in the shape of roulette tables, &c., was captured. This was deposited at the Central police station, and during last night the owners visited this place and carried off a portion of their property.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Snow fell in Richmond, Va., all day Sunday.

A fire Saturday night in C. Blackford's furnishing goods store, at Rochester, N. Y., did damage to the amount of $1,000. The stock of Cornley Brothers' store adjoining, was damaged some by smoke.

During an affray in Main street, Rochester, Saturday night, between several young men, one of them, named Clinton Cresswell, was stabbed in the lung, and is supposed to be fatally injured. All of the parties were arrested.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Cadetships—A Carpet-Bagger Implicated.

An Indiana Divorce Case Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1870.

Sale of a Cadetship by a Carpet-Bag Congressman.

A pretty direct case of the sale of a cadetship by a Southern Member of Congress has come to light to-day, showing that the disreputable practice has really an existence. The case I refer to is that of a jolly carpet-bagger, who through the medium of brokers for a consideration of $2,000 promised for a Northern boy a cadetship. The carpet-bagger, it seems, failed to divide, according to agreement, with the brokers, and the latter have, therefore, concluded to expose the thing. Would it not be well for Congressmen to investigate the whole matter?

The Validity of Indiana Divorces.

How far the matrimonial bond may be regarded as a bond at all is likely to be decided soon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and from the hints thrown out the Richardson-McFarland tribe will have cause for rejoicing. There is a case at present under advisement by the United States Supreme Court, the parties to which were married in this District some years ago. The wife obtained a divorce in Indiana, commenced by publication, to which the husband entered an appearance. The divorce thus obtained was held void by the Supreme Court of this District, from which it was taken, on appeal, to the United States Supreme Court. There it is given out the decision of our District Court will be reversed and full force given to the Indiana divorces.

The Gold Panic Investigation—Was the Telegraph Monopoly Implicated?

It appears that the object for which the female telegraph operators who received Boutwell's order to sell gold on the black Friday are to be summoned before the Gold Committee is not to criminate them, but to ascertain whether certain people of the Western Union monopoly were in a conspiracy with Wall street operators to grant improper use of the Secretary's despatch before its delivery to General Butterfield. It is not supposed that the female operators were parties to this conspiracy, but that they were merely used by their superior officers. This much ought to be stated in justice to the ladies.

The Appointments to the Supreme Bench.

The President, as soon as he shall receive official notice of the rejection of Judge Hoar, will nominate to the Senate two gentlemen to supply the vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, one of whom is Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania. The President has not fully determined upon the other. The President informed a friend yesterday that Judge Hoar would remain in the Cabinet.

The Haytien Government and the St. Domingo Rebels.

Official advices have been received from St. Domingo that the Haytien government had offered to assist the revolutionists in the former republic, but the administration attach no importance to the information.

Claims Against Mexico.

The Mawry Silver Mining Company of Arizona has filed its claim for damages against Mexico before the joint commission for the seizure of a train loaded with silver bars by the Mexican troops in Sonora in 1866. Edmund L. Goold, and Judge Morton have been retained to prosecute this large claim by the president of the company, Sylvester Mawry.

Failure of the Impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida.

Representative Hamilton, of Florida, has received the following despatch from Governor Reed:—

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 5, 1870.

Impeachment defeated and my administration sustained by a vote of two-thirds. Stearns, Dickey, Wentworth, Potter, Billings and Mobley and the entire federal official force fought to the last upon the side of the democrats. HARRISON REED.

WASHINGTON SOCIALS.

Fashionable Movements of the Cabinet Corps and the Corps Diplomatic.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE LADIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1870.

"Shall I meet you at Cresswell's or Garcia's to-night?"

"Will you be at the state dinner next Wednesday?"

"Do you propose to attend Fish's reception on Friday?"

"Have you been at Speaker Blaine's or General Sherman's yet?"

"Has Belknap sent you a card for his opening night?"

These are the kind of questions one hears every day of the week now, showing that though "that dear, sweet Prince" has left us, we are not altogether at a loss for fashionable attractions. In truth, Washington was perhaps never more gay than during the present season; the capital never was better supplied with the votaries of fashion, and never showed a more lavish display of wealth, beauty, rank and—I was going to add—intellectual charm. But that would be going a trifle too far, perhaps. I say perhaps it would, because I am not of those ancient fogies who revelled in the luxuries of Washington society years ago, during the days of the old *regime*. I am not of those who can shake their heads wisely when comparisons are drawn, and who, while almost contemptuously curling their lips at the mention of to-day's social circles, can launch into ecstatic praises of those "good old days," when wealth of intellect and moral character, and not mere dollars and cents, were received as the highest passports to the drawing rooms of the *creme de la creme* of society. Being, so to speak, only of to-day, I can only write of what I see around me now, and leave to the "real ould stock" of the past a monopoly of those pleasing recollections.

But thus much I may state very modestly of to-day, without causing the old time social paragons to roll in their coffins, that there is some little atom of intellectual charm left yet. One does not have to deplore a complete poverty of wit and instructive conversation at the official and private receptions and parties here. It is quite endurable to spend a few hours at Cresswell's or Cox's or Fish's, or any other of the official receptions or *conversaziones*. It would be unmixed pleasure were it not for the overcrowding. Too many invitations are issued, and the parlors of the very highest officials are inadequate to accommodate the fashionable throng. To have to squeeze oneself through a crowd of gentlemen in order to reach the cloak room, and after accomplishing that feat and getting into the drawing room, to have to pick one's steps carefully lest one commit the awkward blunder of treading on some fine lady's train, is very well calculated to mar the pleasure of the evening. How much better would it be were the list of invitations less numerous and the ladies' trains three or four yards shorter! The superfluity of satin and silk trailing the floor is an embarrassment to gentlemen in a crowded *salon*, to which ladies seem to pay not the slightest heed. The ladies know well enough how to frown angrily and to look unutterable things when shoe-leather and satin or silk come into collision; but would not it be much better were preventive measures adopted? Wouldn't shorter dresses, and faces unclouded by a single frown, be preferable to these ridiculously long trains and inconsiderate charges against masculine awkwardness, which are directly traceable to the absurd fashions of the ladies themselves?

The Cabinet reception invitations are good, not for one night, but for the whole season. Every noted stranger in town gets an invitation, and the consequence is that each recurring occasion finds a larger throng of attendants than its immediate predecessor. This could easily be prevented by issuing invitations only for one evening, which would enable "our hostess and our host" to so arrange the list for each occasion as to insure the complete comfort and happiness of all. Then there would be no tremendous crush; there would be no fashionable swearing and polite abuse; one could give more time to thought and conversation; one need have no occasion to blush for little blunders committed in moments of preoccupation, caused by the great throng, the difficulties in moving from one spot to another, and of hearing polite inquiries addressed to one by friends in front, in rear and on either side.

The Cabinet Ministers and others who give such receptions or parties should take these suggestions into consideration. Is it too much, also, to ask the ladies to curtail the dimensions of their dresses by a yard or two?

CRESWELL'S FIRST RECEPTION.

The leading fashionable events of the week just ended were the first reception of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell and the state dinner at the White House. The Creswell affair was one of the most pleasant of the season. It was attended by all the celebrities in town. The President himself and Mrs. Grant were there. All the Cabinet Ministers with their ladies attended, except Jolly Robeson, who has not yet launched upon the matrimonial sea. That is *mare incognitum et turbatum* which, vast as may be his nautical experience, he has not yet ventured to explore. The diplomatic corps was represented by many of its shining lights. Mrs. Creswell and the Postmaster General welcomed all their company with a genuine hospitality which made everybody feel at home and deprived the entertainment of that stiff, formal politeness that too often characterizes official receptions. Late in the evening a splendid supper was served up. The next Creswell reception occurs on St. Valentine's night.

THE STATE DINNER

of last Wednesday is conceded to have been superior to any remembered by the oldest *habitue* of Presidential entertainments. A certain minister representing a very powerful European government remarked to me of this dinner:—

"Do you know, sir, I have attended some of the best royal dinners in Europe, and I don't remember a single one that was better in any particular than that last night. Everything was so perfect in the arrangements, and the President was so gallant and attentive to the ladies. I did not suppose the President could be so much of a gallant. He quite surprised me, and I am sure the ladies themselves were quite charmed with his manner."

From this you may suppose that Ulysses is becoming famous for his entertainments, and a great favorite with the ladies. Indeed he gives the best dinners in town. He has the best butler and cook in the capital, and devotes attention to some of the preparatory details. Then he has adopted a plan calculated to make his feasts more palatable. He always has ladies among the company. Unlike his predecessors, he never gives a dinner to gentlemen alone. He is decidedly opposed to stag parties. A lively sprinkling of the fair sex is always found around his hospitable board. And then he lays himself out in the floral line. To all the ladies invited he sends magnificent bouquets on the morning of the dinners. The choicest flowers are gathered for these bouquets. The White House conservatory and gardens of all the florists in town are ransacked for appropriate bouquets. No wonder the ladies all admire the President and cherish his beautiful bouquets with so much care. I know three ladies at least who attended the last state dinner and who have put away their bouquets to be nurtured and tenderly watched over as sweet mementoes of the occasion. Truly, as Madame Catacazy told him the other day, the President has found out how to gather other flowers and plants besides laurels. Has not Madame Garcia something pretty to say about her bouquet also?

The only other noticeable festivity of the week, in addition to the regular receptions of Cox, Fish (those of the Secretary of State are always extremely select and high toned), Blaine and Sherman, consisted of a favorite dinner party given by Dr. Don Manuel Garcia, the Argentine Minister, and his accomplished lady, on Thursday last. Their guests were Secretary Robeson, Senators Sumner and Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Admiral and Mrs. Dahlgren, Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, and lady and Senor Magalhaens, the Brazilian Minister. The entertainment was delightful.

BELKNAP'S FIRST RECEPTION

is announced for next Saturday evening. Invitations have been issued to several of the personal friends of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Belknap, and it is expected that the affair will be very brilliant. Belknap occupies the old residence of Secretary Seward.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel W. H. Sibley, Dr. A. F. Cragin and Rev. J. W. Clapp, of Boston; Major T. Francis, of Alabama; Colonel J. W. Cantell, Judge F. B. Towner and Colonel J. H. Hickman, of St. Louis, and Judge W. W. Holden, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General James H. Leduie, of Chicago; W. Wiggins, of Boston, and R. Marsh Denman, of New Orleans, are at the Everett House.

General F. A. Starling, of Washington; J. R. Royiston, of Charlestown; W. G. Shuck, of Baltimore; F. G. Welsh and A. Crosby, of Chicago, and E. J. Curley, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; R. McClelland and R. H. Hall, of Detroit; Captain James Lawless, C. P., of Rhode Island, and George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, are at the Astor House.

T. Goetz, of Hamburg; H. Pastor, Aix la Chapelle; J. P. Clemes and J. H. Clemes, of London; J. Y. Smedley, of England; Dr. Jourdain, of Boston; E. W. Marshall, A. J. Crews and Charles Foster, of Charlestown, are at the New York Hotel.

H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and H. M. Drane, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor E. G. Vanderhoff, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel J. V. Dunham, of Ohio, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Judge W. Adams, of Hartford, and W. V. Sloane, of Montana, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

R. M. Emerson, of Concord, Mass., and Dr. D. C. Dick, of Rochester, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

George P. Tiffany, of Baltimore, and Stephen B. Cummings, of Boston, are at the St. George Hotel.

Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, of the United States Navy, and Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain Bilderling, of the Russian Army; C. D. Arms, of Youngtown, and John Todd, of Cleveland, are at the Hoffman House.

R. E. Clery, of the United States Army, and J. T. Dixon, of Kentucky, are at the Coleman House.

Mr. J. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Frieze, for Providence; Assistant Attorney General Hammond, for Albany; Dr. F. R. Maury, for Philadelphia.

General George W. Dent and family sailed on Saturday for San Francisco.

Miscellaneous Personal Movements.

A Chicago eye and ear doctor is named Tongue.

The fat men of Springfield, Ill., are to have a skating party.

Prim is credited with £20,000 in the Bank of England.

Five thousand negroes have passed Bonsack's depot, Virginia, for the South.

A member of our diplomatic corps franked his trunk, weighing 350 pounds, from Washington to San Francisco.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions will be received in Paris by Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

A Most Striking Contrast.—The Old Hair dyes and "colorers," &c., are all more or less muddy and fetid, and the hues they impart are not natural. PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant and effective, and has no sediment.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather, Produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cured, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Shirts, $36 Per Dozen, to Order; New York Mills. MILLER, 355 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-second street.

Tammany. N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY. TAMMANY. **N. Y. A. Co.** N. Y. A. CO.
Enthusiastic Hit. Houses Packed.
Standing room only after eight o'clock.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870,
the original extravaganza entitled
THE GLORIOUS SEVEN.
Brilliant Scenes and Tableaux. Magnificent Costumes.
New and Popular Music. Unique Appointments.
Admission 50 cents. Grand Family Matinee, Saturday.

100 Barrels Fine Bourbon Whiskey, Nearly two years old, made in the old fashioned way, by the farmers in Pennsylvania, at $1 75 per gallon.
C. J. MURPHY, 105 Pearl street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NAVY.

OUR REGISTER FOR 1870.

The Organization of the Navy.

OFFICERS, ACTIVE AND RETIRED.

THE MARINE CORPS.

List of Vessels---Their Station and Condition.

Changes in Nomenclature—Vessels Lost and Sold.

The annual "Navy Register," usually issued about the middle of January, has not yet been published, and will not be ready for several weeks. In view of the general interest taken in naval matters we present our readers with a register for 1870, carefully corrected up to the 2d instant, commencing with the

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

We find that there are 1,800 commissioned officers actually in the service at the present date, 1,345 of whom are on the active list, 207 on the retired and reserved list and 248 pursuing their studies at the Naval Academy, as shown by the following statement, from which the few volunteer officers still on the books have been purposely omitted:—

Rank.	Active List.	Retired and Reserved List.
Admiral	1	—
Vice Admiral	1	—
Rear Admirals	10	18
Commodores	25	54
Captains	50	27
Commanders	90	16
Lieutenant Commanders	180	5
Lieutenants	64	3
Masters	98	1
Ensigns	162	3
Masters not in the line of promotion	—	5
Midshipmen	74	—
Surgeons, ranking with commanders	21	21
Surgeons, ranking with lieutenants	59	8
Passed Assist. Surgeons, ranking after lieutenants	29	2
Assistant Surgeons, ranking next after masters	28	4
Paymasters, ranking with commanders	18	13
Paymasters, ranking with lieutenants	62	—
Passed Assistant Paymasters (no rank assigned by law)	29	1
Assistant Paymasters ranking after masters	19	1
Chief Engineers ranking with commanders	8	—
Chief Engineers ranking with lieutenants	40	2
First Assistant Engineers ranking after lieuten'ts	64	5
Second Ass't Engineers ranking after masters	121	8
Third Ass't Engineers ranking with midshipmen	—	2
Cadet Engineers	1	—
Naval Constructors	6	2
Assistant Naval Constructors	4	—
Civil Engineers	5	—
Chaplains	22	7
Professors of Mathematics	10	3
Secretaries	2	—
Total on active list	1,345	207
Total on retired and reserved list	207	
Midshipmen at the Naval Academy	248	
Aggregate number of officers in the reserve	1,800	

The above list will be somewhat modified by the promotion of a number of ensigns and midshipmen, some of whom have been examined, while others are under orders to present themselves for examination. The promotions will not be announced until confirmed by the Senate.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS.

Officers of the Department.

Secretary of the Navy—George M. Robeson.
Chief Clerk—Holmes E. Offley.
Solicitor, &c.—John A. Bolles.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

Ordnance—Commodore Augustus L. Case.
Equipment and Recruiting—Commodore Melancton Smith.
Navigation—Commodore James Alden.
Yards and Docks—Captain Daniel Ammen.
Construction and Repair—Naval Constructor, John Lenthall.
Steam Engineering—Chief Engineer, James W. King.
Provisions and Clothing—Paymaster, E. T. Dunn.
Medicine and Surgery—Surgeon, William Maxwell Wood.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—WITH PRESENT DUTY, STATION OR RESIDENCE.

Admiral.

David G. Farragut, New York city.

Vice Admiral.

David D. Porter, Assistant to Secretary of Navy.

Rear Admirals.

L. M. Goldsborough, special duty.
Charles H. Davis, waiting orders.
John H. Dahlgren, Commandant Navy Yard, Washington.
Sylvanus W. Godon, Commandant Navy Yard, New York.
William Radford, commanding European fleet.
Stephen C. Rowan, commanding Asiatic fleet (ordered home).
Joseph Lanman, commanding South Atlantic fleet.
Thomas Turner, commanding Pacific fleet.
Charles H. Poor, commanding North Atlantic fleet.
John Rodgers, ordered to command Asiatic fleet.

Commodores.

John A. Winslow, Commandant Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Samuel Phillips Lee, special duty.
Oliver S. Glisson, commanding League Island, Pa.
Melancton Smith, Chief Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
Charles S. B[illegible]ggs, Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkins[illegible], N. Y.
Henry Walke, commanding naval station, Mound City.
Thornton A. Jenkins, Secretary Lighthouse Board.
John B. Marchand, Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
William Rogers Taylor, Commanding North Pacific Squadron.
Benjamin F. Sands, Superintendent Naval Observatory.
Charles Steedman, Commandant Navy Yard, Boston.
James Alden, Chief Bureau of Navigation.
Alfred Taylor, Lighthouse Inspector.
Simon B. Bissell, member Board of Examiners.
John R. Goldsborough, Commandant Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Theodore P. Greene, Commandant Navy Yard, Pensacola.
Joseph F. Greene, commanding East Atlantic Squadron.
Augustus L. Case, Chief Bureau of Ordnance.
Alexander M. Pennock, member Examining Board, Washington.
John L. Worden, Superintendent Naval Academy.
George F. Emmons, in charge Hydrographic Office, Washington.
Edward Middleton, San Francisco.
Gustavus H. Scott, Lighthouse Inspector, Buffalo.
David McDougal, commanding South Pacific Squadron.
John J. Almy, ordnance duty, New York.

We subjoin the names and the occupation of the ten senior captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders:—

Captains.

James H. Strong, Navy Yard, New York.
James M. Frailey, Philadelphia.
Enoch G. Parrott, Portsmouth, N. H.
William Reynolds, member Ordnance Board.
Fabius Stanly, waiting orders.
William H. Macomb, commanding Plymouth.
William E. Le Roy, Newburg, N. Y.
Roger N. Stembel, Naval Rendezvous, Boston.
J. R. Madison Mullany, commanding Richmond.
C. R. P. Rodgers, commanding Franklin.

Commanders.

Alexander C. Rhind, New York Navy Yard.
George M. Ransom, commanding Terror.
William F. Spicer, Equipment Officer, Boston.
Somerville Nicholson, commanding Benicia.
William E. Hopkins, Winchester, Va.
Paul Shirley, commanding receiving ship Independence.
H. N. T. Arnold, commanding Saugus.
Thomas Pattison, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
William N. Jeffers, member Examining Board.
Edward Simpson, on duty Ordnance Bureau.
William G. Temple, member Ordnance Board.

Lieutenant Commanders.

Joseph N. Miller, Powhatan.
Alfred Hopkins, commanding Cyane.
Montgomery Sicard, commanding Saginaw.
Edmund O. Matthews, in charge Torpedo Corps.
Edward P. Lull, commanding guard.
Alexander F. Crosman, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Charles S. Norton, on duty New Orleans.
Robert E. Bradford, on duty Bureau Yards and Docks.
Robert L. Phythian, Naval Academy.
Augustus P. Cooke, Naval Academy.

The ten senior officers in each staff corps are:—

Surgeons, ranking with Commanders.

Wm. Maxwell Wood, Chief Bureau Medicine and Surgery.
Jonathan M. Foltz, returning to United States.
James C. Palmer, waiting orders.
Ninian Pinkney, special duty.
David Harlan, Churchville, Md.
J. Dickenson Miller, receiving ship, Philadelphia.
Joseph Beale, special duty, Philadelphia.
George Maulsby, member Board of Examiners.
William Grier, Naval Rendezvous, Baltimore.
J. Winthrop Taylor, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Paymasters, ranking with Commanders.

Edward T. Dunn, Chief Bureau Provisions and Clothing.
John S. Rittenhouse, Inspector Provisions, &c., Philadelphia.
Horace M. Heiskell, settling accounts.
George F. Cutter, Inspector Provisions, Navy Yard, Boston.
James H. Watmough, Inspector Provisions, Navy Yard Norfolk.
John O. Bradford, Paymaster, New York.
J. George Harris, settling accounts.
Edward C. Doran, settling accounts.
Joseph C. Eldridge, settling accounts.
John S. Gulick, Fleet Paymaster European Squadron.

Chief Engineers, ranking with Commanders.

William W. W. Wood, Inspector Machinery Afloat, New York.
Benjamin F. Isherwood, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
George Sewell, Navy Yard, New York.
William H. Shock, Inspector Machinery Afloat, Washington.
James W. King, Chief Bureau Steam Engineering.
Theodore Zeller, on duty, New York.
Elbridge Lawton, Navy Yard, Boston.
Robert Danby, Inspector Machinery Afloat, New Orleans.

Ranking with Lieutenants.

Benj. F. Garvin, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
Henry H. Stewart, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

The Naval Constructors are:—
John Lenthall, Chief Bureau Construction and Repair.
Benj. F. Delano, Navy Yard, New York.
Isaiah Hanscom, Navy Yard, Boston.
Edward Hartt, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Thomas Davidson, Jr., special duty.
Thomas E. Webb, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

The Civil Engineers, one for each Navy Yard, are:—
B. F. Chandler, Portsmouth.
Charles Hastings, Boston.
F. A. Stratton, Washington.
W. M. Spear, G. W. Van Cleft, New York.
W. M. Spear, Norfolk.
F. C. Prindle, Philadelphia.
A. F. Clapp, Pensacola.

RETIRED AND RESERVED LIST.

Rear Admirals.

William B. Shubrick, Chairman Lighthouse Board.
Joseph Smith, special duty, Washington.
Silas H. Stringham, Port Admiral, New York.
Samuel L. Breeze, Port Admiral, Philadelphia.
Hiram Paulding, Port Admiral, Boston.
Thomas Crabbe, Princeton, N. J.
John B. Montgomery, commanding Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
Cornelius K. Stribling, member Lighthouse Board.
Joshua R. Sands, Port Admiral, Norfolk, Va.
Charles H. Bell, New Brunswick, N. J.
Levin M. Powell, special duty, Washington.
Charles Wilkes, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Andrew A. Harwood, special duty, Washington.
Theodorus Bailey, special duty, Washington.
James L. Lardner, Governor Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Henry K. Thatcher, Port Admiral, Portsmouth.
Thomas T. Craven, Port Admiral, San Francisco.
Henry K. Hoff, member Board of Examiners.

Commodores.

Only thirteen of the fifty-four retired commodores, of whom John H. Aulick is the senior, are on duty, viz.:—
William C. Nicholson, special duty.
Joseph B. Hull, Lighthouse Inspector, Portland.
William H. Gardner, Lighthouse Inspector, Philadelphia.
T. Aloysius Dornin, Lighthouse Inspector, Norfolk.
Thomas O. Selfridge, Lighthouse Inspector, Boston.
Robert B. Hitchcock, special duty.
Timothy A. Hunt, special duty, New London.
James P. McKinstry, Lighthouse Inspector, Detroit.
Augustus H. Kilty, commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Oscar Bullus, nitre depot, Malden, Mass.
Francis B. Ellison, naval station, Sackett's Harbor.
John C. Carter, commanding Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco.
John D. De Camp, commanding receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Captains.

Bernard J. Moeller is the senior of the twenty-seven retired captains. Those on duty are:—
Dominick Lynch, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Wm. B. Whiting, Naval Observatory.
Francis S. Haggerty, Lighthouse Inspector, Key West.
Wm. A. Parker, Lighthouse, New Orleans.

Commanders.

The senior commander on the retired list, which consists of sixteen, is John F. Abbott. The following are on duty:—
Bayse N. Westcott, Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C.
George A. Stevens, equipment duty, Philadelphia.
Wm. Gibson, Navy Yard, Pensacola.
Wm. C. West, Naval Observatory.
Edmund W. Henry, League Island, Pa.

Lieutenant Commanders.

Of the five retired lieutenant commanders John N. Quackenbush and Charles E. Hawley are on duty—the former at League Island and the latter on the receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Surgeons.

Senior retired surgeon, Charles Chase. On duty ten, viz.:—
David S. Edwards, special duty, Washington.
Benjamin F. Bache, Naval Laboratory, New York.
Wm. Johnson, Navy Yard, Washington.
Thomas L. Smith, Navy Yard, New York.
Lewis B. Hunter, member Board of Examiners.
George Clymer, special duty, Washington.
Isaac Brinkerhoff, special duty, Navy Yard, New York.
Daniel Egbert, League Island, Pa.
Charles D. Maxwell, special duty, Washington.
Edward M. Stein, Marine Rendezvous, Washington.

Paymasters.

Senior retired paymaster, Joseph Wilson; on duty, four.
McKean Buchanan, special duty, Boston.
Robert Pettit, Purchasing Paymaster, Philadelphia.
A. Eugene Watson, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Charles Murray, special duty, New York.

Chaplains, Professors of Mathematics and Naval Constructors.

Chaplain Moses B. Chase is on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston; Chaplain John Lee Watson, on the receiving ship Ohio; Professor Mark H. Beecher, at the Naval Observatory; Professor Edward A. Roget, at the Naval Academy; Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook, Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Naval Constructor Melvin Simmons, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The number of officers in the marine corps is 100, viz.:—On the active list, one brigadier general, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, seven majors, twenty-two captains, thirty first lieutenants and thirty second lieutenants.

On the retired list, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one captain and one second lieutenant.

The principal officers are:—
Brigadier General and Commandant—Jacob Zeilin.
Quartermaster—Major William B. Slack.
Adjutant—Major Augustus S. Nicholson.
Paymaster—Major John C. Cash.
Colonel—Matthew R. Kintzing.
Lieutenant Colonels—James H. Jones, Charles G. McCawley.
Majors—Thomas Y. Field, George R. Graham, John L. Broome (brevet lieutenant colonel), James Lewis.
Senior Captain—Clement D. Hebb.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

Rates (old tonnage) established July 1, 1867:—
First Rate—Vessels of 2,400 tons and upwards.
Second Rate—Vessels of 1,200 to 2,400 tons.
Third Rate—Vessels of 600 to 1,200 tons.
Fourth Rate—Vessels under 600 tons.

Name.	Guns.	New Tons.	Station or Condition.
Ships of the line (5)—			
New Hampshire	15	2,633	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth.
New Orleans	—	2,805	Sackett's Harbor.
Ohio	—	2,757	Receiving ship, Boston.
Vermont	16	2,633	Receiving ship, New York.
Virginia	—	2,633	Boston.
Frigates (6)—			
Constitution	6	1,607	Naval Academy.
Independence	22	2,257	Receiving ship, Mare Island.
Potomac	—	1,726	Receiving ship, Philadelphia.
Sabine	36	1,726	Special cruise.
Santee	50	1,726	Gunnery ship, Naval Academy.
St. Lawrence	10	1,726	Used for marines at Norfolk.
Screws (89)—			
Alaska	8	1,740	Ready for Asiatic fleet.
Albany	9	2,348	North Atlantic fleet, repairing at New York.
Antietam	21	3,177	On stocks, Philadelphia.
Benicia	8	1,740	Ready for Asiatic fleet.
Blue Light	—	105	Ordnance tug, Boston.
Brooklyn	20	2,070	Fitting at Philadelphia.
Buckthorn	—	128	Laid up, Pensacola.
California	21	3,177	Fitting at Portsmouth.
Congress	9	2,348	Fitting at Philadelphia, (to be Commodore Green's flagship.)
Chattanooga	13	2,233	Fitting at Portsmouth.
Catalpa	—	191	In use at New York.
Clinton	—	60	In use at New York.
Cohasset	—	109	In use at Boston.
Colorado	42	2,425	Fitting at New York; (to be flagship Asiatic fleet.)
Connecticut	17	3,713	On stocks, Boston.
Canandaigua	5	1,395	Fitting at New York.
Dacotah	7	996	Pacific fleet.
Delaware	19	3,177	Flagship Asiatic fleet (to be relieved by the Colorado.)
Emerald	—	50	In use, Portsmouth.
Florida	13	3,251	Repairing at New York.
Fortune	1	350	Receiving ship, Baltimore.
Franklin	39	3,684	Flagship European fleet.
Galena	7	733	Repairing at Norfolk.
Glance	—	60	Laid up at Philadelphia.
Guerriere	19	3,177	Refitting at New York for Pacific fleet.
Hartford	21	1,900	Repairing at New York.
Illinois	21	3,177	On stocks at Portsmouth.
Iowa	13	3,213	Laid up at Boston.
Iroquois	6	1,016	Asiatic fleet.
Java	19	3,177	On stocks at New York.
Jean Sands	—	133	In use at Norfolk.
Juniata	8	1,240	European fleet.
Kansas	4	595	Repairing at Washington.
Kearsarge	7	1,031	Pacific fleet.
Lackawanna	5	1,533	Pacific fleet.
Lancaster	22	2,362	Flagship South Atlantic fleet.
Leyden	—	350	In temporary use—Peabody fleet.
Maumee	1	593	Asiatic fleet (to be sold).
Mayflower	—	250	Repairing at Norfolk.
Minnesota	45	3,307	Fitting at New York.
Mohican	7	994	Pacific fleet.
Monongahela	5	1,378	Fitting at Portsmouth.
Monterey	—	87	In use at Mare Island.
Nantasket	7	900	North Atlantic fleet.
Narragansett	3	809	Repairing at Portsmouth.
New York	—	3,177	On stocks, New York.
Nevada	15	3,213	In ordinary, New York.
Niagara	12	4,582	Repairing at Boston.
Nina	1	350	Torpedo boat ready for service at Washington.
Nipsic	5	592	Darien expedition.
Nyack	3	593	Pacific fleet.
Omaha	8	1,740	Fitting at New York.
Oneida	8	1,13[illegible]	Asiatic fleet.
Ossipee	4	1,240	Pacific fleet.
Palos	—	350	Repairing, Boston.
Pawnee	13	1,289	Receiving ship, Norfolk.
Pennsylvania	21	3,177	On stocks, Boston.
Pensacola	20	2,158	Pacific fleet.
Periwinkle	—	387	Repairing, Washington.
Pilgrim	—	317	Naval Academy.
Plymouth	8	1,740	European fleet (Peabody funeral fleet.)
Pinta	—	350	In use, Washington.
Portfire	—	103	In use, Portsmouth.
Quinnebaugh	5	801	South Atlantic fleet.
Resaca	7	900	Pacific fleet.
Rescue	—	111	In use, Washington.
Richmond	15	1,929	European fleet.
Rocket	—	127	In ordinary, New York.
Rose	—	96	In use, Pensacola.
Saco	6	593	Fitting at Norfolk.
Seminole	7	801	North Atlantic fleet.
Severn	9	2,348	Flagship, North Atlantic fleet.
Shawmut	4	593	Repairing, New York.
Shenandoah	6	1,378	Nearly ready for service at Boston.
Snowdrop	—	125	Fitting at Norfolk.
Sorrel	—	68	In use at Philadelphia.
Speedwell	—	350	Repairing at Portsmouth.
Standish	1	350	Out of commission at Norfolk.
Swatara	7	851	Under sailing orders for North Atlantic fleet.
Tennessee	18	3,287	North Atlantic fleet.
Ticonderoga	5	1,533	Repairing at Boston.
Triana	—	370	Repairing at Washington.
Tuscarora	11	997	North Atlantic fleet.
Unadilla	1	507	Asiatic fleet (to be sold).
Wabash	42	3,274	Repairing at Boston.
Wachusett	9	1,032	Fitting at New York.
Worcester	9	2,348	Finishing at Boston.
Wyoming	6	977	Repairing at Portsmouth.
Yantic	5	593	Under sailing orders for North Atlantic fleet.
Paddlewheelers (17)—			
Ashuelot	6	1,030	Asiatic fleet (to be sold).
Frolic	—	880	In use at New York.
Gettysburg	1	726	North Atlantic fleet.
Mercury	1	187	In use at Washington.
Michigan	—	582	Cruising on the lakes.
Mignonette	—	50	Mound City station.
Mohongo	6	1,030	Laid up at Mare Island.
Monocacy	6	1,030	Asiatic fleet.
Phlox	—	317	Naval Academy.
Powhatan	17	2,415	Going out of commission, New York.
Primrose	—	94	Laid up at Washington.
Saginaw	2	453	Pacific fleet.
Saranac	11	1,446	Fitting at Mare Island (to be flagship Pacific fleet.)
Susquehanna	14	2,450	In ordinary, New York.
Tallapoosa	—	974	Special service.
Vanderbilt	14	3,360	Laid up, Mare Island.
Wasp	1	52	South Atlantic fleet.
Iron-clads (50)—			
Ajax	2	1,034	Laid up, New Orleans.
Amphitrite	4	1,564	Naval Academy.
Algoma	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Camanche	2	844	Ready for service, San Francisco.
Cohoes	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Colossus	4	3,200	On stocks, New York.
Catskill	2	844	Laid up, League Island.
Chickasaw	4	970	Laid up, New Orleans.
Canonicus	2	1,034	Fitting at Philadelphia.
Dictator	2	3,030	North Atlantic fleet.
Etlah	2	773	Ready for service, New Orleans.
Hero	1	773	Laid up, Washington.
Iris	2	773	Ready for service, New Orleans.
Jason	2	844	Laid up, League Island.
Koka	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Kewaydin	4	970	Laid up, New Orleans.
Klamath	2	773	Ready for service, New Orleans.
Lehigh	2	844	Laid up, League Island.
Modoc	1	773	Laid up, League Island.
Mahopac	2	1,034	Laid up, Washington.
Marietta	2	473	Laid up, Mound City.
Minnetonka	1	773	Laid up, League Island.
Miantonomoh	4	1,564	Peabody Funeral Fleet.
Monadnock	4	1,564	Ready for service, San Francisco.
Montauk	2	844	Laid up, Washington.
Manhattan	2	1,034	Laid up, New Orleans.
Massachusetts	4	3,200	On stocks, Portsmouth.
Nausett	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Nahant	2	844	Laid up, League Island.
Nebraska	4	3,200	On stocks, Philadelphia.
Nantucket	2	844	Laid up, League Island.
Napa	1	773	Laid up, League Island.
Niobe	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Oregon	4	3,200	On stocks, Boston.
Otsego	1	773	Laid up, League Island.
Osceola	2	523	Laid up, Mound City.
Piscataqua	1	773	Laid up, Washington.
Passaic	2	844	In ordinary, League Island.
Puritan	2	3,265	Laid up, League Island.
Roanoke	6	3,435	Fitting, at New York.
Suncook	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Saugus	2	1,034	North Atlantic fleet.
Shawnee	[illegible]	773	Laid up at Boston.
Sandusky	2	497	Laid up, Mound City.
Terror	4	1,564	North Atlantic fleet, (Peabody funeral fleet temporarily).
Umpqua	2	778	Ready for service, New Orleans.
Wassuc	1	773	Laid up, at Boston.
Winnebago	4	970	Laid up, New Orleans.
Wyandotte	2	1,034	Laid up, New Orleans.
Yazoo	2	773	Laid up, League Island.
Yuma	2	773	Ready for service, New Orleans.
Sloops (12)—			
Constellation	10	1,426	Fitting at Norfolk.
Cyane	18	972	Pacific fleet.
Dale	8	565	Practice ship, Naval academy.
Jamestown	16	985	Pacific fleet.
Macedonian	16	1,341	Practice ship, Naval academy.
Marion	—	566	Naval Academy.
Portsmouth	15	1,022	South Atlantic fleet.
Saratoga	11	882	Fitting at New York.
Savannah	14	1,726	Practice ship, Naval academy.
St. Louis	—	700	In use, League Island.
St. Marys	—	958	Fitting at Mare Island.
Vandalia	13	700	Laid up at Portsmouth.
Storeships (6)—			
Guard	6	1,046	Darien expedition.
Idaho	7	2,532	Asiatic fleet; damaged by cyclone; probably will be sold.
Onward	3	873	Pacific fleet.
Relief	3	468	In ordinary, New York.
Supply	—	547	European fleet.
Wyandank	—	599	Naval Academy.
Yacht.			
America	—	100	Naval Academy.
Torpedo Boat.			
Spuyten Duyvil	—	116	Laid up, New York.

From the above list it will be perceived that when work at the navy yards was unexpectedly and, it is hoped, temporarily suspended, thirty-five vessels were in the hands of the mechanics, fitting out or undergoing repairs, besides twelve on the stocks.

CHANGES IN NAMES OF VESSELS

are apt to lead to confusion, as is proved by Secretary Robeson's annual report, in which the Piscataqua is mentioned as the flagship of the Asiatic fleet, whereas at the date of the report, December 1, 1869, the Piscataqua, originally Chimo, afterwards Orion, a small iron-clad, was laid up at the Washington Navy Yard. The Secretary meant the Delaware, originally Piscataqua. For convenience of reference we give a tabular statement showing the mutations in the nomenclature of all the vessels that were renamed last year:—

Present Name.	Recent Name.	Original Name.
Ajax.	—	Manayunk.
Albany.	—	Contoocook.
Algoma.	Erebus.	Squando.
Amphitrite.	—	Tonawanda.
Benicia.	—	Algoma.
California.	—	Minnetonka.
Congress.	Cambridge.	Pushmataha.
Cohoes.	Charybdis.	Cohoes.
Canandaigua.	Detroit.	Canandaigua.
Catskill.	Goliath.	Catskill.
Chickasaw.	Samson.	Chickasaw.
Canonicus.	Scylla.	Canonicus.
Colossus.	—	Kalamazoo.
Connecticut.	—	Pampanoosuc.
Delaware.	—	Piscataqua.
Etlah.	Hecate.	Etlah.
Florida.	—	Wampanoag.
Hero.	—	Casco.
Iowa.	—	Ammonoosuc.
Iris.	—	Shiloh.
Jason.	—	Sangamon.
Koko.	Argos.	Koko.
Kewaydin.	Cyclops.	Kickapoo.
Klamath.	Harpy.	Klamath.
Mahopac.	Castor.	Mahopac.
Modoc.	Achilles.	Modoc.
Minnetonka.	Gorgon.	Naubuc.
Manhattan.	Neptune.	Manhattan.
Marietta.	Circe.	Marietta.
Massachusetts.	Thunderer.	Passaconaway.
Nausett.	Ætna.	Nausett.
Nebraska.	Hecla.	Shakamaxon.
Nantucket.	Medusa.	Nantucket.
Napa.	Nemesis.	Napa.
New York.	—	Ontario.
Niobe.	—	Waxsaw.
Nahant.	Atlas.	Nahant.
Nevada.	Arizona.	Neshaminy.
Otsego.	Hydra.	Tunxis.
Omaha.	Astoria.	Omaha.
Osceola.	Vixen.	Neosho.
Oregon.	Hercules.	Quinsigamond.
Pennsylvania.	—	Kewaydin.
Plymouth.	—	Kenosha.
Piscataqua.	Orion.	Chimo.
Saugus.	Centaur.	Saugus.
Severn.	—	Mosholu.
Shawnee.	Eolus.	Shawnee.
Sandusky.	Minerva.	Sandusky.
Suncook.	Spitfire.	Suncook.
Tennessee.	—	Madawaska.
Terror.	—	Agamenticus.
Umpqua.	Fury.	Umpqua.
Winnebago.	Tornado.	Winnebago.
Wyandotte.	Vesuvius.	Tippecanoe.
Wassuc.	Stromboli.	Wassuc.
Worcester.	—	Manitou.
Yazoo.	Tartar.	Yazoo.
Yuma.	Tempest.	Yuma.

VESSELS SOLD AND LOST.

Fourteen vessels were sold and one lost since January 1, 1869, viz:—

Sold—Screws Huron, Memphis, Pequot, Penobscot, Aroostook. Paddle wheelers—Algonquin, Glasgow, Hornet, Muscoota, Shamokin, Winnepec; ship Alleghany, storeship Purveyor, ironclad Atlanta.

Lost—The steam tug Maria.

THE HACKENSACK MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

After reviewing the argument produced by "J. W. R.," to substantiate the belief that Mr. P. Lane has really been drowned, and that his body lies buried in the "adhesive mire at the bottom of the Hackensack river," I have come to the conclusion that he has built his supposition on rather a weak foundation, or, in other words, as some folks might say, using a vulgar phrase, "That's too thin." As to the body of the boy Robins, which "J. W. R." refers to as not being found since his drowning, I would state that "J. W. R." is in error; for the body of the boy was found about five days after his drowning near the spot where it is supposed he fell in. As for the splash in the water, and the subsequent cries of Mr. Lane, is where the whole mystery lies, and a substantial proof of Lane's not being drowned, for it would be impossible for a drowning man to make his voice audible to the passengers on board the train while in a state of strangulation. Take the matter all in all, I have come to the conclusion, as before, that it was a well concocted scheme and worked like a charm. It is no questionable fact that Mr. Lane was not acquainted with the situation of the Hackensack bridge, being a resident of its neighborhood for the last ten or fifteen years. Therefore, he had no reasonable excuse to fall off had he not wanted to. He selected a dark, rainy night, when all objects were invisible, refused to get off the train when told to do so by the conductor at West End, knowing that he made himself liable to be put off as soon as discovered by the conductor, and, therefore, expected to be put off the train while at or near the bridge. Taking these things into consideration, it is my firm belief that it was Lane's object to be put off the cars while on the bridge, jump into the water, with the belief that he had fallen off the bridge, then swim ashore unobserved, thereby inducing the public to believe that he had been drowned through the cruelty of an inhuman conductor.

The Arkansas journals claim that a mulberry tree, which is a native of and grows luxuriantly in that State, is remarkably well adapted to the nourishment of silkworms, and as a proof of what can be done in a practical way, one of the young ladies of Arkansas, with the aid of the simplest machinery, manufactured seven pounds of silk, which was exhibited at the State Fair and attracted much attention.

UP THE NILE.

The Dawn of Morn and Sunset as Seen on the Father of Waters.

Legends, Romance, Tombs, Temples and Prayer.

River Fringe Populations—Morals and Mode of Life.

ABYDOS, JOSEPH'S RIVER AND THEBES.

"Bull Run" Russell in the Presence of Four Thousand Years and the Egyptian Holy One.

Our special correspondence from Cairo, dated on the 26th of December last year, reporting the progress of the writer up the river Nile, is continued in the HERALD to-day. The first portion of it was published in our issue of the 26th of January. The instalment which we give to-day is of very great interest, lively, agreeable and instructive.

CAIRO, Dec. 26, 1869.

Like all days in Egypt, our first one on the Nile—the opening description of which I have forwarded already—also dawned, at which time we moved from our berth with just enough of daylight to paint the location of Beni Soref as it appears from the river.

Joyously the Nile opened before us, as if it smiled a sweet welcome to the strangers. The freshness of the morning breathed still upon the river and its shores. Each sand bank we passed was alive with pelicans, flamingoes and what is now called the white ibis. High above the river continued the lofty Arabian highlands, flat summitted, gray and utterly sterile. Westward a sea of verdure stretched, and the scene was as that of yesterday, with adobe huts, flat roofed, squatting low under palm and shimmering sycamores, with fields of vast extent exuberant with corn and lentils, sugar cane and bean stalks, and an endless variety of vegetable products.

The Nile varies its width at every short distance; at one time it is but a mile, at another it is a mile and a half. It is deep in some places, yet it has not the vast volume of the Missouri or the swift flow of the Mississippi. It is of the same deep brown color as of the latter river when swollen by the floods in the spring. Were it not for the palms, the mud huts and sky of Egypt the scenery along the banks might be taken for that along the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo; but the feathery foliage of the palms, at all times delightful to look at, at all times poetizing the land, and the glorious azure of the sky, and the sun which tints everything with magic glow and richness, are unmistakably of Egypt, and it is feeble to compare them to anything American. And if you enter into details comparison becomes yet more difficult, for such shores as those of the Nile, bounded on one side by a range of mountains, honeycombed with gorgeous tombs, replete on the other side with ruins of glorious temples, while their vicinage swims in unsurpassed vegetation, acacia trees exuding their sweet aromatic gum, orange trees golden with fruit, palms heavy with dates, donis with nuts, while ever and anon a slender, silvery-appearing minaret shoots above the dark green foliage, or a shadouf or sakia, worked by dark naked figures or oxen, is heard groaning and sighing the whole day, while again the same serene sun shines ever benignly on the land and his children. For has not the sun been worshipped for centuries by the people of this land? For does not the land number many temples dedicated to the sun? Who was Ra but the sun? Whom did great Sesostris and Memnon worship but the sun? Is not matchless Ramises sculptured upon each portico and wall of Adytum, as presenting offerings to the sun? The sun, therefore, showers his favors on his dark children, makes their land the richest of all lands, makes all plants and seed produce a hundred fold.

And the legends that hang to every mile of that eastern range! What say those grand tabular bluffs ahead? The ghost of Sheik Embarak forever haunts them, and from him the bluffs have derived the name Gebel Sheik Embarak. Hagar E'Selim, which is a perfect Scylla of a rock, detached from the huge mass above, and now shooting above the surface of the Nile, is regarded by Nile boatmen as auguring well for the happy termination of the voyage when once they have passed it. What says Sheik Fodl, above Aboo Girgeh? Sheik Fodl was an Arab hermit of great sanctity, who lived upon its summit for many years. "Oh, such a long, long time ago." Sheik Hassan, also a high, bold limestone mountain, split in two by a deep ravine—what legend is that which gives this name to it? The numerous tombs chiseled in the rock, the hieroglyphics which mark the mountain's smooth, bold front; the mounds of brick and débris, the vein-like tombs of Sheiks, the ruins of convents, with perhaps a solitary palm grove near by—each and all have then history, upon each and all hang a tale. But who are they who will relate their history? The Arab traditions give but faintest echoes of the lives which once joyed or sorrowed upon these mountains. For the Friedrichs of Mizraim, there were no Carlyles; for Egyptian Johnsons there lived no Boswells; for the Brontés there were no Gaskells. How delightful would it have been to read their biographies on the Nile voyage, to have their lives before us, such as a Carlyle or a Gaskell could write them.

The Bird Mountain we approached towards sunset. It is a high, upright mass of rock, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height, perhaps, of 300 feet. As the steamers drew abreast of this mountain some twenty human vultures, who had descried us from afar, leaped into the river and came running towards us, crying "Bakshish, howaggli; ya Christian, howaggli" (alms, gentlemen; I am a Christian, gentlemen). A barbarian, after laying hold of the towing ropes, dragged himself on board, and soon after another and another, until we had a dozen naked men on board, holding out their hands, and, in pitiful tones, crying out their mendicant chant, "Bakshish, howaggli; ya Christian, howaggli." The tones adopted by these people to beg are such as would command your attention, even were you engaged upon the most absorbing business. It is half imperious, half whining, like that of a famine-stricken wretch; and, when you look, you are startled to find it proceed from a naked athlete, whose sinews and gristle are as firm as steel, and whose muscles stand out like tumors on his body. Well, bakshish was given to the unfortunate mendicants, who, immediately after clapping their hands above their heads and uttering glad cries, jumped overboard. We followed them with our eyes; we saw them bobbing towards the dahabiehs in tow of our steamer; we saw them climb the sides and utter the same whining, imperious cry, "Bakshish, howaggli; ya Christian, howaggli."

In about half an hour afterwards the eastern banks underwent a change. Instead of one single mass of high rocks the range opened at intervals, with wide ravines between, at the entrance of which populations of fellahs had squatted and had made the greatest use of every inch of soil, as left by the Nile. They had built their huts like swallows' nests, and their narrow strips of green corn denoted their wealth in a future harvest.

The sun at evening seems to remember the days of old, when at morn and evening the thousands of Egypt bent the knee to him; for he goes down in glory indescribable, never seen in northern climes. On this evening all was calm; no fringed leaf of a palm waved, the face of the Nile was like unto a burnished steel mirror, smooth, shining, motionless. The clouds, great and small, all stray, fleecy, shining clouds; the great avalanches of clouds gathered themselves together on the western horizon until they towered one upon another, Alps upon Alps, and through them the sun was seen slowly descending. In a moment, as it were, the sun had tinted them a thousand colors. As seen through the foliage of the palms the scene was inconceivably grand. There was a broad azure lake, bordered and overhung by drifting gauzy vapor; close to it was a mountain of gold, through which ran a stream of blue; above and around were eyots of gold, surrounded by purple, by azure, by saffron and brownish streams, all of which changed their hues as rapidly as the dolphin when dying. The golden eyots became polished silver, the purple became blue, and we could trace the blue running by countless avenues through the whole. In an instant again the eyots became united, formed themselves into one vast mountain of purple and gold, out of which poured streams of all colors, which became one grand river and thus with a lightning rapidity of transfiguration some strange, wonderful scene was developed each moment as the sun hastened below the horizon. And as each color predominated we saw it reflected on the Arabian highlands, the palm leaves shimmered with a golden lustre, the clump of acacias seemed foliaged with golden leaves the sycamore leaves were tinted with the cloud lines, and even the mud huts seemed lifted for a short time out of their lowliness, and appeared as if made of precious metal. Artists from Rome and Naples vied with each other in exclaiming, "Stupendo, bellissimo!" Painters from Madrid and Valencia uttered their "Iue magnificos!" German scene painters and limners cried out, "Wunderbar! Wunderbar!" and we ordinary itinerants, at this matchless setting of the sun, could but swell the chorus of enthusiastic exclamations in our own mute way, until the magnificent twilight, which seemed like a glimpse of heaven, had become utter darkness.

An hour later our steamers were secured to the banks at Minieh, 130 miles from Cairo. Minieh does not merit description. It is an Arab town of considerable size and has a bazaar. A railway connects it with Cairo.

FROM MINIEH TO MANFALOOT.

Ever the same mornings, ever the same unsurpassed days on the Nile, ever the same eternal verdure which is called Egypt, ever the same zig-zag contour of Eastern bluffs, ever the same brown river, shadowed by fleet Kangsons or dahabiahs carrying Frankish Howaggli, with every bend and reach of the river bordered by palms. But after passing Minieh the dark, cavernous openings in the face of the cliffs are seen oftener, and the mounds which tell of ruined cities are more frequent. The eastern side engrosses the attention, because the Arabian bluffs come within a few feet of the water almost all the way to Manfaloot.

There is a mound at the town of Sovadec, on the eastern side. There are many tombs in the bluffs above Nesilt e Zoroyeh. After passing by Nesilt e Myten, Kom Ahmar, Metechara, and half way up the face of a stupendous cliff, are seen the Benihassan tombs, which, next to the Pyramids of Lakhara and Gheezeh, are said to be the oldest sepulchres in Egypt. They are numerous and spacious, and in the form of a series of chambers cut into the hard limestone rock, entered into by pillared portals of different dimensions. On each wall of the twenty-five tombs are representations of the lives of the principal personages once buried therein, with the cartouche of the king in whose reign each person lived. A cartouche, you must know, is an oval ring, in which is sculptured the outlines of a beast, a bird, a goose, a pelican, or any animal, bird or thing which, after the principle of our "child's alphabet," represents each letter of the name of a king, prince or priest whom the cartouche intended to perpetuate. Those hieroglyphical characters, sculptures and paintings, almost as fresh to-day as when they were first made, discover to us the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. The arts of trade, commerce, manufactures and games of this ancient people are found sketched in the hard stone or stucco within their tombs. Souvenir gatherers have, however, made sad work of many of them, and Arabs, following their example, do not hesitate to detach the finest portions of these paintings to sell to travellers. It is to be deeply regretted that the Egyptian government has not adopted the precaution of the Greek government with the Parthenon and their temples; but I suppose a day will come when the tombs, having been rifled of their best portions, will have more care taken of them. But, thanks to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Lane and Professor Lepsius, we have most accurate drawings of the whole in books, so that whatever may happen to the tombs in the future, those who feel interest in the ancient history of Egypt may find all they wish in their books. Entering one very large, roomy, cave-like tomb, the architraves of which were supported by Doric fluted pillars, we found on the walls a most curiously illustrated history of Egyptian life and manners. Men may be seen wrestling, from the advancing to the attack to the downfall of one or both of the parties. Two men play at single stick with their left arms defended by shields of wood or leather; two dwarfs; soldiers carrying along shields in compact bodies of foot and horse; silver and goldsmiths at their trade, blowing the fire of the crucible, weighing the metal and adjusting the scales; taskmasters with sticks superintending Israelites making brick; strangers with Israelitish noses coming to Pharaoh (Para, as written) with offerings of peace; spinners at their spindles, &c. The whole are very interesting and will well repay inspection anew to the most verdant in antiquity. Human bones, heads, legs and arms, swathed and impregnated with pitch, are strewn about the entrances to the tombs and on the side of the cliff.

Sir Gardner reports the villagers of Benihassan great thieves, but we did not stay long enough to test their honesty, though their pertinacious entreaties for bakshish entitle them to the first rank of beggars. A little east of Benihassan is what the Greeks called the Speos Artemidos, or the Temple of Hasset, who was the Diana of Egypt. The temple is excavated out of the rock.

Near Rhoda the Nile expands into the sea like a stream, as mentioned in scripture, where it is probably a mile and a half wide. Steamers keep close to the eastern bank, where the strong deep current make fearful work with it, sweeping away many rods of rich soil. The tall chimneys of the sugar factories of Rhoda appear like obelisks rising amid palm groves. On the western side, behind the green expanse, you can faintly discern the Libyan desert.

At dark we hauled up at Manfaloot. Struggling through the dark to long array of Franks, after the curious and picturesque, we heard a great shouting near the bazaar, and a medley of voices so inharmonious and deafening that all of us instinctively stopped our ears lest we should run mad. This noise proceeded from a procession of men of all trades, and women and children, who were ushering in the Ramadan.

First there came a chanting crowd of men and boys singing a melancholy toned song, then there followed a lot of agriculturists holding above their heads palm branches, acacia boughs in bloom, a sheaf of sugar cane or of corn stalks and a branch of acanthus leaves. Then followed smiths, who plied their trade on portable forges, beating red hot iron on anvils, borne by diminutive donkeys, while joining loudly and lustily in the chorus. Following these came butchers, who had little boys to represent the animals they were supposed to kill. To illustrate faithfully the operation of killing, the little boys were made to lie down, while the butchers rapidly made motions with their knives over their bodies, while the boys imitated as well as possible the cries of the animals supposed to be killed. After these came the brickmakers, who while some carried hoppers full of mud, others moulded the bricks, and others carried them to be dried. Masons also chisseled away at stones borne by men, who preceded them; carpenters with their adzes and saws cut boards and plied their trade industriously; shoemakers cobbled shoes, and repaired sandals; tailors made kaftans and burnouses, and so on in a continuous procession. Boys carried torches, women and girls followed, singing sadly their welcome to the Ramadan.

Manfaloot is a large town, containing 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the site of an ancient city, remains of which, however, cannot be found except in baths and in the walls of large residences.

Ossyoot, or Siout, was reached the next day at ten A. M. Being an important place and the capital of modern Egypt, and being close to the tombs of ancient Lycopolis—the "City of the Wolves"—it is one of the important stopping places of European travellers up the Nile. Upon the banks waited the donkey boys for fares. "Here is your donkey, sir," exclaimed a little urchin of eight years, pushing his proud little animal between my legs. "Berry good, sir; Yankee Doodles is his name, sir." "No, sir," said another, pushing his donkey from rearward; "this is Billy Robinson, sir; best donkey in Siout." Patriotism, however, urged me to take "Yankee Doodle," and a prouder little beast was never bestrode by man. We "donkeyed" our way through El Hanna, the port of Siout, and over a causeway, part of which is very ancient, and, skirting the town, rode direct to the base of Stabe Antar. The tombs are numerous, far more so than at Benihassan, but, excepting one or two, they are not so well preserved as those of the latter place. The largest of them is called Stabe Antar by the Arabs. It is like a vast temple cut in the rock. It penetrates eighty feet into the hard limestone and is sixty feet in width, portioned into chambers separated from each other by pillars. The sides are sculptured and some parts covered with stucco, which yet retains the brilliant paint. The other tombs rise above each other over the entire face of the mountain, and their floors are full of square pits half full of debris, mummy linen and bones. Some of these pits, however, are thirty feet deep, of the shape and size of ordinary graves. In the largest tombs are several chambers surrounding one large central chamber, wherein the mummies of the wolves which were sacred in Lycopolis were placed, while the owner occupied the central chamber. In one of the three largest tombs on the upper stratum was found a pit, containing absolutely nothing else save bandages, skulls of mummies, arms and feet of mummies. Raking over a corner with my cane, I found three infant skulls, the bones of which were just as hard and fresh as if they had been buried but a few years ago. Another gentleman picked up a thin short forearm and hand, probably belonging to a boy or girl of tender age, in contemplating which the bystanders naturally fell to moralizing upon the littleness of humanity, upon the circumstances which led people to adopt such great care to preserve their dead, the skill and might of the Egyptians. But the arm was thrown down carelessly, and for the time we bade a truce to moralizing, and ascended to the summit of the mountain to get a view of the Nile valley.

All who see that view from the height of Stabe Antar will remember it as long as they live. We stood enraptured by it and thought it worth more than all the mummies. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans who lived in Lycopolis must have also thought it worth seeing, for the place of ascent is worn as smooth by footsteps as the Pnyx at Athens, where ambitious travellers have stepped that they might swear that they stood where Demosthenes and Pericles addressed Grecian audiences.

Though 4,000 years have passed since first Lycopolis was a city, no change has taken place in the view from Stabe Antar; though dynasties after dynasties, Osirel Settier, Ranesh, Hyksos; though Pharaohs, Ptolemies and Cleopatras, Melehs, Persians, Greeks and Romans have all been laid with their fathers—that portion of the Nile valley is ever green, ever beautiful, unchangeable and unchanging. Fifteen miles to the eastward are the Arabian shores; between you and those shores flows the eternal Nile, distributing its sweet waters through a score of veinlike streams—the "Jove born Egyptus." So sang Homer of the Nile, imagining that it flowed direct from Jupiter. All love the Nile, though its waters are muddy and brown with soil; yet it is a good loving genius. From a distance its waters are even beautiful, and it runs amid the sweetest herbage, amid shrubbery and green fields. From Stabe Antar you see the Nile valley in all its glorious perfection. An ocean of green verdure, waving before the breeze, of all shades of green. Look southward and northward and below you and you will view a happier scene than it is possible to imagine. The streams left after the inundation, Bahr Yousef and the Nile, dotted with sails, the town of Siout, brown in appearance, and the semi-minarets shooting high like silver beacons into the air, the gardens and orchards, the cemetery of the Moslems at the northern base of Stabe Antar, the old Moslem bridge which is thrown over Joseph's river, the patient camels drawing the ploughs after them over a dark plot of ground, and the men and women at their net manufactures, and hark to the song of the netweavers and to the cairan of the birds, and you will confess yourself a believer in its beauty.

I mentioned above Bahr Yousef or Joseph's river. It is a wide canal running from near Thebes to Cairo, which Mussulman tradition has denominated Joseph's river. Probably the appellation is correct. "See," said Sesostris or Pharaoh unto Joseph, taking his signet ring from his hand "I have set thee ruler over the land of Egypt; only in the throne will I be greater than thou." Joseph, wise premier that he was, introduced the system of canal irrigation into Egypt, and the reign of Sesostris is famous for its canals, as well as for the building of granaries to store the superabundance of grain which the fertile land produced. It is not, therefore, improbable that Mussulman tradition in this instance is correct.

There are American, Spanish, French and Prussian consular agencies at Siout. A Copt named Wisen or Wisah is the American consular agent. There is also an American mission here, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hogg and Miss McCoan, where they have in charge over twenty young Copts, who are being educated for the ministry, besides nearly fifty boys and girls receiving elementary instruction. The Siout mission is, next to the one at Alexandria, the most important one in Egypt, and is about to have a church, which the friends of the cause are going to erect for them.

ABYDOS.

Girgeh, the port of Abydos, was reached about noon the next day. Abydos introduces the travellers to the first temple ruins in Egypt. Few travellers stop here because the ride is long from Girgeh, occupying four hours; besides formerly the ruins were so choked up with sand that very little of them were to be seen. But on the occasion of the Empress of the French's visit these ruins were cleared out to the floor by M. Mariette, keeper of the Cairo Museum, by order of the Khedive. Since Abydos required a whole day to visit its ruins we did not start until morning of the next day, when, after taking coffee, *au lait*, at five o'clock, we started on camels, horses and donkeys, provided by the Governor at the Khedive's expense.

Our road lay along the banks of Bahr Yousef, past groves of date palms, acacia, with here and there a tamarisk, a sycamore, a mimosa tree among them, through gardens of lentils, carrots, parsnips, onions and turnips; through fields of young wheat and corn, until we came to the village of Bardees, which we reached at six A. M.; then crossing an old, intersecting bridge, we headed direct for the desert at the edge of which the ruins of Abydos stood.

In Strabo's time a grove of acanthus grew close to Abydos, but very few acanthus trees grow there now. A magnificent grove of palms has usurped the place of the acanthus. The first indications of the ruins are heaps of dried Nile sediment and pottery, and of crude sun dried brick. Arab villages formerly occupied the summit. A crude brick enclosure, built in waving lines of great strength, indicates the site of an Egyptian fortress. Beyond this a path leads over a mound, through a Misember village, past a small lake bordered with palm shoots, past two or three other mounds, which, having surmounted, you look down into the ruins of Osiris' temple. A mournful sympathy with the ancient Egyptians took possession of us as, gazing below at the interesting ruins, we were introduced to the first temple which meets the European traveller as he ascends the Nile. And with this was a certain feeling of hatred towards the despoilers, who, unimpressed with the awe which an Egyptian temple commands, could level its ponderous pillars and destroy those exquisite designs brilliant with azure and gold, sublime in conception, such as no nation had dared to imitate.

As the temple stands to-day it is as if the foundation had just been laid and the building was about to rise in all its majesty above the plain. The stones looking so fresh and clean, the blocks lying outside of the temple in profusion, add to the idea. But descending to the dromos now vacant of its couchant Sphinxes and superb pylon and propylæ, its utter ruin and desolation is impressive. We paused not before the ruined towers and the red granite columns of the pylon, nor before the numberless legs of the colossal figures of deities and kings which were sculptured upon the walls of the propylæ. Our time was short, and to the uninitiated in antiquity who cannot read hieroglyphical characters one general look will suffice. Before leaving quite the front court, the rows of mutilated statues of the mummied god Osiris which surround it reveal to us something of that awful grandeur which must have touched Egyptian hearts into reverence for their worship, and impel us to a mental endeavor of conceiving the temple when complete, and the people crowded in at spring time and harvest to observe the *fetes* as well as at every anniversary of Isis' return from the search after her husband, Osiris, and her victory over the wicked deity, Typhon. But imagination is vain for such a task, for the avenue of Sphinxes which sate in conscious power before the splendid pylon and the towering propylæ, enriched with the Horbat, with its wings of azure, and the streaming standards of the Pharaohs, the magnificent pillared portico, supported by Osiride statues, swathed in granite bandages, each looking straight and impassive before it, and the spacious temenos, planted with trees—these being not, imagination was dumb, and the inanity of the mental picture was but too apparent.

Once within the temples eyes were kept busy enough peering at the bull, Apis, which represents Osiris; at a hawk-headed god, which is Mandu; at the serene, majestical appearance of Isis, the queen goddess; at youthful Horus, the child of Osiris and Isis; at a thousand cartouches, at innumerable sculptures and paintings on the alabaster inner casing of the walls. These figures are all brilliant with paint, yet are not gaudy, but tasteful; they are much better than amateurs give them credit for being. The bold, masterly hand of the sculptor seems never to have been at fault, for the profiles are always lifelike. If one but stays to admire the figure of a king, who has the air of magnificent superiority, he will see that the robe is colored as might have been the line of the kingly robe, and each link of a gold chain, or bracelet, the helmet, girdle, sceptre and spear has its appropriate coloring. There are over twenty rooms, great and small, in this temple which are well worth examination.

About 200 paces south of the Temple of Osiris is the Palace of Memnon, completed by Rameses the Great. This is almost entire, excepting the dromos and temenos. It is superb, grand, majestic. A mysterious gloom pervades its halls; it seems as if the shade of Great Rameses still hovered over it. Every foot of its walls and columns is covered with fine sculpture; but the very faintest trace only is left of the brilliant coloring which redeemed the halls from gloom. The ceiling, for instance, so bright in azure color once, with its thousands of stars all aglow in an Egyptian sky, are now blackened with smoke, and the pillars and walls of the palace, formerly transplendent with paintings, are now of a uniform color, as if the silent desolation of the halls, so long buried in oblivion and sand, had left its somber impress upon them.

Apt name is that which the Arabs bestowed upon it—viz., "Arabat el Matfoon," which means the "buried," for such has been its fate for 1,000 years; but Pococke and the indefatigable Belzoni came, and after these Bankes, Brusch, Lepsius and Mariette, until the temple palace of Memnon stood revealed in the light of day.

There are four kinds of columns here. In the portico are twenty-four columns, in two rows of twelve each, the capitals of which are of the papyrus bud. These columns are from fifty to sixty feet high and fifteen feet in circumference. In the Hall of Assembly are thirty-six columns of the same massive size and height, and from this hall a great portal leads into the sanctuary, or an adytum, at the back of which are several arched chambers. In the sides are lateral chambers, with polygonal and octagonal columns of the full lotus flower. Four perfect flights of stairs lead to the roof, which is flat and composed of immense blocks resting on their sides. We—invited guests—sat down *a la Turque* on the floor of the Assembly Hall to a most royal lunch, and in flowing glasses of Montrachet, Chablis, Haut Sauterne and Champagne we drank to the *requiescat in pace* of the great Rameses.

Our friend "Bull Run" Russell was of our party, and I find that the task of cicerone just suit's him. His dress was most remarkable, consisting of an Anglo-Indian's linen suit, a huge solar topee, and horsemen's boots reaching to the thighs. With his charming daughter leaning on his arm he traversed the corridors adyta and sekos of Rameses' palace, followed by a party of five or six of his friends, to whom he explained the hieroglyphics in a most original manner.

"Do you see that figure?" asked Mr. Russell, of his daughter, "that figure with the horns of a bull upon his head, which holds a sceptre and a whip?" pointing to Osiris, the Judge of the Dead.

"O, yes," said his daughter and admiring friends.

"Well," replied Mr. Russell, "that is the devil, you know. You see, the Egyptians of 4,000 years ago had the same superstitious notion of how the devil appeared as ignorant moderns have."

"How very interesting," chorussed the admiring friends and daughter. "How very well sculptured, too, I declare."

"You see," continued Mr. Russell, waxing eloquent over his theme, "he stands at the portals of hell to receive those doomed to punishment, and the whip he holds in his hand is to drive the unwilling on faster."

"How very interesting," murmured his friends.

"Yes, quite quite so," said Mr. Russell, in a satisfied tone, "and those dwarfish figures you see behind the devil are the lesser devils waiting for orders. Indeed, I imagine the Egyptians were further advanced in civilization than we suppose, and I fear that the learned Egyptologists have not deciphered the hieroglyphics quite correct yet."

Oh, Mr. Russell, so famous in war chronicles and in veracious Bull Run sketches, were you not afraid that Great Osiris, the Holy One of Egypt, might have strangled you as you so glibly named him devil? Was Rameses the Great nothing to you that you must call him "little devil" in his own palace? What shall Sir Gardner Wilkinson say when he hears that the correspondent of the London *Times* doubts his veracity? What would Champollion say? What defence can learned Egyptologists offer to this war chronicler? Herodotus was afraid to name Osiris or write of him with levity. And are you, Mr. Russell, greater than Herodotus of Halicarnassus? Oh! Mr. Russell of Crimean and Bull Run notoriety!

We returned to Geezeh, where we arrived at sunset, well pleased with our ride across the valley of the Nile and the wonderful ruins of Abydos. Over an excellent dinner and to the sound of Champagne corks popping we recited to each other, amid merry jests and laughter, our experiences, not forgetting Mr. Russell's wisdom—of the visit to Abydos.

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THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Observations Here and There Upon the Management—Improvements Made and Contemplated—Opinions of People in the Matter—History of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2, 1870.

The recent report of Jay Gould on the management of the Erie Railroad has doubtless given people a clearer idea of the condition of this important line than they possessed previously. Not less instructive was the last strike, which has been a positive benefit to the company. It has enabled them to get rid of a class of men who were at all times ready to quit work on some slight pretext or other, and it has demonstrated to all employed that the present management of the road is not to be trifled with. As an instance of this spirit the strike of the brakemen and conductors may be instanced. They were swept away and a new class of men employed. In the matter of the conductors a large pecuniary saving was effected—something like $70,000 more than the previous average having been turned into the treasury of the company the month after they were discharged. Some of the conductors, on salaries of $100 per month, lived at the rate of ten thousand a year, had their own handsome houses and horses and made their nominal wages run wonderfully far. Jim Fisk I believe it was who perceived that a healthy change would be that of exchanging one set of conductors for another, and he did so, with consequences of an eminently satisfactory character. The old conductors, of course, had numerous friends and acquaintances at every point on the road and when they were discharged they had many sympathizers and the road had many enemies.

THE ERIE MANAGEMENT.

The management of the road is a matter which is an important corollary of the late strike. At this particular time, when so much attention is directed to the Erie Railway and the report which Jay Gould has made excites so much interest by the figures it gives of progress and prosperity, the actual impressions of one who has traveled carefully over the road, stopping at various points and conversing with people more or less connected with it may be of advantage in forming an estimate of what this great highway is like and what has been done for it. There is no question that it is vastly improved from what it was three or four years ago, and that its future prospects look brighter day by day. One hundred miles out from Jersey City the traveller, standing at the rear of the train and looking at the track over which he is being rapidly whirled, is reminded of an English railway in the broad, firm and carefully packed road bed and the high, smooth, solid and unsplintered steel rails. This is one improvement of very material importance—expensive, no doubt, in the start, but cheap and every way more profitable in the long run.

Then, there are the cars, which at one time in the history of the Erie Railway were mean looking and very uncomfortable for passengers, but are now certainly equal, if not superior, to those of any other line. There, for instance, is the drawing room coach already described, which for luxury on wheels beats anything that I am acquainted with. You find the station houses are of an improved order. Those at Susquehanna, Elmira and Hornellsville are decidedly fine. Some are of stone as at the first mentioned place, and, on a small scale, are as luxuriously appointed as the Grand Opera House itself, where the festive Fisk reigns amid the princely surroundings of walnut furniture penciled in gold. The bridges and culverts are being overhauled; iron is taking the place of wood, and the length of the double track is being extended. At this point the Erie suffers one great drawback in the absence of a passenger depot commensurate with its large and rapidly increasing traffic. Buffalo being one of the principal connecting points between the Erie and its principal rivals this is a great disadvantage. Propositions have been made from time to time to construct a grand union depot for the Erie, Lake Shore and Central roads, and considering that their lines run side by side here this would be an admirable arrangement and afford every convenience and accommodation to the travelling public. But the Central, being already provided with a pretentious structure, prefers to stand aloof from its dreaded competitor. Nothing remains then, but for Erie to build a depot of its own and that has been determined upon by the present management. If the plan exhibited to your correspondent be carried out in all its elaborate details the projected depot will be one of the architectural ornaments to this city of magnificent intentions. It will be a broad gauge building *par excellence*, and the waiting rooms will rival the saloon coaches in the magnificence of their appointments. The existing passenger depot is a standing reproach on the old management, and the sooner it is improved upon the sooner the passenger traffic from this point will increase. The workshops at this point are not so extensive as at Jersey City or Susquehanna. They are used for repairing disabled locomotives, passenger and freight cars, but if necessary can be adapted to the original construction of rolling stock. There was a time when the road was so reduced in efficiency that it was necessary to buy and borrow engines in different quarters, but now this is all changed. They have ample capacity at Susquehanna to build all the locomotives they need, and they do so, and at Elmira cars are constructed on a scale commensurate with the wants of the company. Here they have a car shop where repairs can be carried on extensively. It is curious to witness the transformation which one of the disabled vehicles of travel undergoes in this department. It may be some poor old passenger car bruised, broken and disfigured all over that to-day comes in to get renovated, and is sent out to-morrow the very counterfeit presentment of its original self as on the day it first left the hands of the workmen. They wash, scrub and paint it anew, mend the broken places, and take the faded plush seats, and by some process restore the color to a more dazzling crimson than it was originally.

THE TRANSFER OF FREIGHT.

In his report Jay Gould speaks of the arrangements made for exchange of business here with the Lake Shore road. This I find to be the exchange of freight in bulk from the cars of the Lake Shore narrow gauge to those of the Erie broad gauge. Hitherto corn from the West, when not shipped by canal, went by rail in bags, but now it is brought here in bulk and shovelled quickly from one set of freight cars to the other, as they lay side by side. Another style of transfers is from the boats, of which the Erie Company owns twenty-six, by elevator to the cars. The elevator stands by the river shore, towering up a great height in the air and looking like a dismantled cathedral. Under its ponderous trunk—a good name for the apparatus which dips into the hold of a boat and swallows up the grain—the propellers cast their moorings and discharge their cargoes. The corn disappears from the boat in quick time and drops into freight cars drawn up inside the elevator house. These propellers, twenty-six in number, are each of considerable size, somewhat larger than the steamers between New York and Newburg. In the season of their usefulness they ply to every place of any importance on the lakes. They reach away up to the mines of Lake Superior and bring down these mountain piles of ore that burden the docks around here. They fetch down everything of a commercial value, and are indeed a great institution, taken collectively. The freight thus brought to the Erie Railroad is something enormous, and to the far-sighted vision of Jay Gould is the road indebted for the addition. Looking around here, first at the geographical position and next at the concentration of lines of communication, it is easy to forecast a great future for Buffalo. The present conception of the Erie Company is to make it a great depot for coal brought from their own mines and shipped by their own boats to a thousand places on the lakes. To do this effectually they have determined to extend their frontage 3,000 feet and increase the depth of water to fifteen feet. Here the boats will draw up, and by an inclined plane the cars will be made to carry the coal to an elevation from which it will be shot like a flash of lightning into the awaiting holds below. The improvement under way is of an arduous nature, an immense coffer dam having to be erected and a vast body of water pumped out for the purpose of blasting the rock in the bed of the river.

The freight houses of the Erie Company are large, commodious brick buildings, the principal one being [illegible] feet, and well calculated to convey an idea of the immense freight business that flows this way eastward.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

Talking with a gentleman, who was one of the old directors of the road, and has been living here for the past ten years, as to the former management, he said, "The men we had in the direction in my time were a set of barnacles; they let the road run itself, compromised with every kind of strike and never showed a solitary bit of enterprise. I could see fifty ways of improving the road, but they could see none; they were fossilized. The present management is the best the road ever had, and everybody says so who knows anything about it. Jay Gould has given more time, attention and energy to developing, building and sustaining this road than all the boards of directors that have gone before him. I know this, for I travel over the road very frequently to New York, and can see a great many things he has done for the purpose of benefiting it. He has doubled the supply of rolling stock and doubled the coal traffic. In my time we hardly ever got freight from here to Rochester; now they send 100 cars per day. No effort was made under the old management to compete with the Central at Rochester, and the receipts from passengers reckoned only a few thousand dollars a month; now they count over fifty thousand. On every side I see evidence that great strides have been made towards making Erie what it ought to have been long ago, the great highway of the East, but for the number of sleepy old fossils that had the management; and I think, too, that the people of Albany are standing in their own light in neglecting the chance of incorporating the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad with that of Erie, and sharing in the enterprise that directs it."

Others I have met outside of the men immediately identified with the road, who speak in a similar way, all going to show that no matter what Fisk and Gould may do in Wall street they have done much of substantial service for the Erie Railway.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE ROAD.

The persistent misrepresentation of the condition and conduct of the Erie road, which certain rival corporations have found it their interest to invent and circulate for the purpose of diverting a portion of the immense business of this great thoroughfare to their own lines, may have influenced such as are far removed and have no opportunity of judging for themselves. In New York the Erie management is more widely known by its connection with the recent gold conspiracy, but here in Buffalo its fame rests principally upon the genius and enterprise of its guiding spirits. "While Drew had charge of the road," remarked a leading flour merchant to your correspondent, "I would not send a single barrel of flour over it, much more risk myself on it. I did my business by the Central, but now that the Erie is in good hands I send all my stuff over it." Pointing to an immense pile of lumber in a yard near the depot, one of the officials of the road remarked, "There, sir, is a business which is materially increasing our revenue, and yet it is only about a year since Mr. Gould set about developing it. We had no lumber business at all before his time, and now, though yet in its infancy, it has outgrown our present facilities," and so on. The coal and iron shippers are especially loud in their praise of the present management, as they have been afforded facilities for shipment and transportation they never enjoyed before.

In conclusion, it is fair to say there is nothing strained in the interesting report made by Jay Gould to the stockholders. If he succeed in declaring a dividend one of these fine days everybody will believe him. The report is satisfactory enough, but a dividend would be still more so. His enterprise in securing the carrying trade of the extensive coal region of Carbondale and other points in Pennsylvania redounds vastly to the benefit of the road, and time will prove the correctness and vast pecuniary value of the speculation. When Gould's plans for making the Erie road rich and powerful are matured, he may bid defiance to adverse criticism, for so far he has sufficiently demonstrated the ability to move forward and be successful in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties. The Erie will then no longer be a reproach to New York, but rather the brightest gem in her glittering diadem of grand and noble enterprises.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Resume of Its History—A Splendid Enterprise and Its Early Mismanagement—Visions of the Projectors—The Ruin of the Road—Fisk and Gould to the Rescue—Future Prospects.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 4, 1870.

The history of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which has one of its principal stations at this point, furnishes a curious and instructive lesson in commercial enterprises. It was projected, under splendid auspices, ten years ago, from the Indian village of Salamanca, on the Erie Railroad, the well known James McHenry being contractor, foster-father, and finally came near being funeral undertaker. Thomas W. Kennard, who came, it is alleged, to this country with hardly enough means to pay his passage, was chief engineer; but when he severed his connection with the road he claimed the wealth of a billionnaire. The stockholders hailed from England, and among them figured Sir Morton Peto, who freely unlocked the fountains of his treasury and poured it into the new enterprise, which the dauntless McHenry undertook to carry through. High hopes accompanied it. Visions of grasping the whole trade of the West, Northwest and Southwest, the lakes, the Mississippi, and finally the Pacific coast, floated before the fancy of the projectors, while just as it was started came the wildly exciting intelligence that oil of precious properties was springing like a fountain of living waters from the soil almost directly in the path of its progress. An immense force of men was placed upon the work and it was hurried forward under the inspiring genius of McHenry at as rapid a pace as the Union Pacific. English capital was lavished upon it as capital was never lavished before. Here at Meadville a station was put up rivalling in the style and beauty of its surroundings any of those you may notice on the best railroads in England; charming cottages for the officers of the road; a park at the rear, with winding walks, fir trees, rose and jasmine bushes. A hotel of over 100 rooms and a dining room as long as a train of freight cars were a portion of the grand enterprise. In the fall of 1862 the road reached here, after creating two towns, named Corry and Jamestown, on its way from Salamanca. It was pushed steadily along—broad gauge all the way to Dayton—and from there, by laying down a third rail on another road to Cincinnati, ultimately reached the Queen City of the West—striking the Ohio and aiming for the Mississippi. A branch, called the Franklin, was built from here to Oil City, and another from Braceville to Cleveland. The region of flowing petroleum was tapped at the opportune moment, and by way of the line to Cleveland the oil was carried to the refineries. Looking over the railroad map, which represents one continuous broad gauge road, extending from New York first by the Erie, then by Atlantic and Great Western to Cincinnati, you will readily admit that the visions of James McHenry and his confiding English friends were none too sanguine. How much more exalted might the British fancy have become had the two roads at that time been of one construction and management, the Erie stretching to the lakes through the great State of New York and lapping its branches around the richest coal beds of Pennsylvania, while the Atlantic drew off the abundant and exhaustless riches of the oil region! Such is the state of affairs now, but it was not reserved for McHenry to be the instrument of its realization. The road started out with really magnificent prospects. It opened up a new and wonderfully rich region; it struck for the carrying trade of the mighty West; it infused a quickening growth into the old and fossilized towns through which it passed, building up an important local traffic and directing a fresh current of commerce towards the State of New York.

Notwithstanding all this the road failed to prosper and went steadily down until the beginning of the year 1869. Grossly corrupt and inefficient management brought this splendid highway to a condition of reproach. The directors and others identified with it appear to have shown a strange lack of energy and foresight when a little of either might have rescued the concern from the verge of bankruptcy at which it arrived. The present management of Erie, which succeeded in saving that road from bankruptcy or absorption by that hardy mariner, the much-bronzed Vanderbilt, is the only one, it seems to me, that can bring back the prestige and carry out the destiny of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

WHAT THE ROAD CREATED.

That this destiny is one of vast import may be seen by a brief study of the map. The first station of note after leaving Salamanca is Jamestown. It is situated at the head of the rapids at the outlet of Chautauqua lake, New York State. Two steamers ply to Mayville, a station on what is called the Cross Cut Railroad. Vast quantities of lumber are floated down to Jamestown, and from thence sent by rail or river in various directions. Jamestown was created by the Atlantic and Great Western road less than ten years ago, and is a lively, bustling town. The next place of importance is Corry, a similar creation to the one already mentioned, but of larger and more earnest growth. It is the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad, the Brocton Cross Cut Railroad and the crossing point of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. It has railroad communication in five different directions, and will shortly have a sixth. It has large machine shops, woollen and hardware factories, three national banks and seven churches; yet twelve years ago it was a dreary wilderness. Next comes Meadville, an old village lingering for years in venerable vegetation, but, touched by the magnetism of the railroad, bloomed into willing freshness and prosperity. It has factories, banks and colleges and a population of about 12,000 inhabitants. A line of boats run to Pittsburg and to Erie on the lake by the Erie Canal, of which the Venango river is the feeder at this point. West of here are other towns on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western, which have been either called into existence or impelled to prosperous expansion by the road.

ONE WAY OF ROBBING THE ROAD STOPPED.

It should be understood that before the projection of the line this section of Pennsylvania was a comparative *terra incognita*, its resources unknown and means of communication rude and primitive in the last degree. The measure of development it has received through the agency of this railroad cannot be adequately gauged by figures, but that the railroad itself should have failed to reap the reward for the benefits it conferred is a question which resolves itself into the simple solution that its management was extravagant and incompetent. I heard a good joke at Salamanca going to illustrate the light in which the former conductors on this road viewed the change of management, which occurred over a year ago. The road had depreciated so much, its receipts had diminished so low, that it went into the hands of two receivers, one of whom was Jay Gould. The latter set to work with his accustomed energy, and pursued the same plan of action in striving to resuscitate the fallen fortunes of the Atlantic which he had previously used in the case of Erie. He saw one leak in the receipts was the stealings of conductors, and according to all accounts these were notoriously wholesale. Whether American prejudice to many things English got the better of their consciences or not, certain it is the conductors indulged an easy swing o the passenger receipts and made a beggarly show to the treasurer. "Now I don't see why Jay Gould should have discharged us," observed an ex-conductor shortly after his dismissal, "for if we had not knocked down the stamps as we did he would never have been made receiver."

The doings of the conductors, detrimental as they were to the pecuniary interests of the road, were but a trifle compared with those of officials higher in authority. Linked to extravagance in almost every department was a total absence of enterprise or effort towards arresting the downward progress of the concern, and hence a receiver was appointed, and hence it was that English capitalists bewailed their American experience. But there was really never a better prospect before the road than there is now, and a year or so will certainly prove that the wisest thing its stockholders ever did was to lease it to the Erie line and let the two be consolidated under one vigorous management. Time will show that the destiny of these lines and that of the Ohio and Mississippi, the three being of the broad gauge width, is to reach from the Atlantic to the Father of Waters in unbroken union and under a single direction.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE LINE AND ITS TRAFFIC.

The Atlantic and Great Western is made up of five divisions—first from Salamanca to Meadville; second, from Meadville to Kent; third, from Kent to Galion; fourth, from Galion to Dayton, and fifth, the Mahoning branch, which now extends from New Lisbon to Cleveland, and has a spur running out to Sharon. Each of these has a superintendent, and then a general one for all, who resides here—Mr. O. S. Lyford. Mr. L. D. Rucker was formerly general superintendent for a term of two years. He introduced an administration of economy which proved very distasteful to many of the old employes, who remembered the halcyon days when the princely Peto and his party of reputed millionnaires journeyed over the line and said everything looked lovely, though their money had been squandered or buried in the roadbed over which they rolled. The branches or feeders of the line are numerous and increasing in number. The one from Oil City to Corry brings the crude petroleum in tanks for shipment over the Atlantic and Erie to New York. The Mahoning branch to Cleveland is almost exclusively an oil route, and supplies the refineries in Cleveland with the crude oil from the wells. The importance of a freight like this, the bulk of which is every year increasing, cannot be overestimated. Petroleum is not about to give out, as the popular anticipation would have it, but will continue to form one of our great and permanent staples of export, even as cotton and grain do. The oil trade is one heavy item of traffic on the Atlantic line, next coal, then grain, and lastly general merchandise. The through passenger traffic has greatly increased since the consolidation with Erie. The local traffic is considerable. The increase of 1869 over 1868 on the Erie line is, according to the president's report, 302,765 passengers, and this, in a great measure, is due to the consolidation. The freight traffic of the Erie shows an increase in 1869 over 1867 of 787,216 tons. Next year will probably exceed this figure by a quarter of a million and the year after by over half a million. To this prosperity the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has contributed no inconsiderable share. As a passenger route from New York to Chicago and Cincinnati it makes with the Erie one unbroken broad gauge track to the latter city and Cleveland.

THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

The Atlantic and Great Western was leased by the Erie company 1st of January, 1869, for one year, and has now been leased again by the same company on "substantially the same terms as of the original lease." The rolling stock of the Erie operates on the other road along with that of its own. The Atlantic and Great Western road was wretchedly provided with freight and passenger cars and owned but a limited number of locomotives. The Erie motive power is now used extensively from one end of the road to the other. The station houses on the line from Salamanca here are good, the trains make excellent time and the roadbed is improved very much from what it was a few years ago. The future before it is vast and only needs a clear-headed management to make it certain of attainment. Talking to a gentleman to-day on the prospects of the line, said he, "If they will only leave it in its present hands the Atlantic and Great Western will be one of the first roads in the country. They may talk as they please about these men, Fisk and Gould, but you've got to fight the devil with fire. You've got to fight Vanderbilt, Drew and such men with their own weapons, and it's all a waste of talk to say a road like this can be made what it ought to be without raising a hue and cry in some quarters." But it is necessary to penetrate the oil regions before saying more about the great resources upon which the road may rely for support.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of January 30 appeared an inaccurate account of Hell Gate operations which I am sure you will most willingly correct when you become acquainted with the facts in the case. Mr. Merriam, of Brooklyn, was too well known for me to say anything of him to New Yorkers. His scientific researches rendered his name familiar in every section of the country. Professor Maillefert had been engaged in removing rocks in the harbor of Nassau for the British government, and hearing of the Hell Gate obstructions came to New York for the purpose of obtaining a contract for their removal. Lieutenant Maxwell Woodhull, of the Coast Survey Department, having no authority to do anything in the premises, introduced Professor Maillefert to Mr. Merriam, and they commenced conjointly to obtain the wherewith to commence operations, which was done by subscription, to be expended under the supervision of Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey. About $13,000 was obtained, with which Pot Rock was reduced from eight feet to eighteen feet, and other rocks were operated upon so as to effect a change in the current. Then Congress made an appropriation of $20,000, which was expended under the superintendence of Major Frazier, of the Engineer Corps, with which went all the private means of Professor Maillefert, with the hope and expectation of reimbursement by Congress. Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Board of Pilot and Harbor Commissioners, importuned Congress for an appropriation to continue the work, and by dint of perseverance he and the Professor had introduced in the General Appropriation bill a claim in favor of Hell Gate. General Schofield, the Secretary of War, ordered proposals to be published for doing certain specific work (removal of Pot Rock and Frying Pan); bids opened September, 1868. Sidney Shelbourne offered to complete the work by the 15th of December of the same year for the sum of twenty odd thousand dollars. Professor Maillefert, having experience in the matter, offered to do it for $44 20 the cubic yard, which, according to the surveys, would have amounted to over $60,000. The contract was awarded to Shelbourne. At the expiration of his three months nothing was done on the rocks; but he was experimenting on drills, under the supervision of General John Newton, and of course General Newton made no difficulty about extending his time to the 15th of August, 1869, up to which time a piece of rock as large as a mustard seed was not removed from the channel. Learning that an additional allowance would be made by the War Department out of the Congressional appropriation Maillefert & Co. applied to General Rawlings directly for a contract to remove Sheldrake and Ways Reef at the rate of their bid for Frying Pan and Pot Rock. This was accorded them by the Secretary, when commenced the difficulty with the Engineer Department. Maillefert employed surface blasting, and General Newton, chief of the Engineer Department here, had his head turned with a drill. General Newton commenced his operations at Old Fort Stephens on the 2d of June, 1869, has expended over $150,000 of government money and has not even removed a pebble from the Hell Gate channel, while Maillefert commenced August 2, two months later, and has removed, according to Newton's own report, 1,655 cubic yards, rendering navigation just that much less dangerous, and up to this time government has not paid him one cent. General Newton ordered him to desist from work about the 10th of December, to allow him to make his surveys. As soon as the surveys were completed Maillefert returned to his work to remove the rock that he had blasted, and has been more successful within the last week than during any part of the time he has been engaged, and contemplates soon finishing Sheldrake, whether he is paid for it or not. General Newton is disinclined to allow Maillefert to continue his work, under the apprehension that a portion of the $4,000,000 he asks Congress to appropriate for his "drilling and tunnelling" may be diverted to pay Maillefert for removing obstructions to navigation in the East river at Hell Gate. General Newton, in his HERALD report, says, "He (Maillefert) claims to have reduced Ways Reef to nineteen feet depth; Sheldrake also to eighteen feet." Where does he get this? (Maillefert has never made any report to him or said anything of the kind.) "Yet," he continues, "his figures, however, do not tally with those of the official reports to the department at Washington; and this divergence may be the reason why his request for a renewal of his contract is held in abeyance." Very likely, as Maillefert has furnished no figures, and Gen. Newton's figures are 1,655 cubic yards removed from the channel while "drilling and tunnelling" have only made an unsightly hole at old Fort Stephens, on Hallett's Point, on dry land away from navigation, and Gridiron stands. To use his own words, "It is especially the Gridiron, with its length of about 200 yards and an average width of about fifty, which makes the navigation of Hell Gate channel so extremely dangerous." If the case be as he represents it, why not employ the hundreds of thousands of dollars on it, instead of Hallett's Point? The rocks at Hell Gate can be removed, not by theoretic "drilling and tunnelling," but by actual hard work, judiciously directed. Commerce demands that it be done, and the people will consider Congress derelict in its duty if it be any longer neglected.

POT ROOK.

OUR UNIFORMED GENTLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I want information on one point, namely, what good is in our system of police for the detection or prevention of crime? From the murder of the German two years ago, at the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, to the present day, the police have not prevented or arrested a murderer during that time, nor have they prevented the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property annually by incendiaries, or done any other act to recommend them to the approval of citizens. The police *forte* is the incarceration of citizens for none or trivial causes.

G. W. E.

At the recent Fat Men's Convention at Lewiston, Me., there were estimated to be fifty tons of fat men. A. G. Haven, of Chelsea, Mass., was the heaviest man present. He is nineteen years of age, and weighs 354 pounds. The tallest men were A. T. Jillison, of Otisfield, Me., six feet five inches and a quarter; Charles Emery, of Lewiston, six feet five inches; Enoch Knight, of Portland, six feet three inches. Nine were admitted under two hundred pounds weight.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Feb. 6—1870.

The past week has included the 1st of February—a day on which many business engagements are made and arrangements entered into in the general trade of the city. The tone which has characterized these transactions has been more cheerful, and although in strictly commercial circles buyers are tardy this year and disposed to take smaller lines, the prospect for the spring trade is not discouraging. Gold has had as large a fall as may be reasonably looked for before the funding laws now under consideration in Congress can become operative, while the experience of the great suspension of specie payments in England has shown that the final obliteration of the premium on gold progresses with increased difficulty and reduced rapidity as par is approached. It has been demonstrated since last September that the price of gold does not regulate our domestic values. As General Butler said in Congress, we have a money of our own, independent of the world at large, and its purchasing power is not affected by the outside markets. The latter portion of this is not all true. Our domestic values are affected by the range of the gold premium, but only slightly. Gold within the year has fallen to 120. Where is the corresponding fall in other commodities. With gold at 120 the price of an ordinary pair of boots is now from $8 to $10 in coin. The same articles could have been purchased before the war for $3 to $5. The real secret of the higher prices of goods lies in the taxes and in the greater volume of currency, which is now $800,000,000 against $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 (it was never definitely known). Hence we find that, despite the fall in gold, prices in commercial circles are firm, and buyers are making larger spring purchases than many of our merchants expected.

THE MONEY MARKET.

At the same time the plethora of money in the banks has made the money market easy, and even second class customers find it not difficult to negotiate their paper. Depositors of prime standing are accommodated at bank with the utmost promptness. In the open market large balances have been pressed upon the leading government bond dealers at four per cent, and on Saturday evening the supply was so large in excess of the demand that lenders with heavy sums were unable to place their money at interest over the interval to Monday. Commercial paper has been in special request and the street is bare of the "gilt edge" grades, which have been absorbed long since. The country banks are large buyers. For prime double names the range has been from 6½ to 8 per cent. Single names take a wider range. Occasionally a rare piece is done at 7, but the general market ranges from 8 to 18. Foreign exchange has been irregular, but in the main strong under the swelling volume of the imports and the increasing shipments of specie. The lower price of gold certainly tempts a good deal of importation. The foreign goods introduced during the week were of the value of nearly six and a half millions of dollars.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold at the beginning of the week was steady and strong, but upon the passage of the Currency bill in the Senate and the introduction of the Funding bill became heavy and underwent a decline of one per cent. The street attributes the weaker feeling to the expected contraction likely to result from enforcing the provisions of the first, but undue allowance appears to be made for this influence and too little for the effect of the Funding bill in enhancing the national credit. The loan market was irregular, but the general rate for carrying gold differed little from the general money market. The extreme fluctuations each day were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	121¾	121⅛
Tuesday	121⅝	121⅛
Wednesday	121⅜	121⅛
Thursday	121⅜	120⅞
Friday	120⅞	120⅝
Saturday	121	120¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The government market was unfavorably affected by the same influences, and the issues likely to be redeemed came in for some speculative movement. At the close the ease of the money market asserted its influence and prices reacted, closing steady as follows, the banks who could not place loans favorably on call being induced to make temporary investment in greenbacks:—United States currency sixes, 111⅛ a 111¼; do. sixes 1881, registered, 118 a 118¼; do. do. coupon, 118 a 118¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115 a 115⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do. 1864, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109⅛; do. do. coupon, 112⅛ a 112⅜.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks again reflects the steady flow of currency in the direction of the metropolis and exhibits several remarkable features. In the first place the anxiety of the banks to rid themselves of the glut of currency now in their vaults is shown in an increase of loans for the week by the sum of more than four millions, although they have really been losers in reserve, the decrease in specie offsetting the gain in legal tenders. The deposits have increased over four and a half millions. The loss in specie is due to the heavy payments into the Sub-Treasury for customs and the large shipments of specie. The gain in legal tenders is a million and a quarter, and the increase in circulation over thirty thousand dollars. The last two statements compare as follows:—

	Jan. 29.	Feb 5.
Loans	$260,324,271	$264,514,119
Specie	40,475,714	38,997,246
Circulation	33,712,282	33,746,481
Deposits	210,150,913	214,739,179
Legal tenders	56,782,163	58,048,356

The changes in the different banks are, in detail, as follows:—

Increase in loans	$4,189,848
Increase in specie	1,478,468
Increase in circulation	34,199
Increase in deposits	4,588,266
Increase in legal tenders	1,266,215

The banks now hold $34,924,217 in excess of the legal reserve—a decrease for the week of $1,367,867.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The "bulls" have had almost undisturbed possession of the stock market throughout the week and the tide of prices has been a flood one. The Vanderbilt securities and Rock Island have been the special features, the latter rising to 117⅜ on Saturday upon the announcement that the directors had notified the board of the registration of the two millions overissued stock. The governing committee have, however, given no sign as yet of their intentions with reference to restoring the stock to the call. The Western railways have been steady, the ease in money counterbalancing the ill effects of reduced earnings. The bullish feeling has made a general tour of the stock list, with the result of giving unusual activity to the long neglected miscellaneous shares. There is hardly a stock on the long list at the board which has not received attention in a greater or lesser degree during the week. In the Southern State bonds there was an active market for the Virginias, the South Carolinas, the Louisiana levees, the Tennessees and, toward the close, the new North Carolinas. The Senate Currency bill midway of the week temporarily checked the upward movement in prices and induced some realizations and doubtless many short sales, but the market soon overcame this influence and again pursued its course, closing on Saturday evening with the following street prices:—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, consolidated, 93⅛ a 93⅜; do. scrip, 93⅝ a 93⅞; Harlem, 140 a 141; Erie, 24⅛ a 24¼; Reading, 96⅞ a 97; Lake Shore, 85⅝ a 85¾; Wabash, 47⅞ a 48; Pittsburg, 95⅜ a 95½; Northwestern, 72¼ a 73⅛; do. preferred, 89⅛ a 89⅜; Rock Island, 117⅛ a 117¼; Fort Wayne, 89⅛ a 89⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72⅞ a 73; do. preferred, 87⅛ a 87⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 27⅛ a 27¼; New Jersey Central, 98⅜ a 98⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36 a 36⅛; Cumberland, 32 a 33; Quicksilver, 14⅛ a 14⅜; Pacific Mail, 41⅛ a 41⅜; Adams Express, 64⅞ a 65; Wells-Fargo Express, 19⅛ a 19⅜; American Merchant's Union Express, 37⅞ a 38; United States Express, 51 a 52; Canton Company, 58⅜ a 58⅝; Illinois Central, 138 a 138⅛; Michigan Central, 118 a 118¾; Mariposa, 10¼ a 10½; do. preferred, 20⅞ a 21.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb 5—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet but firm at former prices. No sales were reported. Other kinds were also quiet, but held for full figures.

COTTON.—The market for this staple opened steady at yesterday's prices, but subsequently became heavy and declined ⅛c. a ¼c. per pound, and closing rather heavy at the reduction. The sales were 1,343 bales, including 591 for spinning, 490 for export, 105 on speculation, and 250 were in transit. For future delivery the sales, which were generally at ⅛c. lower prices, were as follows:—1,100 bales, basis low middling, for March at 24⅛c. a 24⅜c.; 600 do. for April at 25c.; 100 do. for July at 25⅞c.; 100 do. for May at 25¼c.; 100 do. for February at 24⅛c.; 100 do. for do., 100 do. for May, and 100 do. for April on private terms. We quote:—

	Uplands. Florida.	Mobile. Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¼	22½	21	22¼
Good ordinary	23½	23½	21⅛	24⅝
Low middling	24⅛	24¾	25	25¼
Middling	25¼	25½	25⅜	27
Good middling	26	26¼	26⅜	27

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 7,681 bbls. flour, 1,500 bags corn meal, 360 bushels wheat, 1,000 do. corn, 4,683 do. oats, and 5,000 do. peas. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, except for low grades, which were in fair request towards the close at quite steady prices. California flour continued to rule dull and nominal. The sales were about 6,000 bbls., including extra State for export, at $5 10. For Southern flour the market was quiet, the demand continuing light, but prices were without change. There were disposed of 400 bbls. Rye flour was slow of sale and prices favored buyers. Sales 210 bbls. Corn meal was dull, and prices were entirely nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35 a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a	5 00
Extra State	5 25 a	5 50
Choice do.	6 00 a	6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a	5 10
Extra do.	5 00 a	5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00 a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00 a	7 00
Rye flour	4 00 a	4 50
Corn meal, city	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 55 a	4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90 a	—

—Wheat was dull and nominally 1c. a 2c. lower, with bids of $1 15 a $1 18 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat, and $1 23 for prime amber winter. Small sales were reported at $1 50 a $1 60 for white Genesee, the latter price for choice, $1 45 a $1 50 for white Michigan and $1 50 for do. California. Corn was quiet and nominally $1 04 a $1 05 for old mixed in store. The sales were only about 31,00 bushels at $1 01½ a $1 05 for old mixed in store, $1 07 for do. afloat, 90c. a 93½c. for new do. afloat and 96c. a $1 for white and yellow. Oats were more active and higher, closing at 58c. bid for prime Western in store. The sales were 40,000 bushels at 55½c. a 60c. for Western in store and afloat, 63c. a 61½c. for State in store and afloat and 50c. a 54c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye was dull and nominal. Of barley 1,500 bushels State brought 85c. a 95. Barley malt was still dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS were dull, the offerings being very light, and rates for almost all articles were lower. The chartering business was dull. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 5,0 bales cotton at ⅜d., 15,000 bushels wheat at 2½d., 200 boxes bacon at 20s., 200 tierces lard at 20s., and 1,500 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. To Bristol, 50 tons oil cake at 15s., and 500 boxes cheese at 20s. The charters were:—A brig to the north side Cuba and back, sugar, at $6 51; a bark, 600 hhds., to Remedios and back, sugar, at $7, vessel paying port charges; a bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, with 2,000 bbls. petroleum at 6s., and a bark from the same port to Gibraltar, for orders, with 1,400 bbls. do. at 6s. 3d.; if to Bilboa, 6s. 6d.

GUNNIES were dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices, however, remained steady at 16½c. a 19c. for bags and 20c. a 21c. for cloth.

HAY.—The market was quiet, but prices were quite steady, owing to the light receipts. Shipping was quoted at 8.c. a 9.c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 15; long rye straw, $1; short do., 90c.

HOPS.—The market was dull, but unchanged, there being no demand except for small lots. Prices, however, were steady at 15c. a 25c. for common to choice grades.

HEMP was dull, and no sales were effected. Prices were nominal at 14c. a 14¼c. (gold) for Manila, 5c. a 6¼c. (do.) for jute, 10¼c. (do.) for Sisal and 7½c. (do.) for Tampico in bond.

MOLASSES.—There were no sales of consequence reported. There was but little demand, and that was only for small lots. Prices were heavy and nominal at the quotations published in our last issue; no sales were reported.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, the demand still being light, but holders generally demanded 48½c. for merchantable lots and 49½c. for shipping; sales 69 bbls. at 48c. and small lots at 48½c. Rosin was quiet, but prices were steady, especially for the low grades; sales 2,200 bbls. Good strained and low No. 2 at $2 15 a $2 20, 300 do. No. 2 at $2 40 a $2 60, and small lots No. 1 at $3 a $3 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 20; No. 2, $2 25 a $2 62½; No. 1, $2 87½ a $4; pale, $4 25 a $6; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Wilmington tar was dull and heavy at $4; a few small lots were offered at a lower price.

OILS.—Linseed was firm at 92c. a 95c., in casks and bbls., without sales of moment, however. Other kinds were quiet, but steady, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 566 bbls. pork, 75 packages cut meats, 265 bbls. and 310 kegs lard, 109 dressed hogs, with only moderate offerings, and an improved demand. The market for pork was rather firmer, especially for future delivery. The business was light, however, the sales being 350 bbls. in lots, at $26 50 for new mess and $25 25 for thin do.; also 750 bbls. mess for March delivery at $26 51. Dressed hogs were quiet and closed weak at 11⅜c. a 11⅝c. for Western, and 12c. a 12½c. for city. Live hogs were quoted at 9½c. a 10¼c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 1,547 head. Beef was slow of sale but held for full figures. Sales 50 bbls. at $10 a $15 for plain mess, and $14 a $17 for extra do.; also small lots tierces at $25 a $33 for prime mess, and $27 a $31 for India do. Of beef hams, which were steady in value, there were sold 65 bbls. at $33 a $30 for Texas, and $31 a $33 for Western. Bacon was quite steady in value, with an improved demand, the sales being 300 boxes, part at 13¼c. for Cumberland cut, and short rib on private terms. Of cut meats there were sold about 100 packages within the range of 11¼c. a 13c. for shoulders in salt, and 14½c. a 14¾c. for pickled hams. Lard was only in moderate demand, and prices were heavy. The sales were 350 packages at 15c. a 16c. for No. 1 to prime steam; also 250 tierces, for March delivery, at 16c.

PETROLEUM.—With comparatively free offerings the market for crude in bulk was heavy, and prices were decidedly lower. There were sellers at 16¼c. for spot and about 15½c. for next week; but buyers refused to operate except at ½c. a ¼c. lower prices, and we heard of no sales of significance. On the Upper Creek crude was rather lower; 2,500 bbls. were sold at $4 60, and (late last evening) 5,000 bbls., seller's option up to the 5th of July, were disposed of at $4 50. Crude, in bulk, which was generally held at 23c., was in some demand for export; but we heard of no transactions. For refined the market was dull, the demand from all sources continuing light, and prices were heavy and nominal. At the close standard white was obtainable at about 30½c. We heard of no sales of moment. Naphtha was dull and nominal at about 11¼c.; we heard of no sales. In Philadelphia the market was unusually quiet, there being no demand of moment; but prices were without change of consequence, closing at about 29½c.; 19,000 bbls. standard white were sold.

RICE.—Carolina was quiet but steady at 6c. a 7½c. for common to prime; small lots choice were held at 7½c. a 7¾c. The sales were confined to small lots within the range of 6¾c. a 7¼c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was steady at about $2 20, gold, duty paid; no sales were reported. Grass were dull but unchanged, clover being quoted at 13c. a 13½c., timothy at $4 20 a $4 75, and rough flax at $2 25 a $2 30.

STEARINE.—The market was very quiet, there being but little demand, and prices were easier. About 10,000 lbs. were sold, within the range of 15c. a 16½c. in hhds. and tierces.

SUGAR.—For raw there was a slightly improved demand, but the amount of business consummated was light, owing to the increased firmness of holders, who generally demanded 10c. a 10¼c. for fair to good refining Cuba. There were sold 175 hhds., part at 10¼c. for Cuba, and 1,565 boxes at 10½c. a 11¼c. Refined was moderately active and a trifle firmer, the market closing at 14¼c. a 14½c. for hard, 13½c. a 13⅝c. for soft white, 12½c. a 13c. for extra C, and 12c. a 12⅝c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb.	9¼ a 9½
Fair refining	9½ a 10
Good refining	10⅛ a 10¼
Fair to good grocery	10¼ a 10⅝
Prime to choice grocery	10¾ a 11⅛
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9¾ a 10
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9 a 10
Melado	5½ a 8
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9¾ a 10
Do., 10 to 12	10½ a 10¾
Do., 13 to 15	11 a 11½
Do., 16 to 18	12¼ a 12¾
Do., 19 to 20	13 a 13½
Do., white	12½ a 14¼
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9⅞ a 10⅛
Grocery grades	10⅛ a 11

TALLOW was moderately dealt in at steady prices, demand being principally for prime city, which was sold at 10¼c. The sales were about 59,600 lbs. at 9⅞c. a 10⅛c., according to quality.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 987 bbls. The market was steady at yesterday's prices, at which there was a fair business transacted, the sales being 365 bbls. at 98c. a 99c., tax paid.

THE SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB—NEW CONSTITUTION.—The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Yacht Club, at their club house on Long Bridge, yesterday, was largely attended. The Committee on Constitution and Bylaws presented a printed report, which was adopted with a few amendments. The most important amendment was that to article eleven, in which it is provided that members can become life members by the payment of fifty dollars. As amended the article will read so that after the present indebtedness of the club has been paid the fee for life membership will be $100. Some fifteen members signed the articles by which they became life members.—*San Francisco Alta California, Jan. 23.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BELKNAP—REMSEN.—On Thursday, February 3, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP to MARY PHŒNIX, daughter of Henry R. Remsen, all of this city.

LAWRENCE—LUDLAM.—On Tuesday, February 1, at the house of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John A. Roche, assisted by the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, CHRISTIAN S. LAWRENCE, late United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss FANNIE K. LUDLAM, stepdaughter of S. P. Squire, New York city.

Died.

BARTON.—On Saturday, January 5, Mrs. N. C. BARTON, of Richmond, Va.

The funeral will take place from No. 223 East Thirtieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BEAL.—On Friday, February 4, at his residence, Clinton avenue, Hudson City, N. J., Mr. JOHN BEAL, late of Sheffield, Eng., aged 56 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Sheffield (Eng.) papers please copy.

BREWSTER.—On Saturday, February 5, GEORGE BREWSTER, aged 63 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 530 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Nanuet, Rockland county, on Saturday, February 5, JOHN M. BROWN, formerly of New York city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOTSFORD.—On Sunday, February 6, MARY L., wife of Alfred M. Botsford, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 79 Pacific street, South Brooklyn.

BRADLEY.—In this city, on Sunday, February 6, FREDERICK D BRADLEY, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 19 Bank street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. Remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

COLLAT.—On Sunday, February 6, ANNA, wife of LEWIS COLLAT, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 264 West Thirty-seventh street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 3, WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, son of the late Daniel Carpenter, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, DeKalb avenue, near Clermont.

COOK.—On Saturday, February 5, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. JANE COOK the beloved wife of Richard Cook, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Tenth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon at half-past one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CONSELYEA.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, February 4, PHEBE CONSELYEA, relict of William Conselyea, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Traphagen, No. 165 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARNEY.—On Saturday, February 5, ELLEN CARNEY, in the 67th year of her age, a native of the parish of Lovey, county Sligo, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 111 Thompson street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, February 6, GEORGE LEIGHTON, son of James S. and Margaret E. Connell, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 110 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GUINER.—On Saturday, February 5, PATRICK GUINER, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, 639 East Ninth street, to St. Bridget's church Eighth street, corner of avenue B, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, February 5, DANIEL HIGGINS, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 141 East Broadway; thence to Calvary Cemetery. The members of the Mutual Tontine Association and also the members of Engine Company No. 31 (late volunteer fire department) are invited to attend.

MUTUAL TONTINE ASSOCIATION.—Members of this association are notified to meet at Wa.halla, 50 and 52 Orchard street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother, Daniel Higgins. F. GUGAL, President.

J. J. MCGOVERN, Secretary.

HAYES.—At 233 East Fourth street, on Saturday, February 5, DEBORAH ANN HAYES, in her 59th year.

Funeral, this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock.

Lockport papers please copy.

IVERS.—On Sunday, February 6, WALTER EDGAR, infant son of William J. and Margaret Ivers, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 812 Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, February 5, GRACE HARPER, infant daughter of William and Sarah M. Jenkins, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents 159 West Twenty-sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—In this city, on Saturday, February 5, Miss OLIVE MATTHEWS, daughter of Mrs. Olive and the late Captain Joseph Matthews, formerly of Yarmouth, Mass., aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 316 East Fourteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Swan Point Cemetery, at Providence, R. I., for interment.

Eastern papers please copy.

MILLHOUSER.—On Sunday morning, February 6, ANSELM MILLHOUSER, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at half-past one o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from 308 East Sixtieth street.

MOORE.—On Sunday, February 6, JAMES MOORE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel McCaslin, No. 217 East Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Paterson papers please copy.

McGURL.—On Saturday, February 5, of consumption, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Alice McGurl, aged 15 years, 6 months and 17 days.

McMAHON.—On Sunday, February 6, HUGH McMAHON, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Edward McMahon, No. 220 East Eighty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

McMULLIN.—On Saturday, February 5, MARY ANN McMULLIN, the beloved wife of James McMullin, a native of the parish of Magherafelt, county Derry, Ireland, in the 49th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 327 West Forty-third street, to the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at half-past nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. The funeral will take place from the chapel at twelve o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On Saturday, February 5, MARY ANN O'BRIEN, wife of James O'Brien, of 181 Third street.

ROE.—On Friday, February 4, ALBERT SEELY, son of Albert S. and Amy A. Roe, aged 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 459 West Thirty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

PURCELL.—On Friday evening, February 4, at 679 Second avenue, MARY TERESA, wife of Dr. William J. Purcell and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Beecham, Esq., of Rome, N. Y., aged 27 years.

A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue, on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, whence the funeral will proceed to Calvary Cemetery.

RAIT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 1, at Ramsgate, England, ROBERT RAIT, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSS.—On Sunday, February 6, after a short illness, Mrs. LOUISA RUSS, widow of Horace P. Russ and daughter of the late Francis Blancard.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELDON.—In Eastchester, on Friday, February 4, Mrs. MARY A. SHELDON, aged 42 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives friends and are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. A. Hustace, on Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. Trains leave Twenty-sixth street at ten A. M.

STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., JANE TRAVIS, wife of Amos R. Stellenwerf, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's church, Islip, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock noon. Cars leave Roosevelt street ferry, N. Y., at 8:45 A. M., returning at two P. M.

STREUBER.—On Saturday evening, February 5, of consumption, F. W. STREUBER, aged 41 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Grand and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SPEAR.—On Sunday, February 6, GILBERT, son of Charles and Margaret M. Spear, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No 155 West Twenty-first street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock

STEBBINS.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, February 5, AMOS A. STEBBINS, son of Samuel Stebbins, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, February 6, REBECCA SMITH, of the county Meath, Ireland, in her 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock from her late residence, 438 West Thirteenth street.

STAMLER.—On Saturday, February 5, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Sutton, 672 Second avenue, Mrs. ELIZABETH STAMLER, relict of Christian Stamler, in her 87th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place at the above number, on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

VON GLAHN.—On Saturday evening, February 5, REBECCA, wife of Henry Von Glahn, aged 49 years and 28 days.

Relatives and friends, also members of Steuben Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 Prospect street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood L. I., on Friday, February 4, MARGARET, wife of John H. Williams, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Funeral services at the church at half-past two. Carriages will be in attendance at the Astoria landing to meet the Harlem boat which leaves Peck slip at half-past one, and the down boat which leaves Harlem at the same hour.

WALLACE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, February 6, JAMES WALLACE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Jersey City Lodge, No. 15, Knights of Pythias; Veteran Hudson Guards and members of the Jersey City Fire Department, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the First Baptist church, Grove street.

WEEDEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, February 4, HESTER G., widow of James Weeden, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, February 3, at his residence, No. 5 West Thirty-first street, HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

ZABRISKIE.—At Hackensack, on Saturday, February 5, JOHN H. ZABRISKIE, aged 63 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place on Tuesday, at Rev. John Y. DeBaun's church, in the village of Hackensack.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Weather Reports—Fires in This City and in the Sky—An Old Burglary "Given Away"—A Mistaken Lothario—German Foolishness — Loftus' Low "Dive" Overhauled—Accidents—Arrests—Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	29	32	3 P. M.	44	38
6 A. M.	26	31	6 P. M.	40	37
9 A. M.	32	35	9 P. M.	39	35
12 M.	40	38	12 P. M.	39	35

Average temperature yesterday.............. 35⅓
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 35⅝
Average for the week last year.............. 34½
Average for the week this year.............. 33⅓

Two cases of sudden deaths in this city were reported yesterday.

The deaths for the week ending on Saturday were 459; persons married 426, and births 462.

John O'Brien had an arm broken Saturday, at pier No. 21 East river and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

On Saturday afternoon two men entered the bird cage store of John Maxheimer, 232 Pearl street, and stole fifty dollars from the till.

A hackman named Daniel Mahoney, of No. 59 Washington street, fell from his hack yesterday in Barclay street and sustained severe injuries.

At seven o'clock a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 437 Broome street, occupied by H. Ulrich as a bird-stuffing shop. Supposed to have originated from the gas meter. Damage $150.

Philip Flannery and his wife Ellen, who reside at No. 106 Roosevelt street, yesterday afternoon engaged in a scuffle at their residence, in the course of which the wife's arm was broken. Sent to Bellevue.

At about half-past eight o'clock last night a long streak of flame of a reddish hue was observable in the sky in a northwesterly direction. The phenomenon was visible for about ten minutes and then apparently faded from view.

George Hilbur, tinner, residing at East New York, on Saturday fell from the second story of the new building corner of Thirty-sixth street and Park avenue to the cellar and broke one of his collar bones. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A woman about thirty-eight years of age, named Mary Harrington, about ten o'clock on Saturday night fell from the yard in the rear of No. 510 East Thirteenth street into the cellar, sustaining injuries from which she died in about an hour.

A fire broke out about seven o'clock last night at No. 368 Grand street, occupied by John Stohr as a gentleman's furnishing store. The stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $1,500, covered by insurance for $3,500 in the American Insurance Company. The building, owned by a Mr. Smith, was damaged about $200.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling house No. 9 Mulberry street, caused by soot igniting in the chimney. No damage done.

About the same time there was a fire in the rear basement of the tenement house No. 705 East Sixth street. Put out with a few pails of water.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Johanna Winter, of No. 396 West Forty-eighth street, drew from banks where she had deposited it the sum of $900 and proceeded to the Bleecker Street Savings Bank to deposit it there. The money was rolled up in a handkerchief and held in her hand that was covered by a thick glove. After waiting some time for her turn she reached the receiving desk and on opening her hand found that the wallet and contents were missing. It is not known whether she accidentally dropped it or a thief relieved her of her little capital, the result of two years' savings.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the three story brick building No. 25 Walker street, by which damage to the extent of $200 was sustained on the building, which is insured for $5,000. The fire occurred on the second floor, front room, occupied by Asher & Redlick, dealers in chignons, whose loss on stock is $850; insured for $1,450. The first floor is occupied by Friend, Frankenstein & Wagner, dealers in white goods, who sustain $200 loss. They are insured for $11,000. The second floor, rear, is occupied by Henry Friedman & Co., who sustain $330 loss on fancy goods. They are insured for $5,000.

Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Mary Carlton, an English woman, forty-five years of age, who, on the 2d inst., was committed to the Island Workhouse for ten days by Justice Scott, had committed suicide by cramming two "tallies" down her throat. The tallies are small blocks of wood, covered with paper, containing the names, age, date of admission, &c., of inmates in the institutions under the care and control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. These blocks or registers are suspended over the head of each cot occupied by patient or prisoner. The particulars of the case will be developed to-day during the Coroner's investigation.

The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending February 5, 1870 shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer—Mean, 30.031 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., February 4, 30.400 inches; minimum, at 3 A. M., February 1, 29.552 inches; range, .818 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 30.2 degrees; maximum, at 5 P. M., January 30, 43 degrees; minimum, at 7 A. M., February 4, 17.5 degrees; range, 25.5. On January 31 snow fell from 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. to the depth of .04 inch, which was the total amount of water for the week. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 2,097 miles.

An aged gentleman, named P. G. Washington, yesterday visited Police Headquarters and reported that he had been robbed of his watch while riding upon the platform of a Sixth avenue car. Mr. Washington, early in the evening, got upon the car at Twenty-third street and rode up as far as Thirty-fifth street. When he reached his destination he found that some thief had relieved him of a gold watch valued at $100. The timekeeper, which was a Swiss gold watch, stem winder, had been wrenched from the swivel, which was attached to a plain black braid guard. Mr. Washington stated that a young man pressed against him while upon the car, and he expressed a belief that he could recognize the supposed thief. The gentleman, who claims to be a nephew of General Washington and does business at No. 61 Broadway, has left the case in the hands of the Headquarters' detectives.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Michael P. Walsh, residing in Long Island City (Hunter's Point), on Friday night accompanied Margaret Smith to her residence in New Chambers street, and lost, as he supposed, while with her, three hundred dollars. She was given into custody and on Saturday committed to answer by Judge Dowling. Yesterday morning Mr. Walsh appeared at court and said that his wife had found the $300 which he supposed were stolen in his pantaloons at his house. Upon this statement the girl was discharged.

Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, yesterday morning returned the woman Fannie Mercier before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, having in his possession the diamonds, valued at $1,710 which she had stolen from Alfred Baraf, at the Everett House, on Friday afternoon. An additional affidavit was made against her by Captain Burden, setting forth the fact of the recovery of the property and the admission of the prisoner that she took it and informed him where she had concealed it. She was fully committed, in default of $3,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

On the 5th of November, 1868, fifteen months ago, a burglary was committed at the store of Mr. Peter Totans, No. 89 Fulton street, and ivory goods of the value of $606 stolen therefrom. On Saturday a man named Joseph Dorll offered at this store two sets of bagatelle balls, which Christian Spredill, the store keeper, recognized as part of the property which was lost at the time of the burglary. He therefore detained Dorll and sent for an officer, when Dorll was placed in the custody of detective Stilwell, who said that he received these balls from a man named Greenwold, residing at No. 14 Rose street. Detective Heidelberg was detailed to arrest this man, and after a clever search ran him down in a back room at 112 Court street, Brooklyn. The two men were brought before Judge Dowling at the Tombs yesterday and committed to answer.

A young man named Thomas Lynch was yesterday arraigned before Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with having burglariously entered the wine store of Philip J. Selter, at 201 East Fourteenth street, at an early hour yesterday morning. About half-past three o'clock A. M. officer Rhodes, of the Eighteenth precinct, heard suspicious noises in the basement of the premises and went down the steps to find out what was going on. The prisoner was just coming out of the premises. The officer arrested him, and found upon his person a candle, some matches, a key and twenty-five cigars, which Mr. Selter identifies as similar to some he had in stock. The man stated to the officer that he found the door open and went down out of curiosity. When arraigned before Justice Scott the prisoner denied his guilt, and said he was a coachman, residing at No. 223 avenue A. The Justice committed Lynch in default of $2,000 bail.

George Fellman, a respectably dressed and intelligent looking man, was charged with stealing a gold watch of the value of $180 from Mr. Thomas B. Bynner, of 189 Broadway. The defendant went into Mr. Bynner's place of business in company with another man, and was shown a number of watches. Soon after they had left the store officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh precinct police, went into the store and asked Mr. Bynner if he had lost any property. Mr. Bynner replied that he placed his watches so that none of them could be stolen. On the next morning a customer came in to ask for a quarter second watch, and he remembered that this watch he had shown the two men, but now he could not find it. The safe was locked at the time and evidence was given thereof. The prisoner was taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed to answer.

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, a raid was made by Captain Jourdan and detective officers Wooldridge and Dunn upon a well known basement oyster saloon kept by two men named John Loftus and Andrew Larkins, at No. 163 Leonard street. This saloon, in addition to an evasion of the Excise laws by the sale of beer and spirits, has been a rendezvous and lodging house of both white and black women. The room is only about ten feet by twelve, and in this little den the officers found twenty-one grown up people, about equally divided as to the sexes; in the males the majority were negroes of the Kentuckian type. All the women were committed by Judge Dowling for disorderly conduct, and the men, with two or three exceptions, also. The proprietors, Loftus & Larkins, were committed to Special Sessions to answer.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Richard Barth, a laborer, had his leg broken by the caving in of an embankment at which he was working on Saturday, on Thirteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

John Blair, a plumber, was arrested and locked up to answer yesterday on a charge of breaking into a new house at No. 50 Third street, belonging to J. J. Townsend, and stealing therefrom a quantity of lead pipe.

The danger of jumping after ferryboats was again exemplified at the Hamilton avenue ferry yesterday morning. A. B. Birney dropped into the slip in attempting to jump after one of the boats, and, after some difficulty, was rescued from his perilous position.

In the HERALD of yesterday it was stated that in the case of Ernest Gabler vs. Joseph Hegeman and Arthur Winnington, tried before Judge Pratt, the jury had found for the defendants. This was an error, as the jury found for the plaintiff, and not for the defendants.

Two weeks since the left leg of a human being was fished out of an ash barrel at the corner of Willoughby and Prince streets. It was handed over to the Coroner. Last week a citizen picked up a foot on Clove road, which was likewise handed over to the Coroner. Yesterday Sergeant Wright, of the Forty-third precinct, found another foot, which resembles that of a woman, in the areaway of a house at the corner of Atlantic and Henry streets. The Coroner may eventually get parts enough to make a respectable body, in which case he will certainly be justified in holding an inquest.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson City.

A TANNERY AND GLUE FACTORY BURNED DOWN.—About eight o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the glue factory and tannery kept by Charles Doedeln, corner of Germania avenue and Humboldt street, on the hill side, and there being many combustible materials in the establishment at the time the building was soon enveloped in flames. The conflagration lasted nearly two hours and glared so brightly that all the fire companies and a multitude of citizens turned out to save the structure. All efforts to extinguish the flames were useless and the building was burned to the ground. The proprietor had it insured for $1,400 only, but the loss, of course, will be much greater.

Bergen City.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Saturday morning the body of James Lathrop, Jr., was found mangled in the Bergen cut, between the rocks and the rails. The skull was battered to atoms, and there is no doubt but that a locomotive caused his death. The youth had been sent by his mother on an errand and wandered along the railroad. As the curve is sharp at the place it is possible that he was not seen by the engineer when the train struck him. An inquest will be held by Coroner Burns.

Communipaw.

THE STOCK YARDS.—Within the past week there arrived at the stock yards 237 cars, containing 4,419 hogs, 2,318 cattle and 12,348 sheep. There were slaughtered during the same time 413 cattle, 4,380 hogs and 8,370 sheep.

Newark.

THE COMMON COUNCIL, at its last meeting, declared by resolution that Alderman Albert C. Westervelt was lawfully elected president of the same. It was also resolved that the "Park bill" now before the Legislature be protested against, and that a copy of the resolve be sent to the latter body.

A VALUABLE SOUVENIR was presented to Chief of Police Clarke, of this city, on Saturday, by the officers and men of the Newark police department. It was in the shape of an elegant and handsomely gotten up and inscribed gold watch and chain worth $500. The presentation was made on behalf and in presence of the men by Captain Peter F. Rogers. It was a complete surprise to the happy recipient.

DON'T WANT HIS NAME PUBLISHED.—Last evening Theodore Sode, a respectable looking young man, and Lewis E. Morcelle, a loud-mothed "b'hoy," were arrested by the police, charged with committing a serious breach of the peace. They were followed to the station by an excited crowd of roughs, one of whom became so excited lest the facts might be published that he commenced a vile tirade of abuse against the officers and was promptly ejected from the building.

ROBBERY IN A HOTEL.—A few days since while James Smith, partially intoxicated, was in Ward's Hotel, in Market street, he was relieved of a fine gold watch by a well known *chevalier d'industrie*. A colored bootblack, named George Looper, witnessed the act and at once made the same known, for which he was threatened with severe chastisement by an alleged accomplice of the thief. In the excitement that ensued the latter escaped. Yesterday the alleged accomplice, one James Berry, was arrested.

PECULIAR CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN INSANE WOMAN.—Late on Saturday night an insane woman named Hannah Fischer attempted to put a period to her existence by throwing herself from the second story window of No. 43 Hoyt street, the residence of her married sister, Mrs. Caulfield. It appears the poor creature had been for the last twelve years employed as a domestic in the family of a gentleman residing in the country, (now deceased. The latter, in consideration of her faithful servitude, had promised to leave her, in the event of his decease, a legacy of $1,000. When he died, however, no such provision was found in his will, and the disappointment worked upon Miss Fischer's mind so seriously that soon she became a raving maniac, and finally attempted suicide in the manner described. She was picked up in a state of insensibility but was uninjured. Yesterday for safe keeping she was removed to the station house.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

DARING BURGLARY.—The residence of William R. Preston, at Irvington, on the Hudson, was entered on Thursday night by burglars, who ransacked the first floor, carrying away some articles of plate and overcoats to the value of $200. So noiselessly were the operations of the robbers conducted that the sleeping inmates in the upper portion of the house were not disturbed.

QUEENS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before J. G. Covell, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the month of January:—Elizabeth Mott, B. S. Whitmore, Joseph Bedell, Gustave Dubiny, Cynthia Searing, Mary A. Smalley, Deborah Willets, Ann E. Moore, Teresa Gude, Elias Dorlon, Fred. Conrad, George Bellamy, John Ernst, Sarah Pettit, Robert L. Smith and James Mason.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following persons:—James L. Bell, Zephaniah Darby, Charles R. Lincoln, Martin Smyth, Michael DeMott, Morris Fitzgerald, John Ward, Catharine Eldert.

The will of Eliza T. Welling is contested by some of the relatives of the deceased, and testimony is being taken.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

"The Twelve Temptations" of Jim Jubilee, Jr., with all the gorgeous and harmonious accompaniments of tinsel, of gauze, of slippered Coryphees in very short skirts, and of rare scenic extravagance, will be presented to the anxious and expectant public for the first time this evening at the Grand Opera House. With the rising of the curtain upon this occasion the centipedal spectacular again comes to the surface in a dazzling manner; and as it is again furnished with countless legs, of all sorts, shapes and sizes, there it will probably remain for months to come. Both hemispheres have been thoroughly raked and ransacked for novelties of every description, from the heaviest of heavy villains to the sprightliest of sprightly nymphs, and it must be a proud satisfaction to the radiant and Erie-pressible Jeems to know that both have contributed their mite towards aiding him in the getting up of this his last and greatest "show." It is a curious fact, and one worthy of note, that "The Twelve Temptations" have been just "twelve" months in course of preparation—one month to each "temptation"—and that these "Temptations" are expected to crowd the house for at least "twelve" weeks. It is somewhat singular also, that this piece entitled "The Twelve Temptations" should prove to be exactly "the twelfth dramatic temptation" of the blonde bland "Prince of Erie" since first he popped so suddenly and so fearlessly into the enchanted arena of theatrical management, where so may mock princes before him have pompously strutted for a brief time, charmed and fascinated with their canvas castles and pasteboard coronets. His "First Temptation" in this line was burlesque and farce at the Fifth avenue theatre, where genial John Brougham did the honors for him for a brief but not over-profitable season. His "Second Temptation" was the purchase of Pike's Opera House, which establishment he soon afterwards rechristened "The Grand." His "Third Temptation" was the purchase of the *opéra bouffe* from General Boum Bateman, which purchase also included all the *artists*, all the costumes, all the scenery, and, we believe, all the *librettos*. His "Fourth Temptation" was the attempt to tempt Herr Mons-Offenbach by princely inducements to leave Paris and come to this city to fiddle and lead the *opéra bouffe* at the Grand Opera House *in propria personæ*; but the great little composer would not come, which was the only reason why this "temptation" missed fire. His "Fifth Temptation" was the beautiful furies of "The Tempest," which he endeavored to make real with chemical lightning and sheetiron thunder. His "Sixth Temptation" was toying with a polyglot opera at the Catacombs in Fourteenth street until he got his managerial fingers just a little singed, when he judiciously threw it to the dogs. His "Seventh Temptation" was the drama of "Patrie," which he liked so well that he twice revived it. His "Eighth Temptation" was the "wharf matinées" which he gratuitously gave to a gaping audience every afternoon on one of the North river piers, and which, it is said, had the effect of frightening all the wharf rats and rats of every other description from that immediate vicinity. His "Ninth Temptation" was the engagement of "The Great Western," who favored us with Leah, Nancy Sykes, Madame Vine and other fascinating characters for many, very many nights. His "Tenth Temptation" was "The Erie-ish (Irish) Dragoons"—mounted upon "Erie-Express" horses, which were expressly provided to mount the piece properly. His "Eleventh Temptation" was the engagement of "The Happiest Couple Out," Pluto Lingard and Eurydice Dunning, who amused the public while at the Grand Opera House in more ways than one, and his "Twelfth Temptation" is "The Twelve Temptations," which, contrary to public expectancy, is not a rehash of "the twelve temptations" that we have just enumerated. Curious, is it not, that "the twelve" should be so complete just at this particular time? "Twelve," it is said, just make one dozen; but there is a class of individuals called "bakers," who count thirteen for a dozen, hence thirteen is familiarly known as "a baker's dozen." Now the Prince of Erie, who is noted for doing things in a princely style, has determined to make his "Twelve Temptations" "a baker's dozen." His extra, or "Thirteenth Temptation," will consist of the brass band of the King of Belgium, comprising some seventy-five or more soloists, who are coming over to this country in a month or two at the request of the great Erie-pressible, and who are under engagement to toot at the Grand Opera House for about *thirty days*, commencing about the latter part of May.

Another of the dramatic novelties announced for this evening will be the revival of Mr. Robertson's exquisite comedy of "School" at Wallack's theatre. This will be its first representation in this city during the present season, and it will doubtless meet with as much favor as characterized its first production last year. It will, to a certain extent, have a new cast of characters; its scenery will also be new, and there is every likelihood of it having a prosperous run.

The musical event of the week will be the performance of Edward Mollenhauer's grand descriptive symphony of "The Passions," which will be produced for the first time on Saturday evening next, at Steinway Hall. A second performance will be given at the same place on next Sunday evening. In connection with the music, which will consist of a chorus of 200 and an orchestra of sixty performers, Mr. Edwin Booth will read Collins' "Ode to the Passions," and it is more than probable that the hall will not be capable of accommodating all those who would like to assist at the performance.

Still another novel feature of the week's amusement will be the appearance at the Bowery theatre on next Friday evening, of Heenan and Mace in a grand assault-at-arms, the occasion being the benefit of Jem Mace, previous to his encounter for the "championship of the world." A number of other well-known fistic artists have volunteered their services and will appear upon this occasion. In the meanwhile the excruciating pantomime of "Buck I Buck I" will be given every evening during the week.

At Wood's Museum, too, we have a change of programme this evening. The blondes, the beasts and the birds still hold sway here, and divine the houses in a very handsome manner with the two stone giants that lie in state in "the hall of terrors," where they are surrounded by a large number of very horrible wax figures, each one of which represents some horrible murderer. This evening the burlesque of "Faust" will be brought out at this establishment, and this afternoon the burlesque of "The Pilgrim of Love." Both will be produced with new scenery and new costumes.

A change of programme is likewise announced for this evening at the Théâtre Français, where we are promised the disconsolate "Geneviève de Brabant," with all its original splendors, minus its original cast. Upon this occasion Mrs. Howard Paul will sustain the *rôle* of Drogan, and Mlle. Guerretti that of the fair Geneviève. A number of other well known opera bouffers will appear in the cast, and it is expected that the revival at this particular time of this favorite opera will prove a winning card for the management.

This evening, too, the well known minstrel troupe of Kelly & Leon, after a year's absence from this city, will reopen at their old headquarters, 720 Broadway, with a reorganized company and many attractive Ethiopian novelties. Their opening sensation will be a cork-dyed burlesque entitled "La Petit Faust."

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Charles Fechter is still attracting large audiences as Captain de Lagadere in the romantic drama of "The Duke's Motto." This will be Mr. Fechter's last week in this character, and on Monday next he will appear as "Hamlet"—a part, by the way, in which there is considerable curiosity to see him.

"Hamlet," at Booth's, is still one of the principal sensations of the town, and although the present is the sixth week of its success, there is no diminution in the audiences, and it is more than likely that it will continue to hold the boards for another six weeks to come.

The other "Hamlet"—the one by Humpty Dumpty Fox—is in active preparation at the Olympic, and will be given to the public on next Monday evening, with the doleful Fox as the most melancholy of melancholy Danes. In the meanwhile Mr. Fox will continue to amuse his patrons with his impersonations of Tobias Shortcut and Aminadab Sleek.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the local comedy of "Surf; or Scenes at Long Branch," is proving a sufficient attraction to fill the house. This week, however, will be its last, for on Monday next it gives place to Mr. Daly's dramatization of the latest Parisian sensation, "Frou, Frou," which has been in course of preparation for many weeks.

"The Glorious Seven," with its local hits and centipedal charms has made quite a hit at the Tammany. The piece is excessively funny and enjoys the advantage of excellent scenery, which, together with the short-skirted blondes and brunettes who figure in the piece, is enough to insure it a long and prosperous run.

Ballet, pantomime and farce will be the attractions this week at the Theatre Comique, where numerous brilliant "stars" will also appear in other *rôles* for the amusement of the public.

A new comicdrama, entitled "A Manager's Trials," will be produced this evening at Tony Pastor's Opera House, in which Tony himself and his full company will take an active part. Mlle. Leopold, the female gymnast, will also appear in some of her great breakneck acts.

At Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels good programmes are offered for the current week, including the usual *olla podrida* of fun, mirth, music and nonsense. "Hash," at the San Francisco, and "Shoo, Fly," at Bryant's, will, however, constitute the principal attractions.

Equestrianism and acrobatic feats are as usual the features at the Circus. A good bill is offered for this evening, which embraces several new acts. The last "Cinderella" matinée is announced at this establishment for next Saturday.

At Apollo Hall McEvoy's new Hibernicon still unrolls its splendors to admiring throngs.

Miss Maude Ernest will give a reading and recitation this evening at Dodworth Hall.

The Manzocchi memorial concert, for the benefit of the wife and family of the late Signor Manzocchi, comes off to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence a short engagement this evening at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, appearing in two of their specialties—"The Fairy Circle" and "The Customs of the Country."

Hooley's Minstrels, in the same city, are out with a laughable programme of funny sketches, interlarded with songs and jokes, for the present week.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe will give two performances in Brooklyn this week, avoiding New York, however, until after their return from Philadelphia.

GERMAN CARNIVALS.

Prince Carneval honored Gelb's Walhalla, in Orchard street, with a visit last evening, having been specially invited by the "Mainzer Carneval Verein," and the jolly sprout of allegorical royalty entertained his company well, and so did the company him. A menagerie of various animals, all made of potatoes, created great merriment, the accompanying explanations being full of political allusions. An exhibition of dissolving views was warmly applauded. "Papageno," from Mozart's celebrated opera, "The Magic Flute," also made his appearance. The songs and recitations were full of wit and sharp observations on occurrences of the day. The whole passed off to the satisfaction of the large assemblage, and Prince Carneval went off in triumph.

His super-Royal Highness Prince Comus, by the grace of Jupiter autocrat of fools and funny fellows, held again a right royal reception last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery. His Highness' numerous invitations were quite numerously answered, the better half of mankind being well represented. The "Kleine Rath," or cabinet members of the Prince, appeared in full costume as Arabs in honor of the opening of the Suez Canal, all of them looking tremendous Arabs, with their flowing gray beards. Among the songs was one written and sung by a lady, "To the Bachelors," a humorous protest against single blessedness. Another, by Dr. Saner, "The Paper Republic," was a sarcastic hit at the disappearance of our metallic currency and the substitution of fancy paper. On the stage was an altar, ornamented with a gigantic shoe, with flying wings of equal proportions, indicating "Shoo, Fly," from which Mr. Boremsky, a Jerusalemite "monk" from Poland, delivered a sermon, which was loudly applauded. Many witty pieces, all originals, were spoken—several of them by ladies—flaying the vices of the day in a terrific yet humorous manner. A dance followed, and the company separated early this morning in a delighted temper.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Another Purchase by A. T. Stewart—The Plain Lands and the Improvements—The New York and Long Island Bridge Project.

Since the original purchase of the Hempstead Plains land by A. T. Stewart, comprising 7,000 acres, he has made an addition thereto of 1,000 acres of private lands adjoining, paying therefor from $250 to $400 per acre, and now owns in one compact and symmetrical tract 8,000 acres of level land, most of it arable and easy of cultivation, and distant only twenty miles from this city. His main object in the subsequent purchase is to straighten the boundary lines of the estate. For this purpose competent surveyors are constantly engaged in surveying and locating avenues and establishing the grades and in mapping out the embryo city. The chief sphere of their operations is now between Hempstead and Mineola, and to the west of the latter place for about four miles. This section of the Plains is now being laid out in avenues eighty feet wide, running at right angles to each other; those from east to west will be separated by spaces of 500 feet in width; those from north to south will be distant from each other 100 feet. Each lot will contain one and one-half acres, and on them houses will be built setting back 150 feet from the avenues. On such of the avenues as have been completed trees have been planted and on others they are now being planted. The soil in many places being of a black loam, which in the spring and fall makes travel very heavy, the roadbeds are being gravelled as well as graded. It is expected that about the 1st of April 100 miles will be ready for grading. A double track, to connect with the Long Island Railroad at Farmingdale, will be built through the southern portion of the lands, pointing towards Jamaica. The surveyors have taken a profile of the ground, marking its altitudes and depressions for a distance of four miles, and where the valleys are too abrupt have provided for more easy slopes. One fine house, to cost $11,000, has been raised, and it is thought probable that Mr. Stewart will—when his great enterprise of founding another "city of the plains" is under way—sell these houses to such as are inclined to buy, and if the project proves to be feasible will prosecute his improvements to the eastward.

East Meadow brook, whose head lies directly south of Westbury, is a splendid stream of pure, clear, swift-running water, capable of easy conversion into a series of fine trout ponds. On its west bank the ground is elevated some fifteen feet above the bed of the brook, and affords many ready picturesque views of the surrounding country. Mr. Stewart's recent connection with the proposed amendment to the New York and Long Island Bridge bill has led many to suppose that the railroad route he proposes building will have a connection with the bridge. The survey of the first of the three proposed routes of railroad has already been commenced, and the surveyors are to have all three surveyed and mapped out by the 1st of April.

THE FLUSHING CONTESTED ELECTION.

On Saturday the adjourned case of Nimmo, the Flushing Village Clerk, was held before Justices Parcells and McKenna, of Newtown, at the Town Hall, Flushing. It will be remembered that this is the suit growing out of the Flushing contested election case. The friends of Daniel Fogerty contend that he was elected trustee of the village at the last annual election in December. On that evening the footing up showed a majority for Fogerty, but the friends of Nimmo claim that on the next day an error was found in the adding of the returns, giving Parsons a majority. Justice Quarterman issued a certificate of election for Parsons, as he now says, under misrepresentations from Nimmo, and afterwards a second certificate of election was given to Fogerty, and, as his friends contend, annulling the former one given to Parsons. Nimmo's friends contend that the returns are all in existence, not having been destroyed, and a manifest error is plainly seen in the footing of the figures. The Fogerty interest brought this complaint and had Mr. Nimmo arrested because he would not recognize the second certificate of Fogerty in the organization of the new Board of Trustees of Flushing, on New Year's Day. The excitement at the commencement of the trial was intense, and has not died out up to the present time. The court room was filled on Saturday during the proceedings. Both parties have subpœnaed a large number of the first citizens of the place. Since the action first commenced Justice Stillman, who initiated proceedings and Mr. Ralpus, one of the counsel for Fogerty, have both died. The case was not finished, but adjourned to next week.

THE LATEST NEWARK HOAX.

That Bohemian "Fraud on the City Treasury."

Notwithstanding the reports in certain gullible metropolitan sheets to the contrary, the Newark, N. J., city officials, Mr. Francis H. Dawes, City Auditor, and Mr. John H. Stout, City Treasurer, positively deny that any fraud, such as persistently stated, was perpetrated or attempted to be perpetrated on the city treasury. To this effect these gentlemen have prepared a card "to the public," which will be published in the local papers to-day. It appears, however, that an abortive attempt was made by a youngster in the City Auditor's office, named David R. Collins, to obtain payment of a warrant for $173 57, payable to the order of Heath & Drake. Young Collins himself appeared at his post on Saturday, and confessed to this fact. It seems that not being able to obtain payment of the warrant he erased the forged endorsement of Heath & Drake and returned the warrant to its proper place. The city officers named have carefully examined their entire affairs, and have no hesitation in declaring that the city has not lost a dollar in the manner intimated in the bogus report which they say was gotten up by a Jersey City penny-a-liner, who declared in their presence that he "didn't care a damn for the accuracy of the report so long as there was a grain of truth in it." There being no evidence against him but his own statement, the boy Collins was released from custody after a short detention.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Webber's cabinet shop on Main street in Poughkeepsie was destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning. A German named Myer, eighty-five years of age, who was asleep in a stable in the rear of the shop, was suffocated to death by smoke. Three horses were also burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $2,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

There is a law in Kansas which offers to any one planting and successfully growing for three years an acre or more of forest trees along any highway, a bounty annually for twenty-five years of two dollars per acre or half mile.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

The New Associated Press—A Long Step Forward.

[From the Philadelphia Morning Post, Feb. 2.]

We agree with the liberal and accomplished editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the formation of the American Press Association is "a long step in advance in American journalism." The organization has been perfected, and the officers are men in every way calculated to inspire confidence among the newspapers of America. The idea which has germinated in the present organization arose out of the conference of our colleagues of the *Star*, the *Day* and the *Bulletin* with the *Post*; and, as the representative of these interests, a resident of New York, and known over the country as an able journalist—Mr. John Russell Young—brought the idea to maturity, and was appropriately made president. The compliment which the *Eagle* pays Mr. Young as the pre-eminently fit man for the position is one which his friends will appreciate. We happen to know that Mr. Young accepts this arduous and honorable post at a great sacrifice of time, comfort and material interests. The Board of Directors are men with whom we have a limited acquaintance, but as far as that acquaintance goes it is favorable. This board is as follows:—

John Russell Young, Philadelphia *Post*, *ex officio* chairman.
Thomas Kinsella, Brooklyn *Eagle*.
G. I. Bartholomew, New York *News*.
Robert Johnson, New York *Mail*.
Joseph Howard, Jr., New York *Star*.
F. L. Fetherston, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.
Alexander Cummings, Philadelphia *Day*.
R. C. Dunham, Boston *Times*.
F. I. Libby, of Boston.
M. C. Hart, Washington *News*.

This is a strong board. Mr. Howard is a shrewd, earnest, capable journalist, and has had the sympathy of the American press in his effort to fight his way into a strong position. We are glad to know that he is a director, and hope we shall have his counsel on the committee. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Kinsella, Mr. Johnson or Mr. Bartholomew, but they stand at the head of their calling in New York. The *Eagle* is the NEW YORK HERALD or *Morning Post* of Brooklyn, and adds great strength to the association. We should like to have seen Major Bundy in the board, but we are glad to see him secretary. Major Bundy is the Washington Irving of the New York press, and wrote the *Mail* a daily sketch book. Philadelphia is well represented in Governor Cummings and Mr. Fetherston. They are journalists of great experience and distinction, and will represent our city without fear or partiality. We do not know the Boston directors; but Mr. Hart, of Washington, is one of the noblest men in journalism, with wide experience and above reproach. Such a board, presided over by Mr. Young—whose career as editor-in-chief of the *Press* and managing editor of the *Tribune* is known to all journalists—gives the press every assurance of confidence.

But in this there is victory. These men have begun the work resolved to win. There is a crying want for the organization which has taken this shape. The address reprinted the other day was comprehensive and fair, but it failed to make certain points which seem essential to us. There is, in the first place, no rivalry with the Associated Press. That partnership has done its work in its own way. Unfortunately, the way is not what it was in the beginning. It was well enough to combine, in 1840, to save the expense of tolls in the early days of telegraphing, when tolls were extravagant, by combining to hire one general despatch and divide the cost. But when that adventure claims to manage the whole press of America, to make rules for its news, to declare that no one shall join with them in what they were only too glad to have aid in the beginning, to ask an exacting bonus, which virtually becomes a monopoly for a franchise which has neither risk, absolute advantage, large estates nor the expenditure of capital, to combine for the suppression of additional papers, to enact that the press of this country shall advance so far and no further, to be in every respect a drag upon the papers, as they are, and a barrier to the advance of any additional papers, it attempts to exercise a power derogatory to the best interests of journalism.

GENERAL NOTES.

Kansas has 3,500,000 acres of timbered land.

Ohio built 663 schoolhouses last year.

New Mexico is talking woman suffrage.

Notre Dame (Ind.) University has a professorship of the Irish language.

The Republican State Convention of Oregon is called to meet on the 7th of April.

The richest gold mine in California last year yielded a profit of $340,000.

There are said to be four times as many cattle in Texas as there were before the war.

A California farmer raised four crops of watermelons on one patch last season.

The total value of the taxable property of the city and county of Charleston, S. C., amounts to $10,085,073.

The Baptists have a college at Harper's Ferry, whose chapel bell is heard in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Lavaca (Texas) *Herald* says that in consequence of the floods the past season and the large accumulation of fresh water in the bay, the oysters have been killed in some of the most famous beds.

Some very fashionable ladies in New Orleans hung a yellow ribbon to their door knob New Year's day, as an indication that they would receive calls. The callers didn't come, and they afterwards found that it had been considered a sign of smallpox.

A number of sportsmen from Columbia, S. C., succeeded in capturing a huge alligator in the swamps in that neighborhood recently. The monster weighs 650 pounds, and is seventeen feet long. The *Phœnix* says his alligatorship is safely housed in Columbia.

New Albany (Ind.) has a haunted house. The ghosts are two gentlemen wearing blue coats, with brass buttons, who read the newspapers and converse with each other; but while their lips move no sound issues from them, and they suddenly vanish into thin air.

The New Orleans *Times*, referring to the "new and greatly extended claim recently set up by Mrs. Gaines" to a large portion of the real estate in that city, says that it is the opinion of counsel that this claim is based on an entire misconception on her part the property which she now claims having been sold by Daniel Clarke before his death.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 04	Moon rises..morn	12 00
Sun sets........	5 25	High water..morn	12 35

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1870.

Herald Steam Marine News Fleet.

The following named yachts, which are capable of boarding inward bound vessels outside of Sandy Hook and south of the Highlands, now compose our steam marine news fleet:—

Screw propeller yacht HERALD.
Screw propeller yacht JAMES.
Screw propeller yacht JEANNETTE.

The marine news office is at Whitehall slip, where all communications from owners and consignees to the masters of vessels will be received and forwarded free of charge.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet.

The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 5, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

Letters or news packages for the HERALD should not, therefore, be entrusted to the charge of any pretended agents of the New York Associated Press.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Etna	Feb 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atalanta	Feb 12	London	55 Broadway.
Iowa	Feb 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'tn	Feb 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Celia	Feb 25	London	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Feb 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen Jan 23 and Southampton 25th, with mdse and 182 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly storms during the greater part of the passage.

Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Havana, 7 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Feb 4, Chincoteague bearing west 35 miles, passed a three masted schooner, bound south, showing a red flag, with a yellow cross, white diamond in centre and letter in the diamond.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Jan 23, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Wm Creevy, Simmons, Charleston, 12 days, with yellow pine, to C Kelsey. Had strong NE winds the entire passage; Jan 25, when coming out of Charleston in charge of a pilot, struck on the bar, causing the vessel to leak badly; was obliged to keep the pumps constantly going to keep her free.

Schr Wm H Jones, Line, Fernandina, 12 days, with yellow pine, to A Abbott. Had easterly winds most of the passage.

Schr S E Davis, Hedge, Newcastle, Del, for Salem.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Wild Pigeon, ——, New Bedford for New York.
Schr S Washburn, Staples, Taunton for Port Johnson.
Schr C A Grainer, Hervey, Providence for New York.
Schr Ceres, Dawes, Providence for New York.
Schr Perine, Sheffield, New London for Port Morris, with granite.
Schr Crinoline, Abrams, New Haven for New York.
Schr Sally Merritt, Wallis, Cold Spring for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Hattie S Collins, Hill, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Cornelia, Eaton, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr William Dusenbury, Lynch, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Garland, Linsley, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr Dart, Johnson, Port Johnson for Stamford.
Schr Phenix, Smith, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr Henry Castoff, Dumont, New York for Boston.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

SAILED.

Sailed from Quarantine, bark Amykos (Nor), Antwerp; brig C F Eaton, Marseilles.

Sailed from Southwest Spit, barks Martin W Brett, Cardenas; Gazelle, Barbados; brigs Prairie Rose, Cardenas; H G Berry, Havana; schr C S Bayles, Mobile.

Shipping Notes.

The following vessels have been hauled out on Dean's railway, Red Hook:—Schrs Mary E Fenerick, and Mary Ann McCann, having bottoms painted and receiving general repairs; also schr American Chief, which was having her bottom calked, &c.

Marine Disasters.

BARK UNA, Weaver, at San Francisco from Baltimore, reports:—Off River La Plata experienced a heavy gale from SW, which started the vessel leaking about 700 strokes per hour; carried away topsail yard and one jib, and was obliged to throw overboard 100 tons coal; put into Rio Janeiro Sept 8; lay in port 40 days; repaired and sailed thence Oct 24.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 22—The ship India, Grose, from Mobile, arrived here, experienced heavy weather on the passage; on the 14th January, in lat 49, lon 19, she shipped a very heavy sea, had decks filled, tanks and poop ladder carried away, and received other considerable damage in cabin, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR MOTTO, of Harwich, 26 tons register, built at Bellport, LI, in 1854, now in Providence, has been sold to Capt Henry Smith, of Barrington, RI, for $1850. She will hereafter hail from Warren, and will be under command of Capt Smith.

SCHR ARIEL, of Manchester, was sold at auction last week at Gloucester by Mr Wm P Dolliver. Mr Mark Lane, Jr, was the purchaser, for $235.

SCHR L M STROUT, of Bangor, Capt Veazie, now at Providence, has been chartered by parties in Bangor for Sagua la Grand, Cuba, and return.

SHIPBUILDING—At Noank, Ct, the three masted schooner building at the lower yard of R & J Palmer is fast approaching completion. Considerable business in repairing vessels has been done by the Messrs Palmer this winter. Four schooners have already been repaired or rebuilt, the schr Alida and one other are now receiving attention, and two others are to arrive soon.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Bates, of schr U D, of Fairhaven, reports her at sea in December, lat 6 N, lon 22 W, not having seen a whale since July. Heard from, no date, bark Mattapoisett, Tripp, Westport, clean; schrs A B Dyer, Tripp, Provincetown, nothing this season; Agate, Atkins, do, oil as last reported.

Spoken.

Ship Gov Morton, Howland, from New York for San Francisco, Jan 4, lat 0 19 N, lon 29 59 W.

Ship Pomona (Br), Crouker, from Liverpool for New Orleans, Jan 29, lat 47 13, lon 8 0.

Ship Elizabeth Cushing, Colby, from Cebu for London, Oct 26, in Straits of Sunda.

Foreign Ports.

BRISTOL (Pill), Jan 21—Sailed, Bristolian, Whyte, San Francisco.

In port 22d, Kate Prince, Libbey, for New Orleans ldg.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 21—Sailed, F Beck, Denker, Philadelphia.

BORDEAUX, Jan 19—Sailed, Young Jessie, Suiter, NYork.

Sailed from Pauillac 20th, Hamugja, Birkeland, New Orleans.

Sailed from Royan 21st, Sommerville, Hill, NYork; Mercarius, Paasen, Philadelphia.

BILBAO, Jan 17—Arrived, Stella, Olsen, NYork.

CARDIFF, Jan 21—Sailed, Hattie M, Parker, NYork.

CUXHAVEN, Jan 21—Sailed, Mount Washington, Titcombe, Boston.

CETTE, Jan 16—Sailed, Saint Olaf, Lund, NYork.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 5—Arrived, Nellie Hastings, Hall, NYork.

CALCUTTA, Jan 19—Sailed, bark Goodell, Crockett, Boston.

DEAL, Jan 22—Sailed, H L Richardson, Howes, Callao.

DARTMOUTH, Jan 23—Put in, Azelia Thurlow, Gallison, Philadelphia for Antwerp.

FALMOUTH, Jan 23—Sailed, George Canning, Bradford, Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Jan 20—Arrived, Tyro, Baker, Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Jan 22—Cleared, Genevieve Strickland, Strickland, New Orleans; St Mary, Hallowell, Cardiff and United States (and sailed 24th).

Sailed 23d, Martha A McNeil, Watts, Cardiff and United States.

HAVANA, Feb 6—Arrived, steamships Bavaria, Hamburg; Yazoo, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 21—Arrived, Dalkeith, Langwill, Charleston.

Sailed 22d, John Bright, McMullen, Philadelphia; Swallow, McLoughlin, NYork; N Churchill, Murphy, Philadelphia; Chrysolite (s), Gell, New Orleans via Havana.

Cleared 21st, Sif, Christiansen, Savannah.

Entered out 22d, Duke of Wellington, Allen, New Orleans; Java (s), Cook, NYork; Ironsides, Mollards, do (entered 5th for Savannah).

Off Tuskar 19th, National Eagle, Burgess, from Liverpool for Boston.

LONDON, Jan 24—Cleared, Congress, Purington, Newport and San Francisco.

Entered out 24th, Athenais, Baker, Philadelphia.

MALAGA, Jan 19—Sailed, Ambrose Light, Higgins, NYork; Rakkaus, Nordberg, do.

MALTA, Jan 13—Arrived, Barracouta, Kinne, NYork.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 20—Entered out, Sarah Payson, Dakin, Boston.

PENANG, Dec 18—Sailed, Rocket, Dill, Padang and Boston.

SHIELDS, Jan 22—Sailed, Niagara, NYork.

SYDNEY, NSW, Jan 12—Arrived, Adelia Carlton, Carlton, San Francisco.

VENICE, Jan 12—Arrived, Giles Loring, Pinkham, New Orleans.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 4—Cleared, steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; brigs Alberti, Harriman, Sagua; R M Heslen, Jones, Trinidad; schrs John White, Hersey, St Thomas; Light of the East, Heath, Jacksonville; Fawn, Baker, Baltimore; E G Whilden, Fennimore, Philadelphia.

5th, AM—Arrived, steamships Saxon, Lewis, Philadelphia; Ashland, Crowell, NYork.

Cleared—Ship Fearless, Rich, East Indies; barks Mary Eddy (Br), Flindt, London; S W Holbrook, Polleys, Matanzas; brigs Devonia (Br), Jago, Antigua; Java (Br), Barnett, St Domingo; schrs J Taylor, Atkins, Barbados; B N Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston; Monadnock, Hammond, Wilmington, NC; Annie May, May, Philadelphia.

6th—Arrived, brig Mary, Cienfuegos.

BRISTOL, Feb 4—Sailed, brig Cordova, Eddy, Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Feb 3—Cleared, bark David Nichols, Wyman, NYork; brigs Croton, Bickmore, a port in Cuba; Castillian, Lang, Cardenas and a market; Jeddie, Trott, Bucksville, SC; Black Duck, Ellis, Portland; Mary A Holt, Holt, Matanzas; Jos W Wilson, Adams, Shelter Island, NY.

Went to sea yesterday, steamship Arragon (Br), Hanlson, Liverpool; brigs Union (Sp), Garriga, Barcelona; Lady Pirie (Br), Almar, Havre.

EDGARTOWN, Feb 2—Arrived, schrs Gen Marion, Poland, Port Johnson for Boston; Corvo, Pickering, do for Bucksport; Vulcan, Small, Manhattanville for Pembroke, Me; Delaware, Henderson, NYork for Portland.

3d—Arrived, schrs Nettie Cushing, Perry, Baltimore for Portland; S C Loud, Hall, do for Portsmouth.

4 PM—Wind NE, blowing strong; cloudy. In port schrs S C Loud, Nettie Cushing, Vulcan, Gen Marion, Corvo, Delaware, D B Webb, and Mansfield.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 6—Passed out, bark Czarina, for Matanzas; brig Mary E Rowland, for New Orleans; schr Louisa D, for Cardenas.

In the roads—Brig Red Wing, for Rio Janeiro.

GALVESTON, Jan 28—Arrived, steamship Varuna, Spencer, NYork.

29th—Arrived, bark Rose Brae, Brintage, Liverpool; schr Wm O Irish, Rathburn, Baltimore.

Cleared—Schrs Wm Wilson, Wilson, and A Denike, Jones, Boston.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 4—Arrived, schr Acorn, Parker, Cornwallis, NS, for NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 4, PM—No arrivals.

5th, 9 AM—No arrivals. Wind NE.

In port—Brigs Marion (Br), Maggie Gross (Br), Whitaker; schrs R K Vaughan, L A Danenhower, Eagle, Charles E Raymond, Persis L Smith, Charlotte Fish, Samuel Fish, R M Sawyer, Willamine, Carrie L Rich, Elvie Davis, Mary Brewer, White Swan, A H Cain, Falco (Br), Harvest Queen (Br) and Lyndon.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 31—We (New Orleans Picayune) are indebted to Capt Ed A Freeman, of the U S revenue steamer Wilderness, for the following list of vessels now at the mouth of the river, bound out and in. The ships inside bound out are cotton laden, and those interested in the commerce of New Orleans can easily figure up the amount of damage sustained by shippers and others by this extraordinary detention. The bar at Southwest Pass has at high water 16 feet on it, and the channel has been partially blocked by the English steamer Statesman, bound to Liverpool, with 4100 bales cotton on board. The following is the list of vessels outside, awaiting water on the bar to come in:—Ships—Sedburgh, from Liverpool; Caravan, NYork; Cora Linn, Liverpool; Bruce, do; Delft Haven, Newport, W; Assam Valley, Havre; Annie Boyden, Liverpool; Artisan, Boston; Omaha, Liverpool; Speculator, Newport, W; May Dundas, Cardiff; Cordelia, Antwerp; Hannah Morris, Liverpool. Barks—Sitka, Cardiff; Moreno, Liverpool; Johanna Maria, Bordeaux; and three ships, names unknown, at anchor in East Bay. Ships inside, bound out—Antarctic, Erie, Leonora, Johannes, Allan, Uhland, Harvest Home, St James, Martha Cobb, Stadacona, Henry Cooke, China, Loretta Fish, 5500 bales, detained four weeks; Marcia C Day, La Gloire, Amaranth, British Lion, Hannover (Bremen steamer). These vessels have from 2600 bales to 3800 and 4000 bales in each.

NORFOLK, Feb 3—Arrived, schr Daniel Simmons, Patterson, Providence.

Sailed—In tow, ship Henry Pelham (Br), Vickery, Liverpool.

NEWPORT, Feb 4, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Tornado, Parratt, Eastport for NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 5, AM—Cleared, barks Mexican (Br), Welch, Sagua; Meridian, Lenz, London; schr R A Ford (Br), Carpenter, St John, NB.

PORTLAND, Feb 4—Cleared, bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Matanzas; schrs Mary Ella, Thomas, Cardenas; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 4—Sailed, schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, Feb 4—Arrived, schrs J H Rupp, Cole, New York; Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Rockland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 23—Cleared, ships Leicester (Br), Rowe, Cork; Vanguard (Br), Skelly, Liverpool; bark Silver Cloud (Br), Carr, do.

SAVANNAH, Feb 1—Arrived, ship Mont Blanc, Herbert, Liverpool; schrs Ella Fish, Willey, Wiscasset; A J Fabens, Bragg, Boston.

Cleared—Schr J A Brown, Havana.

Sailed—Barks Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook, in ballast, St Helena Sound to load for Philadelphia; Norma (Br), Gillman, and Caroline Lemont, Banker, Matanzas; schrs Carrie Holmes, Potter, NYork; E & L Martz, Martz, Boston.

2d—Arrived, schrs Matthew Kinney, Ogier, Boston; Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Wood's Hole; Joseph Fish, Turner, New York.

Cleared—Ship James Jardine, Mathias, Liverpool; bark Douglas Castle (Br), Lundergroin, Doboy; schrs Josiah Whitehouse, Witcomb, Georgetown, SC, to load for Kittery; Ella Brown, Robins, Darien, to load for Boston.

Sailed—Steamship Alhambra, Wright, Boston; bark Charlotte (NG), Steengrafe, Bremen.

SALEM, Feb 3—Arrived, schrs N J Miller, Dunham, St John, NB, for Philadelphia; Herald, Hall, Rockland for New York.

Cleared—Schr Chas H Price, Haddock, Cayenne.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 2—Arrived, schrs Mary A Tyler, Tyler, and Thos Booz, Somers, NYork.

Cleared—Schrs Hud & Frank, Pendleton, and C W Holt, Hart, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MORMONISM.

Progress of the "New Church of Zion."

Some Divine and Human Revelations—Text of the Church Constitution—A Lengthy if not Over-Comprehensive Document.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 26, 1870.

At the meeting last Tuesday evening Mr. Kelsey rose and said that the grand outlines of the constitution of this new Church of Zion, a rough draft of which was now to be presented, had been received from heaven by revelation, but that its details had been left to be supplied by the thought of individuals. A fundamental principle of the system was government, not by force, but by the persuasive influence of love and the wishes of the people. That immortal principle of truth, and other general principles in which they had been instructed, had enabled them to prepare a draft of the constitution of the Church so broad and liberal and comprehensive in all its provisions that it was destined to attract the attention of the civilized world and command the admiration of the most advanced of human minds. It was the intention of the heavenly powers to demonstrate to this people that they must never more pin their faith to the coat sleeve of any individual. There was a natural tendency in the human mind to do so, and the people would have to be educated out of it and taught to look not to man but direct to God. All authority and power in the Church would spring from the people, and rest upon the will not of the governing but the governed. Every man, from the first presidency down, would be held responsible directly to the people for the faithful performance of the duties of his calling. The constitution, the preliminary draft of which was to be read this evening, would be presented in its completeness for ratification by all the members of the Church on the 6th of April. The various "quorums" of the Church would be organized gradually according as the Church was joined by the proper persons to constitute such quorums. The quorum of the first presidency had been already called by revelation. The quorum of the Twelve Apostles would also be called by revelation. According as the heavens should manifest their will and designate apostles, such apostles would take their positions in the quorum, which would thus gradually grow into completion, and the Twelve would then elect their president unless he should be appointed direct by revelation. The quorum of the Seventies would be filled up as suitable persons were enrolled in the general Church, and so they would elect their president, who would preside over them, as in all other cases, only just so long as he presided in the confidence and affections of the members of the quorum, and upon that principle the quorums themselves would continue to preside only just so long as they retained the confidence and affections of the people. Branch organizations would be organized as necessities demanded them.

Mr. Kelsey here told a story which illustrated the extent to which the Mormons have hitherto been mentally enslaved by the power of the present priesthood. As the new movement, he said, was being talked over among the people in that part of Utah where he lived, as individuals were making up their minds about joining it, and the dreadful doom of being "cut off" from the old organization was being canvassed, there was recently a man who had a large lot of bricks on hand, who felt himself impelled to join it, and the point of the story was that one of Mr. Kelsey's little daughters (for he has several wives and several daughters) thought it suicidal in the man to think of doing so until after he had "sold his bricks," because of the certain persecution that would follow his espousal of the movement. "This idea," said Mr. Kelsey, "speaks volumes against the iniquity of the present system, under which a man could not give expression to his opinion and his faith without his brethren going to work at once to ruin him." Many were still thus tied up by the teeth; they had not yet "sold their bricks," but there was no necessity for precipitate haste; they could take their time, and could join the movement when they had "sold all their bricks."

Mr. Harrison enlarged a little on Mr. Kelsey's comments concerning the constitution, which, as had been inferred, was only a rough draft, and as such was subject to amendment. Confirming Kelsey's observations he said the sublime controlling sentiments, the grand governing principles enunciated in their former "manifesto," and such additional points as were contained in this present constitution had been conveyed to them by revelation, but the details had been left for them to fill up, apply and frame to suit themselves. "The heavens," he said, in a smiling way, "have such a love for us that they would like us to be satisfied with our own arrangement." The heavens had faith in the propriety of the people arranging matters to best suit themselves, so long as they were governed by great fundamental truths. The heavens had no desire to supersede human brains; and hence it would always be the prerogative of the Church of Zion to amend the petty details of its organization in accordance with human conditions and necessities. Not that the heavens were above such small considerations, but that it was more in accordance with divine intention that human minds should work out such details for themselves. Upon this principle they were free to modify matters in keeping with the progress of the times. The whole of the constitution would not always be applicable; but rather much of its detail would of necessity be modified, as the people gradually grew into new conditions. "There would come a day," he said, "when we would have put away so much of our earthly condition, when the sublime and simple sentiments of Jesus would so reign in human hearts that human character would here approach very near the immortal. Under such conditions, as well as under intermediate ones, the constitution would have to undergo very many changes. Hence they had 'left the back door open,' so that there would be 'plenty of room to get out from anything.'" "We will never corner ourselves or our descendants," he said, "by framing conditions which cannot be overturned when such overturning is required. That is the sentiment of this Church, and if it knocks into imperceptible atoms all that we ever may have done, we will accept it if the light of God in future times shall manifest its truth. We will be ever ready to incorporate into our constitution such new principles as shall recommend themselves to the people as being good and true and just. We will leave ourselves untrammelled, so that we can recede from any old position if we can demonstrate that a new one is a better. We will 'apostatize' from this time forward from all the traditions we have ever held and from any conditions that may be incorporated into our constitution, the rough draft of which will now be presented previous to its accurate revision and its ratification when we shall meet at the same time that the old Church will meet, according to its annual custom, in conference next April." Mr. Harrison then read the following preliminary draft of the

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ZION.

We, the members of the Church of Zion, established by the revelation and direction of the Authorities of the Heavenly World, do ordain the following constitution:—

First we declare as the great elementary truth which underlies the existence of this Church that the chief object of its establishment is that direct communication may exist between the heavens and mankind in their earthly condition, so that the truths preached in the immortal worlds may be transmitted to and acted out upon the earth. It is, therefore, to be understood that the Church of Zion cannot exist on earth without continuous revelation from the Church of Zion in spiritual and celestial spheres.

This Church shall never limit herself to any particular conceptions of truth, but she shall ever be open to advanced principles. She shall also be ever open to any improvement in the external form of her administration which the progressed condition of her people may demand, provided that all such changes in her organization or mode of administration be sanctioned by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Church.

Members shall be admitted by the ordinance of baptism (by immersion), which shall be understood as the ordinance of induction, and by the laying on of hands, which shall be deemed the ordinance of confirmation.

No members of this Church shall be expelled for difference of opinion so long as they accept the initiatory ordinances of the Gospel and this constitution.

All violation of the principles of purity and right shall be held to be in opposition to the teachings of Zion, but her spirit shall be to say to all trespassers on her laws who wish to reform, "Go and sin no more." The desire to remain in this church shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of repentance in all cases.

The funds necessary for the support of the poor and the public expenses of the church shall be met by the collection of tithing, which shall consist of one-tenth of the clear gain or profit obtained during the year after deducting the absolutely necessary expenses of each person's family or individual support. Every member of the Church shall be thrown entirely on his or her honor and sense of right to determine what such individual expenses should be rated at, as well as to ascertain how much the amount due from them for tithing may be after making such allowance.

The Church shall be divided into the following ecclesiastical districts:—

First, into wards, corresponding to small settlements or towns.

Second, into stakes, agreeing with counties or large cities.

Third, into grand stakes, corresponding with Territories, States and nations, or such divisions of Territories, States or nations as expediency or convenience may require.

Every ward or other division of the Church shall be considered competent for its internal management; but every such division must act in harmony with the general laws which govern the whole Church to constitute it an integral portion of the Church of Zion. Every smaller division must also be governed by such general arrangements as may be made in the conferences or councils of such departments of the Church as they may belong to.

There shall be no irresponsible authority in the Church of Zion. All officers shall be answerable to the people for the proper discharge of their duties.

All treasurers or trustees shall regularly account for the disbursement of the funds placed in their care.

The great truth that the "law of force is unknown in the Heavens" is hereby declared the principle that shall forever influence and control the existence of authority in the Church of Zion.

The priesthood shall be understood to be simply a divine educational system, whose whole right to authority and rule rests on the love and consent of the people.

The government or management of the Church shall consist of two departments, the spiritual and the temporal, which are declared separate and distinct forever. The duties connected with these departments shall never be blended so as to be administered by the same hands. Every ward or larger division of the Church shall, therefore, have its temporal manager as well as its spiritual presidency, who shall attend solely to their respective departments.

The spiritual organization shall consist of president and two counsellors over each ward, stake and grand stake respectively; together with a president and two counsellors, who shall preside over the whole Church and constitute the first presidency. To these shall be added a quorum of twelve apostles, with quorums of seventies and high priests, and such other quorums as the work of the ministry may demand.

Every ward presidency shall be aided by a council of teachers selected from the ward.

All men will be entitled to receive such revelation as may be necessary for the discharge of their respective callings or for their personal enlightenment.

No man will be expected to receive revelation from the first presidency or any other source further than it approves itself to his judgment as divine.

The first presidency, so long as sustained by the people, will be accepted as the chief expounders of the philosophy of Zion. All conceptions of truth must, therefore, receive the sanction of this quorum before they can be proclaimed as the doctrine of the Church. The first presidency will be the channels for all such revelation as appertains to the whole Church. They will preside over all general conferences. They will direct all general missionary operations, and appoint the Twelve to their respective spheres of labor. They will see that the organization is kept complete and extended over fresh ground as opportunity offers. It will be their special duty to see that the spirit of this constitution is kept inviolate.

The twelve apostles will be the great missionary power of the Church and chief travelling representatives of the spirit and sentiments of Jesus. They will hold no presidency, but will travel through the Church all over the world to see that the spirit and genius of its institutions are kept intact.

The seventies will be the missionary body of the Church, and will constitute its theologic arm.

The high priests will not be expected to travel. They will be specially called to administer in the higher ordinances of the Church.

The teachers, with the president of the ward at their head, will sit as a council of peacemakers. It will be their duty to visit the members and teach them the principles of the Church, and, as far as possible, reconcile all difficulties arising out of misunderstanding.

The temporal organization shall consist of a bishop and two counsellors over each ward, a district bishop and two counsellors over each stake where deemed necessary by the members of the stake, and a presiding bishop and two counsellors over the whole Church.

Every ward shall have six trustees, who, with the bishop and his counsellors, shall form a board which shall be presided over by the bishop, and shall direct the expenditure of such portion of the tithing as shall be disbursed in the ward, forwarding the surplus to the general board and reporting once a year to the ward, which report shall be certified to by three auditors elected by the ward for that purpose.

There shall be six trustees in trust for the whole Church, to be presided over by the presiding bishop, who, with his counsellors and trustees, shall form a board which shall control the expenditure of all the general funds of the Church, reporting the same at every annual general conference to the people, which report shall be attested by three general auditors, elected by them for that purpose.

The ward bishops and their counsellors, with the presiding bishop and his counsellors, shall be considered as the executives of their respective boards, disbursing funds according to their directions.

The aids of the bishops shall consist of their counsellors and such other assistants as their boards may determine.

It shall be the duty of every bishop to establish in his ward a committee of ladies, consisting of a president or directress, and such assistants as may volunteer, to be called the Ladies' Aid Committee, whose duty it shall be to act as the aids of the bishop, visiting the sick and the needy, and distributing such funds as he may be able to place at their disposal.

It will be the duty of the bishops to collect the tithing of their wards and administer to the poor such funds as the board may place in their hands for that purpose.

All disputes concerning property or other matters involving financial questions, where mutual reconciliation is impossible, shall, if the parties are willing, be referred by the teachers to the bishop and his counsel for decision.

The high council shall sit as a superior judicial tribunal. They shall also decide all cases of appeal from the bishops' court.

A proportion of the tithing raised in every ward shall be retained by the trustees of the ward for the support of the poor, as well as for its Church expenses, which amount shall be determined from year to year by the trustees of the whole Church.

The first presidency and the twelve will be nominated by revelation; but they, with all spiritual and temporal presidents or administrators, must be accepted by the members of their respective constituencies through the process of election before they are qualified to act.

The guaranteed principles of all elections shall be by vote by ballot. Exceptions shall be allowed to this where the nomination is unchallenged.

A majority of votes shall be held to constitute election in every case.

All officers shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Any person known to canvass or use any active means to secure his election to any position in the Church is hereby declared ineligible to office at such election.

The individual vote of either sex shall be deemed of equal value in the settlement of all Church questions.

Operations of the Mormons on Long Island—Their Creed and Opinions—The Saints in Williamsburg.

In last Monday's issue of the HERALD an account was given of the Mormon propagandists on Long Island, and it was reported that Bishop Burton, of Salt Lake City, had established branches of the saints at Hempstead, Baldwinsville and other locations near Rockville Centre. During the past week the war against the "Gentile" world was carried on with increasing vigor, and other laborers have been despatched north and south throughout the island. Several new elders have arrived from the City of the Saints, and during this week an additional force of elders and priests, headed by a bishop, will reinforce those already here.

The labors of Bishop Burton during the past week have been very successful at Freeport, the old branch established by Brigham Young about thirty years ago. The church, under the care of J. K. Benedict, an elder baptized by Young on the first establishment of the colony, has been built up and confirmed in the faith as taught in Utah. Twelve persons, most of them wealthy and able and willing to co-operate in the work, have been converted and baptised there by Bishop Burton and his assistants, of whom he has eight or nine. In Baldwinsville twenty Mormons, most of them recent converts, have rented a large upper room in the single hotel of which the village boasts, and there hold forth three times a day to crowds of wondering rustics, telling them of the recent revelations from the Most High, and warning them of the coming trouble by fire and sword and of the dire destruction of all who refuse to believe in and tender their allegiance to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Baldwinsville, L. I. At Patchogue is located the nucleus of another branch; at Hempstead another, and at Rockville a grand effort is being made to establish still another.

Many of the principal towns in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been set apart as districts which are now being worked and consequently a grand rally around the banner of Mormonism may be expected. In Connecticut also proselytes are being gathered, and a large staff of missionaries, principally natives of that State, have returned from Utah and come to warn their friends against the approaching day of wrath. A large relay of missionaries have been sent out West, to Canada and to England and Europe, for the purpose of gathering all the members and as many converts as can be had to the "valley in the mountains" or to the Eastern Utah, which, should the movement be successful, is to be established on Long Island. Bishop Burton and the other leading Mormon church dignitaries now in Long Island make no secret of their intentions, and express themselves as being certain of the ultimate success of their mission and the spread of Mormonism until it becomes the established religion of the world. Their objects and opinions may be given best in Bishop Burton's own words. He says, "We do not seek bloodshed or war, but as the master revealed to Joseph Smith that this great Continent was to be the land from which the delegates of Christ were to be sent to all parts of the unbelieving world, and for this purpose, in his own good time, He will give it to our people, we are determined to abide the issue, be it what it may."

The leaders of the movement in Long Island are peculiarly reticent in regard to the new schismatic movement at present taking place in Salt Lake City, and their followers on Long Island, no doubt, will be at a loss to reconcile the statements made to them in regard to the unity and peace which prevails in the City of the Saints, with the account given by the HERALD correspondent yesterday of the organization of the "Church of Zion" and the adoption by the saints of its constitution.

Polygamy is rarely referred to in the crusade; but the life of the saints at Utah is painted in the most glowing colors and comparisons drawn between the social state of the "valley of the mountains" and the large cities under Christian rule. The principal congregation of the saints on Long Island, however, is not to be found in any of the places already referred to, but in a place much nearer home—14 Grand street, Williamsburg—where there is quite a large congregation, and from which drafts are repeatedly made for colonists for Utah. The movement has obtained a very strong footing in Williamsburg, and the degree of success which they continue to meet with gives rise to much apprehension on the part of the Christian community there. Three sessions are held every Sunday, and the large room engaged by them in Grand street is rapidly becoming too small for the increasing congregations. A special session was held yesterday to listen to an address from Elder Jackson, a prominent member of the Church recently returned from Utah. The large room was crowded to excess, and a number of the missionaries from Hempstead and district were present. The address contained little of public interest. It denounced in no measured terms all unbelievers and held out glowing assurances of happiness and well being to all who embrace the Mormon faith, closing with a prophecy that Congress would be defeated by the hand of God in any efforts to check the spread of Mormonism or to take from the saints the inheritance given them by Heaven. At the conclusion of the service a member of the Church who was sick was anointed with oil by the elders of the church, and after the inevitable collection had been "taken up" the audience dispersed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Goerck st, w s, 175 ft s of Houston st, 25x100	$4,000
Monroe st, s s, 125 ft e of Jackson st, 25x the block	10,000
81st st, s s, 100 ft e of 9th av, house and lot, 20x93.9	19,000
32d st, s s, 171.10 ft e of 8th av, 21.10x½ block, house and lot	6,250
32d st, e s, 171.10 ft e of 8th av, 21.10x½ block, house and lot	6,000
35th st, n s, 81 ft n of 2d av, 18.6x49.4, house and lot	13,000
41st st, n s, 103 ft e of 9th av, house and lot, 20.6x98.9	Nom.
42d st, s s, 228.4 ft w of 10th av, 13.7x½ block	13,000
55th st, s s, 275 ft w of 10th av, 50x54x50x the block	2,000
56th st, s s, 225 ft w of 8th av, 50x81.9x50.4x88	1,050
59th st, s s, 120 ft w of Madison av, 75x100.5 (q c)	25,000
74th st, n s, 200 ft e of 5th av, house and lot, 20x102.2	35,000
75th st, s s, 200 ft e of 4th av, 25x102.2	1,100
122d st, n s, 193.6 ft e of 1st av, 25x100.10	15,500
146th st and 10th av, s w corner, 100x99.11	12,000
Madison av and 27th st, n e corner, 24.9x71.1	45,000
7th av and 127th st, s w corner, 99.11x100	25,000
10th av, e s, 24.9 ft s of 35th st, 24.8x100; 10th av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 35th st, 24.8x100	18,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Beaver st, No 23, 5 years, per year	2,500
Broadway, No 745, basement and cellar, 3½ years, per year	1,980
Broadway, No 745, 4½ years, per year	9,000
Charlton st, No 114, 4½ years, per year	2,200
Greenwich av, No 18, 8 years; West 10th st, basement of, 8 years	1,600
Greenwich av, No 79, store and basement, 5 years, per year	900
West 22d st, No 327, 4 years, per year	700
West 32d st, No 505 to 513, inclusive, 10 years, per year	640

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Charles place, s e s, 350 ft n e of Broadway, 31.6x100	1,000
Cheever place, No 29, agreement	10,000
Conselyea st, n s, 75 ft w of Lorimer st, house and lot, 50x75	3,100
East Broadway, s s, 307 ft e of Lloyd st, 50x154.11	1,200
Fillmore st, s s, 68 ft w of 6th st, 20x60, h and s	Nom.
Main st, e s, 20 ft s of Plymouth st, 20x83.3, house and lot	13,500
Pacific st, n s, 250 ft e of Grand av, 16.8x100	700
Penn st, n s, 194.6 ft e of Bedford av, 21.7x100	1,400
Wyckoff st, s s, 70 ft e of Bond st, 15.5x100	6,500
3d st, n s, third high stoop house from 5th av, 20x60, agreement	17,000
Bushwick av, s w s, 139.11 ft s e of Greene av, 273x70.5x273.8x70.4	12,000
Gates av, n s, 60 ft w of Stuyvesant av, 75x20; Gates av, n s, 40 ft w of Yates av, 20x100	12,500
Greene av, s s, 150 ft e of Grand av, 25x200 (infant's share)	1,800
Same property, another share in full	500
Myrtle av, s s, 50 ft w of Tompkins av, 50x100	4,500
Schenck av, e s, 125 ft s of Broadway, 25x100	2,800
Throop av, w s, 20 ft s of Stockton st, h and l, 20x100	2,400
Williams av, w s, 100 ft s of Liberty av, 50x100	6,000
Willoughby av, s s, 44.10 ft w of Vanderbilt av, 4.1x85.11	600

Queens County.

ASTORIA.	
Rapelyea st, w s, 296.6 ft n of Flushing av, 25x200	400
FARMINGVALE.	
South Front and Grove sts, n e corner, 10 acres, Powell's	2,500
FLUSHING.	
Barclay st, n s, 500 ft w of Perry av, 42x216	1,000
Broadway and Linden av, n w corner, 125x250	11,000
WEST FLUSHING.	
Main st, n s, 307 ft w of Junction av, 100x100	500
HEMPSTEAD.	
Franklin and Grove sts, s e corner, 100x150	425
HUNTER'S POINT.	
Central av, w s, 50 w ft of West 10th st, 50x100	2,400
LITTLE NECK.	
Prospect st, e s, adjoining railroad, lots 46, 47, map Marathon	297
NEWTOWN.	
Montague av, e s, 650 ft s of Cooper av, 25x152	80
RAVENSWOOD.	
Crescent st, n w s, 125 ft s w of Paynton av, 25x100	400
WHITESTONE.	
South Irving place, w s, 375 ft n of Broadway, 95.8x113x26x113	500

Staten Island—Richmond County.

CASTLETON.	
Marian st, near Greenleaf av, J Smith's, 25x100	200
Marian st, near Greenleaf av, adjoining above, S Smith's, 25x100	200
MIDDLETOWN.	
Toad Hill road, 2 lots, 90x125 and 91x133	350
Richmond road, indeunite, 75x758	1,060
NORTHFIELD.	
Shore road, adjoining John G. Johnson's, J Burgher's, 85x90	600
SOUTHFIELD.	
Cliff st, near York av, W W Wetmore's, 212x221x152x450	4,000
WESTFIELD.	
Public road, near Amboy ferry, 12,330 square feet, Eliza Doty's (½ share)	370
Plot, near Kreischerville, adjoining late Ann Storer, 2 acres	600
Plot, adjoining B Kreischer, Jos Androvette's property, 4 acres	1,500

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.	
4th av, w s, part lots 343, 344, Mt Vernon, 100x105	5,900
GREENBURG.	
Broadway, w s, A A Benson's prop	7,375
MORRISANIA.	
Springfield av, n s, 300 ft e of Morris av, 50x100	1,200
Springfield av, n s, 350 ft e of Morris av, 25x100	600
NEW ROCHELLE.	
Pelham road, n s, adjoining H Stollmeyer's, 6 2-10 acres	12,000
NORTH SALEM.	
New st, w s, 60 ft n of West 3d st, 60x200	300
West 2d st, s s, adjoining John Gandle, jr, 20x	100
2d st, n s, adjoining B W Miller, 34 rods	1,500
WEST FARMS.	
Grove av, s e s, 330 ft n e of John st, 80x150	800

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.	
Jersey av, 16.2 ft from n e corner of 3d st, 16.2x60	6,000
HOBOKEN.	
Lots 9 to 16, block 107, Coster estate	5,000
BERGEN.	
Academy st, s s, 84 ft e of Palisade av, 25x100	1,000
HUDSON CITY.	
Newark st, s s, lot 414, map West Hoboken Association, No 2	837
Palisade av, lot 44, block 5, Baldwin & Gilchrist, 25x100	6,000
Vine st, s s, 152 ft w of Chestnut av, 11.6x89.10	1,151
Vine st, e s, 159 ft w of Chestnut av, 11.3x77.6	1,250
Montgomery av, lots 503, 504, West Hoboken Land Association, No 2	3,400
Montgomery av, lots 1 and 2, block 10, plot 7, Bramhall's, 50x123	2,600
Lot 2, block 13, Passaic Ten Co's map, 25x100	700

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place.

9 CARMINE ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

16 5TH AV.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED COOK, willing to assist in washing, in a private family. She refers to her present employer, where she can be seen before 3 o'clock this day.

30 UNION SQUARE.—A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of poultry, game jellies, blanc mange, and is a most excellent hand at bread baking; the best city reference can be given from her last place.

40 HAMILTON ST.—A FIRST CLASS ORDER COOK.

41 JAMES ST., BROOKLYN.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and has no objection to go to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

46 FORSYTH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in either a lunch house or saloon; no objection to a small hotel; is a competent cook and understands pastry. Call or address M. F.

46 52D ST., CORNER MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or up stairs work and assist in washing; best reference.

54 HORATIO ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A PROTESTANT girl as plain cook and to help with the washing and ironing; would be willing to make herself useful. Good city reference.

78 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK in a first class boarding house or a small hotel; understands cooking in all its branches, as meat, soups and pastry, and all kinds of desserts, and would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

101 EAST 4TH ST.—A NEAT AND COMPETENT woman as cook or laundress; city or country; best reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; city or country; can give good city reference.

121 11TH AV., CORNER OF 20TH ST.—A YOUNG Protestant woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, pastries, &c.; good reference.

132 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good cook; is a good baker, and is willing to do some of the washing or ironing in a private family; can give the best city reference for two years.

135 WEST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of English and French cooking; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

137 WEST 25TH ST., CORNER OF PACIFIC PLACE, in the store.—A Protestant to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

149 EAST 55TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT, TIDY SERVANTS, with two years' excellent city references from their last place; one as cook and to do the coarse washing, baking, pastries and soups: the other as regular waitress or thorough chambermaid, in a private family; wages, $15 and $12.

156 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—Two young women; one as thoroughly good cook, washer and ironer; the other as first class chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As head meat and pastry cook; understands her business in all its branches; in hotel, club house, boarding house or restaurant; city reference.

205 5TH ST., NEAR THE BOWERY, IN STORE.—A Scotch Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing.

207 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good city reference.

208 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last place. Call from 10 till 4.

212 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ROOM 11.—A middle aged woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; no objection to city or country.

219 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN PRINCE AND Houston.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family.

221 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to go out to cook by the day, or any other work; has good reference. Call for two days.

238 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, back room.—A girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Good references.

239 WEST 47TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

250 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, and to wash and iron. Call for two days.

254 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do general housework; has good city reference.

254 WEST 54TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—AS good plain cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

267 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist with the washing and ironing; both willing and obliging; best reference from their last places.

309 7TH AV., IN THE REAR.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

314 49TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

337 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best city reference. Call for one day.

338 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

341 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS GOOD cook and baker; will take charge of the milking and butter making; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

353 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference. Can be seen for two days.

370 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing if required. First class city reference.

408 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

417 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and washer and ironer in a small family; good reference.

440 WEST 32D ST.—AS COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST French cook in hotel or dining rooms or private boarding house; first class city references.

501 6TH AV., CORNER OF 30TH ST.—AS FIRST class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references. Call or address.

568 10TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to do washing; best reference from last employer.

601 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF LEROY.—A respectable woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer.

Chambermaids, &c.

22 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse and make herself generally useful in a private family.

29 2D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND to make herself generally useful.

107 WEST 18TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; is honest, willing and obliging.

119 SPRING ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

215 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small family; can do plain sewing and take care of children; city reference. Call on or address.

224 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful.

253 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., THIRD floor, back room—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of references.

260 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; would make herself generally useful. Good reference.

306 EAST 13TH ST.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO chamberwork and wait on the table; one who can give city reference from last place.

318 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employers.

320 EAST 37TH ST. (FIRST BELL).—A RESPECTABLE young American girl as chambermaid or nurse and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

367 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has best references.

387 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable young Englishwoman, lately landed. Call for two days.

410 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator; would like to engage with a respectable family going to Europe in the spring as child's nurse; best city reference given. Address B. C., box 115 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 343 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Winter and Spring Suits, $5, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Call or address.

17 5TH ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—A MOST COMPETENT woman as first class seamstress or lady's maid; understands dressmaking and ladies' hairdressing and is fully competent to take charge of a ladies' wardrobe; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing. Best city reference.

35 EAST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, ACCUSTOMED to going out to sew in families by the day or week, and who understands cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing.

36 8TH AV., NEAR JANE ST.—A DRESSMAKER, that thoroughly understands her business, quick cutter and stylish trimmer, will go out by the day. Miss STEVENS.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothing of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents a yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

91 VARICK ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine desires work in hotels or families, by the day or week. Call or address.

130 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLIGHT, BACK.—A respectable young girl to take in sewing or go out by the day or week. Can furnish her own machine.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room No. 5, second floor.—A young woman as seamstress; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would be willing to take care of children; good city reference.

204 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable colored girl as chambermaid or waitress.

266 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as seamstress by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

291 6TH AV.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day, or take in work; suits made at eight hours' notice, at moderate prices.

325 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., in the store—A young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; can do all kinds of family sewing; best city reference.

342 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; operates on several sewing machines; has good city references; no objection to go to the country.

363 22D ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day; can operate on seven different machines; can make bridal trousseaux; has the very best references. Call or address.

413 6TH AV., NORTH OF 25TH ST.—A VERY COMPETENT woman as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery, &c.; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely.

483 7TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing, dressmaking, trimming and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with the chamberwork if necessary; is willing and obliging. Has best city references.

513 6TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A competent and thorough dressmaker and seamstress; cuts and fits and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go as lady's maid; best verbal references. Ring fourth bell, left side.

570 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS. IN fancy store.—A dressmaker and seamstress wishes to be engaged by the week or month; is a competent operator on ladies' and children's under garments; can furnish Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required; no objection to the country. Call or address.

615 8TH AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 40TH ST.—A first class dressmaker requires a few more engagements by the day or week, in private families.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A competent dressmaker, formerly of Mme. Deiden's, will do work at her own home at a low price.

1,412 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts.—A dressmaker who understands her business, ladies' and children's dresses, can accommodate a few more customers by the day; can give the best city reference if required; no objection to the country.

General Housework, &c.

20 MARKET ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

98 CHRISTOPHER ST., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; good reference. Call for one day.

108 WEST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

139 LEROY ST., CORNER WASHINGTON ST.—TO do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

208 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to do general housework; good washer and ironer and good baker of bread; a young girl to take care of children and make herself useful; best city reference.

209 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Two girls; one to do housework in a private family; is willing and obliging and understands her business, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good references.

241 42D ST., CORNER 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging and kind to children.

306 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference; no objection to a short distance out of town.

238 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework; good reference.

340 EAST 48TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Has good city reference. Call for two days.

358 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to assist in housework and make herself generally useful; no objection to take care of children.

404 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city reference.

408 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country.

411 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; will assist at any work. Can be seen for two days.

417 14TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; city reference can be given.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework or cook.

894 2D AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress or to do general housework. Best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., third floor.—A respectable middle aged widow, to take full charge of a gentleman's house; is a first class cook; city or country. Call or address for two days.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH lady as housekeeper; can give unquestionable city reference. Inquire for C. S.

82 NORTH 7TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS., Williamsburg.—A widow lady as housekeeper for a widower; has no objection to a family. Call or address E. A.

113 8TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A REFINED, EDUCATED lady as housekeeper; would prefer travelling with a widower's family as companion. None but first class need call on Mrs. SINCLAIR.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family. For particulars address MATRON, Post office, New York.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady with many years' experience, as nurse; can bring recommendations from first class doctors and patients in this city and in Washington as being a first class nurse in confinements and all other cases of sickness; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address S. C.

28 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young American girl (14), as nurse, or to wait on the door. City references.

107 WEST 29TH ST.—A WOMAN TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a baby in a respectable family. Best city reference.

132 EAST HOUSTON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse. Call for two days.

157 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable married lady wishes an infant to nurse; has lost her baby, sixteen days old; good care guaranteed; terms $10 per month. Can be seen for a week.

161 6TH AV.—AS MONTHLY NURSE; FIRST CLASS city references.

161 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to go out as wet nurse; can take full charge of a baby; no objection to go travelling with a lady.

204 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, room 11.—An experienced child's nurse; can give good references.

234 EAST 28TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to take charge of a baby; best city reference from last place.

285 AV. B, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A young woman as wet nurse in a private family; has a baby six weeks old. Can be seen at any hour for two days.

287 7TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years old, to take care of children in a respectable private family; is willing and obliging.

310 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is fully competent to take care of children; best city reference.

319 5TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, 14 years old, to mind a baby and do light housework.

340 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse; fully understands the care of an infant; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

367 BOWERY, FOUR DOORS ABOVE 4TH ST., TOP floor.—A neat, tidy young woman (German) as nurse to growing children or to do general housework.

419 9TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; five years' experience from last place. Call for two days.

568 BROOME ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged Protestant to wait on an invalid or do up stairs work and sewing in a country gentleman's family; is willing to be generally useful; refers to a family she has lived with thirteen years in the country. Only people of wealth and position need apply. Call this week. Has a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

Laundresses, &c.

56 JANE ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A RESPECTABLE English girl as cook, assistant washer and ironer; good city reference.

60 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes washing and ironing for ladies and gentlemen at her own residence; understands fluting; best city reference.

111 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day to wash or iron and to do housecleaning; good reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class laundress, recently from England, in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and finery and is a good needlewoman.

124 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman desires the washing of a few families; understands French fluting. Best city reference. Call or address.

130 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLIGHT, BACK.—A respectable woman to take in washing or go out two days in the week. Inquire for Mrs. PFFIER.

139 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman would take to her residence the washing of a few young gentlemen or a family; understands fluting and glossing. Call or address.

155 WEST 24TH ST.—WASHING AND IRONING BY a first class laundress. Call on or address Mrs. FORD.

155 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting.

216 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; understands all its branches. Good reference.

218 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day; understands washing, ironing and house cleaning in all their branches; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days.

225 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing at her own residence; would work on moderate terms; is a good washer and ironer.

310 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; is thoroughly competent; best city reference.

318 EAST 34TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to do ladies', gentlemen's or family washing; can do all kinds of laces and fluting in neatest style; has no objection to go out by the day; best references required. Call or address.

319 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress, in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

331 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes to take washing at her own residence; can do fluting and polishing in the neatest style; $1 a dozen; or would go out by the day to work.

332 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's or family washing, or would be willing to go out by the day.

335 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing in her own house, or is willing to go out to days' work; best references given.

338 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A first class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will do it reasonably; can do fluting. Reference if required.

357 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A married woman wants a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

433 WEST 38D ST.—TO GO OUT WASHING AND ironing or take it in by the day.

446 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable girl as laundress and chambermaid; best city references.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, a few gentlemen's washing; care taken that the fabric shall not be injured when the linen is only partially worn; terms reasonable; mending done for the same; to those who wish their clothes, linen, &c., carefully attended to this is a rare opportunity; references given. Address Mrs. P., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., second floor, front room.—As first class waitress; best city reference.

341 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid. Ring bell No. 4. Call or address.

521 5TH AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; has good city reference. Call or address M. K.

Miscellaneous.

155 6TH AV.—BY A LADY IN FAMILIES OR SCHOOLS to teach drawing, painting, wax flowers, natural flowers preserved. Call on or address TEACHER.

201 WEST 34TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS matron of an institution; if employed at writing and figures will be found quick; has good testimonials for either. Y. Z.

209 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to work by the day; is an excellent laundress; or would do housecleaning.

318 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A SMALL private family; is not long in the country; is a good washer and ironer. Good reference given.

325 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes some work by the day, to wash and iron or do house cleaning.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

357 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young girl as ladies' maid and dressmaker in a respectable family; best reference. Call for two days.

A LADY WILL GIVE HER SERVICES AS HOUSEKEEPER or copyist, or in sewing on machine, in return for a home. Address J. E. MASON, station L.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW PUPILS IN French and Music; would also exchange French for Latin. Address Miss VALENCE, box 139 Herald office.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO ATTEND a bakery or confectionery store; has good city reference and understands the business. Address M. C., box 121 Herald office.

A FOREIGNER DESIRES BOARD IN A FAMILY OR school in exchange for lessons in the French, German or Russian language. Call on or address Miss GOUTCHAROFF, 259 East 10th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS RESIDENT or visiting governess, or would give lessons in exchange for board; her acquirements are, English, in all its branches, French, German, Spanish, music, drawing and calisthenics. Address M. C., box 5,946 Post office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SMART WOMAN WANTED—TO ACT AS HOUSEKEEPER and to make herself generally useful in a boarding house. Apply at 176 Bleecker st.

JUTE SPINNERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS HANDS WANTED; wages $8 per week. Address box 462 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A PERFECT COOK FOR A PRIVATE family. Good references required. Apply at 143 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS TO SEW FANCY BRAID ON bonnet and hat frames. Apply at 84 Mercer st., top floor, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD, OBLIGING GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with city reference, at 134 East 35th st., two doors from Lexington av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; will hear of a good situation by applying at the Asylum, 35 Marion st., between the hours of 11 and 2. Good city reference required.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A CLEAN, HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; must have good city reference. Inquire at 574 Madison av., near 60th st., from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ALSO A CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a small private family. The former must be willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; best references required. Apply at 55 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, BY A PRIVATE family, one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches can hear of a good place, where the best of wages will be paid, by applying at 215 Fulton st., New York city.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY, GOING TO ENGLAND, A respectable person to take charge of an infant during the voyage, in return for her expenses to London. Only those need apply who can give good references. Call at 22 West 45th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO DO plain sewing and well qualified to take charge of a young baby; city references required. Apply at 240 West 14th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXPERIENCED laundress (Protestant); one who thoroughly understands her business; must be a first class ironer. Apply at 30 East Thirty-third street, on Monday, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS; also a young girl to cover buttons. Come prepared to work. 1,168 Broadway.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY TO GO TO A Western city as housekeeper. Address, with full particulars and residence, WEST, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework in a small family; must have city reference. Apply at 75 Rivington st.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO CANVASS IN THE city for a new and popular work; a liberal commission given; none but those experienced need apply. Address, for three days, HASON TURNER, Herald office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, SMART GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; also a young girl, 16 years old. Apply between 5 and 10 o'clock at 42 Canton place.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a small private family. Best city reference required. Apply at 31 West 56th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE, FOR a child of four weeks; good reference required. Call at 32 East 14th st., between 1st and 2d avs., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing; also a chambermaid and waitress, to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 251 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN AS MEAT COOK for a hotel in a neighboring city. Inquire from 9 to 12, Tuesday morning, at 35 Nassau st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman or gardener, or both; thoroughly understands each business. Three years' reference from last employer. Address A. M., box 121 Herald office.

ANY FAMILY REQUIRING THE SERVICES OF AN experienced and faithful German gardener, with a small family, may address G. No. 9 John street, Young & Elliot's seed store, or inquire at his present employer's, Wm. H. Fogg, 309 5th av. Office 32 Burling slip.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom in the city or country; four years' reference. Call at 149 East 30th st., on Monday.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; not afraid of work; has best city and country references. Address COACHMAN, box 121 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman and groom; has the best references. Can be seen at Theodore E. Baldwin's, Broadway and 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American single man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good reference. Call at No. 5 Goerck st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good, careful city driver; is sober and obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 200 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; will go to any part of the country where a good permanent situation may offer; good city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 174 Herald office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST class vegetable gardener and florist; is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables under glass, the cultivation of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit, trees, budding, grafting and growing mushrooms; farming thoroughly; 21 years in this country; is not afraid of work. For more particulars inquire at Mr. GRIFFIN'S agricultural warehouse and seed store, 58 and 60 Cortlandt st.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS groom or groom and helper; can drive well; would be found useful and obliging. Address M. N., 895 Broadway, in the drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS GARDENER and farmer; he is well qualified to take entire charge of a place; has a family. Apply at his employer's office, No. 4 West 28th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS FIRST class farmer and landscape gardener; a place requiring improvement preferred. Address R. McD., 104 West 24th st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, as coachman and gardener, or coachman; first class references. Address ABILITY, station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man of good education; understands bookkeeping and speaks and writes fluently Spanish, German, English and French. References satisfactory. Address G., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener, by a single young man; good city and country reference. Address W. C., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; PERFECTLY understands his business; is civil and obliging; can be highly recommended; either town or country. Address M. C., 133 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCHMAN, A situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address D. T., 142 West 40th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, by a married man with a small family; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Call on or address THOMAS KEENAN, 216 West 27th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A ROOFING company; wages and commission given. Apply to M. CAMPBELL, 20 Court st., Brooklyn, in trunk store.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO IS WILLING TO WORK; one who has some knowledge of drugs preferred. Address GREENWICH, Herald office.

TELEGRAPHY.—WANTED, SEVERAL PERSONS TO learn the art of telegraphy; rare opportunities afforded for obtaining a thorough and practical knowledge; terms moderate. TOWNSEND'S Business College, 155 Bowery.

WANTED—AN INSIDE MAN SERVANT, WHO IS A good driver; no grooming. Apply, with city references, at No. 18 West 30th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER, WHO thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply, with city reference, to L. W. PARKER, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD OYSTERMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the oyster business. Apply to L. W. PARKER, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office, age not over fifteen; fair English education; respectable parents; good habits. Address box 3,550 Post office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE AVEC DE bons renseignements sachant bien coudre et coiffer désire entrer dans une famille. S'adresser 623 6th av. au 2me étage.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A BROADWAY HOTEL TO LEASE—CORNER OF Thirty-first street, 107 feet on Broadway, five stories high, containing about 100 rooms, exclusive of dining rooms, offices, &c.; private entrance on Thirty-first street; occupied the past five years as a first class family hotel, known as the Clifford House. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, A FIVE STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar Store, 25x100; Pearl street, near Chatham. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, PLACE & CO., 60 William street, New York.

ATLANTIC DOCK WAREHOUSE TO LET—TWO Stores on the North pier. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner Gold, New York.

A STORE AND BASEMENT—CORNER OF BLEECKER and Perry streets; has been occupied several years as a drug store; will let for the same or any other respectable business; immediate possession. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A STORE, 100X25, WITH STEAM POWER IN—OFFICES, large and small, on third and fourth floors, 113 Nassau street. Offices, 52 John street, second and third floors. Store, 100x22, and Rooms, with steam power, 210 William street.

A COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON EAST SIDE SECOND avenue, below Sixty-third street. Factory to lease on rear of same lots. Apply at 17 Nassau street, room No. 2.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the four story high stoop House 83 St. Mark's place; all modern improvements. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET CHEAP (NEW No. 420) Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock, on Monday.

A LARGE LIGHT BASEMENT TO RENT—ON WEST side of Third avenue, near Fifth street; only $10 per month; also Floors, &c. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A BASEMENT IN WALL STREET, NEAR BROADway, to let; good for a first class barber, offices or other business; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 3 Wall street.

A LUNCH COUNTER IN A FIRST CLASS WINE Room to let, with all fixtures complete; good chance for a smart man. Apply at No. 5 Wall street.

A SPLENDID FRONT OFFICE ON BROADWAY, PARtially furnished (medium size); suitable for law or business purposes; rent reasonable. Inquire at 160 Broadway, room 17.

BRIDGE STREET, NOS. 33 AND 35, A STORE, 45X74 to let, adapted for grain or any heavy business. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

BROWN STONE STORE TO LEASE—VERY BEST part of the avenue; cheap rent; rare chance. 683 Sixth avenue.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST STREET, near Spring, running through to Washington street, a substantial and capacious storehouse. Goods now in store; could be transferred to incoming lessee. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE trade, on the best part of Broadway, an entire building, running through 200 feet to Mercer street; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BEEKMAN STREET.—TO RENT, A SUBSTANTIAL and elegant Store on the north side of Beekman street, near the Post office; basement and cellar can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FINE BANKING OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE marble building Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, on the second floor; also office Fittings, Safes, Furniture, &c., to be disposed of, at a great reduction, to any one taking the offices. Apply at rooms 23 and 24.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

LOFTS TO RENT—FIRST LOFT OF NO. 14 BARCLAY street, close to Broadway; three upper double Lofts, 444 and 446 Greenwich street; two Lofts on Canal street, near West Broadway. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

LOTS TO LEASE.—TWO OR THREE FINE LOTS, ON Fifty-second street, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Rent $100 per year each. Will make a good wood, coal or stone yard. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 110 Division street.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—SEVERAL large, well lighted Rooms; also several small ones, with steam power, to let in a first rate locality in the city. Apply at office 234 West Twenty-ninth street.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH power, to let, in the building 401 First avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN N. STEARNS, 213 East Forty-second st.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, WELL lighted, for mechanical purposes, heated with steam. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, 182 Centre street, corner of Hester, or to FRANCIS STOUVENEL, 205 Centre street, corner of Howard.

THORNTON N. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 695 Broadway, offers for rent the Store and Apartments 151 Waverley place, now being put in perfect order, $850; also Rooms at 45 Hudson street, $5 to $15; also Store and rear Room at 45 Hudson street, $23 per month.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 85X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 696 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—WITH POWER, THE FOUR STORY BUILDing 475, 477 and 479 First avenue. Apply within.

TO LET—STORE UNDER NEW YORK HOTEL, BROADway, between University and Waverley places. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

TO LET—STORE CORNER PRINCE AND LAURENS streets; excellent stand for business; low rent to good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire of L. VON OHLSEN, 105 West Houston street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 45 FULton street. Inquire of H. R. MOUNT, 339 Pearl street; or JOSEPH WEST, corner Eighty-fourth street and First avenue.

TO LET—A DOMESTIC COMMISSION HOUSE, OCcupying a store in good central location; would be willing to let a part to good party at low rent of $1,200. Address box 1,885 Post office.

TO LET—THE FRONT STORE AND BASEMENT and two Floors in the rear building No. 78 Beekman street; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH POWER—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 154 Reade street, 25x45; high ceilings; good light, and a very desirable location for any light manufacturing business. Call on or address H. B. LYON, 154 Reade street.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. Apply to owner, 226 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET—THE NICE STORE 1,184 BROADWAY; VERY suitable for a tailoring business. Rent $1,600. Inquire at 1,182 Broadway, in the store.

TO LET—IN TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and University place, two large, first class Houses, suitable for business or boarding purposes; connected or separate. GUSTAVUS BAYLIS, No. 7 Murray street.

TO LET—A BAKERY, WITH APARTMENTS, ON Broadway and Fifty-second street. JAMES T. MOULTON & CO., 52d st. and Broadway.

TO LET—THREE WAREHOUSES, FOUR STORIES AND cellars, foot of West Eleventh street, fronting on river; suitable for any purpose; possession immediately. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT; 14x4, FEET, with back Rooms; or each separate: 676 Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

TO LET—AT 86 WALKER STREET, BETWEEN ELM and Broadway, three Lofts, 100 feet by 25, on lease of either three or five years. Rent moderate.

TO LET—PREMISES NO. 54 PARK STREET, 113X75; large building, suitable for storage purposes. Apply at Astor House carriage office.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES OR storage for furniture, a three story brick rear House; rent $600. 208 Eighth avenue.

TO LEASE—A FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT on the west side of the Bowery, near Houston street. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD & CO., 153 Bowery.

TO LEASE—A FINE CORNER ON EIGHTH AVENUE, below Thirty-fourth street; lot 25x100; covered with buildings; desirable location for grocery or other first class buildings. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO LEASE—TO VERY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, AN extra-sized four story brown stone House on the best part of the Fifth avenue, for business purposes or private use; can be enlarged if required. Principals will address House box 107 Herald office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the four story brown stone House No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS CORNER, ON SEVENTH avenue, near Central Market, fine Store and Basement, 25x100, and two fine Halls; will rent low to a desirable tenant. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TWO SPLENDID FLOORS—43 EAST FOURTEENTH street, third door from Broadway, over Le Boutellier Bros. Upper part suitable for dwelling if desired. Apply to GEORGE PLATT & SON, on premises.

UNION SQUARE (WEST SIDE), CORNER FIFTEENTH street.—To let, the desirable five story Building, recently finished and adapted for business purposes, being 25x110; possession immediately. Particulars from WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

6TH AVENUE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best business corners on the west side of Sixth avenue; full front; suitable for any business. Inquire for J. C. J., office Baker, Vale & Clark, 1?2 Reade street.

14TH STREET STORE TO LET—NEAR UNION square, Broadway and Fifth avenue; large, excellent location for any business; rent low. Apply in store 28 East Fourteenth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LEASE LOW, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, large, strictly first class Dwelling, grounds and stable; Sixty-first street, between Central Park and Hudson river; city and country combined. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET OR lease.—19 West Eleventh street, near Broadway; parlors furnished; rent $875; will be altered for business purpose to suit; size 27.6x103 feet. Apply to P. H. FROST, 31 Crosby street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON TWENTY-eighth street, near Sixth avenue; brown stone, high stoop, fully and elegantly furnished. The owner would be pleased to rent his house to a good private family and make arrangements for boarding with them. Full particulars of JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FOUR STORY high stoop Houses; very low rent and modern improvements; private dwelling or boarding house; the owner would board with family; rent low; location good. Address DARBY, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE ON East Thirtieth street, handsomely furnished, to let to responsible party at a low figure; must be seen to be appreciated. Address H. T., station F., New York.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT House, in Nineteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway, with or without Furniture. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A FOUR story brown stone House in Nineteenth street, near Broadway, most desirably arranged for a private family. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, IN desirable localities, at rents ranging from $1,800 to $4,200. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN GOOD LOCAtions; furnished, $150, $175 and upwards; unfurnished, $1,000, $1,200, $1,300 and upwards; Brooklyn, Harlem Houses, cheap. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE, HANDSOME HOUSE, MODERN CONVEniences, excellent neighborhood, gas fixtures complete, in Bank street, to let, $1,200 per annum. Apply at 19 Broad street, room 33.

HOUSES, STORES, FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO let—In good locations. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

HOUSES TO LET.—101 PRINCE STREET, 99 AND 108 Bleecker street and 133 Mercer street, for business or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO let, unfurnished, a four story Dwelling, containing 18 rooms, and well adapted for boarding purposes. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE DWELLing House 127 Lexington avenue, with mirrors and all modern improvements, to a responsible party. Can be seen only by permit from the owner, 102 Pearl street.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 60 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, suitable for dwelling or business; immediate possession given. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., to R. H. MACY, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, THE TWO large, five story brown stone Dwellings in East Fourteenth street, near Irving place; modern improvements; in primo order; fourteen bedrooms, two parlors, dining room, library, kitchen, &c., in each; to a responsible tenant will be let at a reduced rent. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORDER, hot and cold water, 10 rooms and sub-cellar, near South ferry. No. 2 Veranda place, near Henry street, Brooklyn. Rent only $600. Possession immediately.

TO LET—$1,500—127 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, near Sixth avenue, three story and basement House, gas, Croton, &c., to a small private family. Apply at 139 Front street, up stairs, rear office, 12 till 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THREE FOUR STORY HOUSES AND STORES, 618, 620 and 622 Sixth avenue; also No. 71 Greene street; will be altered to suit tenants. Apply to A. & R. DAVIES, 598 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 134 WEST Twelfth street, with all modern improvements; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A CHOICE FLOOR OF FOUR LARGE ROOMS, ALL improvements, for genteel housekeeping; rent $25; no children; house and location very desirable. Apply at 307 East Forty-first street.

A FLOOR TO LET.—SIX ROOMS, RENT MODERATE. Inquire at 177 Eighth avenue.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12 50 PER WEEK, suitable for housekeeping, with gas and bath; cars convenient to all parts. Nos. 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

A PARTY GOING SOUTH DESIRE TO RENT THEIR Apartments, in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street; terms reasonable. Address S., box 160 Herald office.

FIRST FLOOR AND ROOM ON THIRD TO LET—AT 224 West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Rent $20.

FLOORS TO LET—OF THREE LARGE ROOMS, BATH and water closet (front), from $20 to $23 per month. 468 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

GENTEEL SITTING AND BED ROOM—FURNISHED for housekeeping. Water, gas, stationary tubs, closet on floor. In short, everything needed for comfort. Terms low. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF 516 THIRD avenue, being six rooms each; rent $55 for the first and $45 for the third floor; baths, gas and water closets on the floors. Inquire of F. KIRCHEIS, No. 204 Second avenue, or on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE LOWER PART of the house 161 Charlton street, with possession immediately.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NORTHWEST CORNER Broadway and Prince street, now occupied by Bartlett Sewing Machine Company. Inquire on the premises.

TERMS LOW.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST Floor, for housekeeping; five rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs, closet on floor; in short, everything needed for comfort. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, back Parlor, second floor; also Bedroom, on fourth floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—ON the East side. Can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

AT AUCTION.—OVERLOOKING PARK (NEAR), FIFTH avenue and Eighty-fourth street—February 8, beautifully located Building Lots. Map, &c., from MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, in thorough repair, extra plumbing, oil painted throughout and beautifully tinted; best neighborhood east of Madison avenue; street wooden paved; will sell cheap and on reasonable terms, with or without Furniture. Inquire on premises, 10 Dunscomb place (408 East Fiftieth street).

AT REDUCED PRICES.—137 THIRTIETH STREET, THREE story Brick; 122 Fifty-fourth street, Brown Stone; Fifty-ninth street, south side, four story Brown Stone; all near Lexington avenue; 341 Sixty-second street, near Second avenue; all have modern improvements; easy terms; particulars at 775 Second avenue, near Forty-second street, before 10, after 3.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop Dwelling 207 Second avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, with stable attached, all built in the very best manner, with extra conveniences, elegantly decorated and in perfect order; size 26x65x110. For permits apply to J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 122D STREET, between First avenue and avenue A; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; easy terms. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A.—JUST THE PLACE FOR A MILKMAN, TRUCKMAN, builder or contractor; 2½ story Cottage and lot 25x 166 feet, with alleyways, on First avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; only $8,600; half cash. KIMBALL & WEED, Second av. and Fifty-seventh st.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF LOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE, between 125th and 126th streets; also Harlem Lots and Water Fronts for sale. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT, 20X60, TWO blocks from Union square, containing all modern improvements, for sale or exchange. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A RARE CHANCE—TO PURCHASE THE FINEST Houses on Madison and Fifth avenues for Lots between Sixth and Fourth avenues; finished in hard wood throughout; three corners included. R. E. BURNS, 529 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT brick House, with vaults front and rear; all in good order; fine place for wine business; No. 25 Rivington street. D. W. T. COTTE, 153 Bowery, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fifth avenues, a small first class brown stone House; four story and basement, with under cellar. Inquire of A. MOWBRAY, on the premises, or JOHN HARNEY, 422 West Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR STORY brown stone high stoop Dwelling, on Madison avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The house, for convenience of arrangement and elegance of finish, cannot be excelled. For price and terms apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—NOS. 83, 85 AND 87 CLINTON PLACE, north side, about 200 feet west of Fifth avenue; three four story handsome brick Houses (together 74 feet by half the block); rented last year for $9,700. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner Pine and Nassau streets.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Broome and Elm streets; lot 117x26½ feet. Inquire in the store of the building.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL, an elegant four story House, with library extension, and whole or part of the Furniture. The lot is 25 feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and in one of the best situations in New York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON WATER AND CHERRY streets, ready for occupation; no money required if improved substantially at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, corner House of Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Inquire of E. V. LOEW & CO., 290 Third avenue, near Fifty-fourth street.

LEXINGTON AVENUE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP basement stone House, all improvements, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, a fine residence one hour from City Hall. For permits, A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street, or J. W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—NICE private Houses and business Corners in East Broadway, Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Front, Market, Pike, Rutgers, Clinton and Gouverneur streets; also Tenth and Thirteenth ward Corners. Corner House to let, with stable, on Second avenue. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 110 Division st.

West Side.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—ON the west side. Can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

ADAMS, 587 HUDSON STREET, NEAR BANK STREET—Improved and unimproved city and country Property of every description for sale and exchange. Call and examine.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A WELL BUILT four story brick Building, with store and basement, 20x 60x65, west side Ninth avenue, near Forty-second street, in perfect order, only $16,500; half cash; leased at $1,800. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

A.—TWO FULL LOTS, SOUTH SIDE SIXTY-FOURTH street, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; eighty per cent on mortgage. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A FOUR STORY FULL SIZED HOUSE IN SEVENteenth street, just west of Fifth avenue, for sale, with possession 1st of May; lot 25 by half the block; price $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A SMALL HOUSE IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, containing all modern improvements and in first rate order, for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A.—KINGS CASTLE ON MURRAY HILL; INDEpendent walls, cellar to roof; hard wood; castle proper, 26x75; to be sold cheap. Also Queens Palace, on Fifth avenue, inlaid with gold, 26x100; cheapest haven on the avenue; finest Corner on Madison avenue, 38 feet front. All who wish to purchase first class property will not regret going to R. E. BURNS, 529 Fifth avenue.

CHEAPEST HOUSE ON THE MARKET—PRICE $12,500; cash only $2,500. D. W. C. LANGLEY, 653 Sixth avenue.

CHAMBERS STREET.—FOR SALE, WELL BUILT FIVE story marble front Store, about two blocks from Broadway; Pavonia ferry and Erie railway within three blocks; great thoroughfare; admirable location for grocery or commission trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

CORNER FOR SALE—ON HUDSON STREET, ONE block from Canal street; lot 25x95, covered with excellent buildings, suitable for light manufacturing trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY DWELLING NO. 56 Fiftieth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Columbia College leasehold. Price $22,000. Apply on the premises, or to J. C. THOMPSON, painter, Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO STONE FRONT high stoop Houses, Nos. 334 and 336 West Fifty-fifth street; price $13,000 and $13,500. See bill. WM. BEDELL, 308 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone Houses, in West Forty-ninth street (Nos. 61 to 67), built in the best manner, with all improvements; extra plumbing and hard wood trimmings; Columbia College lease; price low; terms easy. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, high stoop four story brown stone front; 22x55x100; two stories hard wood trimmed; house first class in every respect; price reasonable. Inquire of the owner on the premises. JOHN DARROW.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER PLOT on the west side, 100x125, all ready for cellar beams, Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, within one block of Grand Circle and entrance to the Park; this is a neighborhood where property must necessarily improve very rapidly; price reasonable; terms to suit. N. B.—A responsible builder can secure this corner without cash until improved. Call on owner, F. MARTIN, 416 West Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR FULL STORY AND ATTIC ENGlish basement House, on Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. To a prompt purchaser the house will be sold cheap. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP DWELLing 74 St. Mark's place; all the modern improvements, and in good order; 24 rooms; size 25x55x100. For permits apply to J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a three story brown stone high stoop House and Lot, in perfect order, newly painted and frescoed throughout, has all modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, 307 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, 82 Franklin street. Also Leasehold Property, corner of Hudson and Morton streets; 447, 449 and 451 Hudson and 73 and 75 Morton street; 18 years to run. Inquire of C. WESTERVELT, Executor, 319 Thirty-second street, or GEORGE D. SUTTON, 70 Wall street.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE NO. 17 HORAtio street, in perfect order, containing gas, water heater, &c. For price, &c., apply to owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON LIBERAL terms, the four story high basement brown stone House, with extension and bay window, with all modern improvements. 43 West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

FOR SALE—IN NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues, a beautiful four story English basement brown stone House, in most complete order throughout. The elegant Furniture, Billiard Table, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, IN TWENTY-second street, an elegant four story brown stone House; 27x65x100; very desirable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses, ranging between Fifth and Seventh avenues; also two three story, all in Forty-eighth street; five do. in Forty-ninth street. Apply to ROBERT CHRISTY, 842 Sixth avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UPON CENTRAL PARK, Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, five four story brown stone front Houses. Would be rented upon favorable terms to good tenants. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 101 Franklin street.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street. Property for sale or exchange, in city or country. Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished. Estates taken in charge. Parties desiring to sell or to rent are solicited to enter a description of their property on my books. No charge made unless property is sold or rented. No commissions expected or accepted from tenants. The business of this office (established nearly eleven years), in all its branches and details, will be conducted as heretofore, with an earnest purpose to merit and insure the respect and confidence of the public. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

$28.000 ONLY—FOR A VERY FINE THREE story high stoop stone front House, handsomely frescoed in oil and in perfect order, 20x50x100, near Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; half cash required. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL streets and avenues. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway, with Furniture, as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLINGS, AT MODERATE prices, viz:—
Broome street, three story frame, brick stable, 25x50.
North Moore street, three story brick, 21.6x75.
Charlton street, three story brick, 12 rooms, 20x100.
Charlton street, three story brown stone front, 23x100.
Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BARGAIN AT $9,000, half cash; double House, two Stores, 22 rooms; improving location; Court street, corner of Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn. Inquire for owner, 74 Broadway, room 11, New York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE CHEAPEST three story high stoop and sub-cellar brick House, with all the modern improvements, suitable for one or two families; lot 120 feet deep; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries; price $5,500; terms easy. Inquire of E. BURCHAM, 20 Wilson street.

FOR SALE—GREENPOINT, L. I., THREE STORY brick House and Store, 25x56; all modern improvements, gas, baths, ranges and marble mantels. Inquire of ALONZO RICHARDS, Agent, Greenpoint avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON HAMilton street, between Myrtle and Park avenues; in complete order; price $8,000; easy terms. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BRICK basement Dwelling; all improvements; new; splendid location; near Fulton avenue and 34 minutes from ferry; only $8,000; terms to suit. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—184 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKlyn, four story Building, 25x88; best location in the city for store or manufactory. Apply to H. B. WITTY, 10 Nevins street.

LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR HAMILTON AVEnue and ferry, to lease or for sale. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner of Gold.

SNUG LITTLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—72 EIGHTH street, between Fourth avenue Boulevard and Fifth avenue, near Prospect Park, very desirable location, is well built, contains eight rooms and sub-cellar, high stoop and verandah, bath and washtubs, heater, gas, range, hot and cold water; is in the best condition; price $4,600; cash $500; balance on easy terms. Apply to J. L. BLACK, Nos. 5 and 7 West Broadway, New York, or on the premises. Take Fifth avenue or Coney Island cars from Fulton ferry.

TO FLORISTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR GREENHOUSES, Dwelling House, Stock of Plants, Horse, Wagon, Harness and Lease of ground, the property of the late James Bogie, Bushwick avenue, near the Boulevard Grove, Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM DAVISON, florist, Lafayette avenue, near Throop avenue, or to Mrs. BOGIE, on the premises.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, CORNER OF South Third and Eighth streets; all modern improvements, with Oilcloths and Mirrors. Price $11,000. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE ON JERSEY CITY Heights, $1,800; one do. $2,000; one $2,750; one $2,800; one $3,000; one $3,650; two $4,000 each; one $3,600; one $2,600, &c. Also a large selection of French roof Houses, with gardens attached; building Plots, &c. N. B. Person and property are more secure under Jersey laws than in other suburbs. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF Houses, with gas, water, &c., complete; or they will be rented to good parties. Apply to H. M. ROGERS, corner Palisade and Reservoir avenues, Hudson City, N. J., opposite New Ravine road, or to E. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., room D, basement.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW STORE, VERY CHEAP, about first cost; also three brick Houses, corner Third street and Jersey avenue. Apply to J. PRINGLE, 22 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, containing 15 rooms and all modern improvements, within one minute's walk of horse cars to Hoboken and Pavonia ferries; cars to Jersey City ferry pass the door. THOMAS ALDRIGE, near the Court House, Hudson City, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, three first class brick Villas, adapted for winter and summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; 85 minutes of Wall street. C. K. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

AT HUNTER'S POINT—TWO BEAUTIFUL FIRST class Houses, new, 9 rooms, 8 large closets, brick basement, high stoop, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, &c.; good neighborhood; price $4,800; near the ferries. Third house in East Fourth street east of East avenue.

A.—78 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN ONEIDA COUNTY; good Buildings, Stock, Crops and Tools; price $3,300. WM. FITZSIMONS, 335 East Twenty-ninth street, second floor. Terms easy.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AH! WHY PAY RENT, WHEN YOU CAN OWN A nice, comfortable house in Elizabeth, N. J., on a cash payment of from $165 to $500, balance in instalments in lieu of rent?—A number of new Cottages and brick Houses, near the Elizabethport depot, on the above terms, at prices from $1,650 to $5,000, with one or more full Lots. Also nice full Lots, on cash payments of $25, balance in instalments. Titles perfect. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

CENTRAL AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—BEtween Jerome Park and Woodlawn Cemetery; several acres. Apply to the owner, JAS. NEIL, Third avenue, corner of 111th street, Harlem.

CHEAP FARMS AND ELEGANT VILLAGE PROPERties on north and south side of Long Island, in great variety, for sale or exchange for City Properties. S. COCKCROFT, 179 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—A FINE FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE, twelve rooms, with eight acres of splendid Land, for sale very cheap; also many others, from $5,000 to $50,000. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND VILLA Residences, within accessible distances, New Jersey, the Sound, Hudson river, &c. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE LOW—TREMONT—A NEAT FRAME HOUSE and Plot of Ground, 200x103 feet, fronting on two streets; pleasantly located, within three minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to C. D. STEARNS, Morris street, Tremont, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble Places in the village of Yonkers, comprising a first class House, a large garden, a fine young orchard, extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of wood land; in all about 15 acres. This property is sure to double in value in a few years. For particulars apply at 28 Broad street, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

JAQUES, 208 BROADWAY.—BARGAINS; FARMS TO sell or exchange; buyers and sellers will find it to their interest to call on JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME AND SAVE RENT.—AT Rutherford Park, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from Chambers or Twenty-third street, fare only seven cents, with churches, schools and markets in the neighborhood—Choice Building Plots for sale, by the Mount Rutherford Company, on favorable terms. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—AT GREENVILLE, HUDson county, N. J. A nice new two story frame and brick basement House, all improvements; three lots of ground, or four if desired, laid out with shade, flower and fruit trees; near Danforth avenue. Also, near New Jersey Central Railroad, 25 minutes from New York, between the Newark and New York bays, House, built for owner by day's work last May. Terms easy. Must be sold within 15 days. For particulars inquire of J. RAY, on the premises, or at B. McANALLY'S real estate office, 19 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

TO SELL OR LEASE CHEAP—ONE FOUR STORY brick Mill, 30x50; also one frame Mill, 28x40, two stories; both good water power, together with two Dwelling Houses. Address box 218 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

TO LET.—AT NEWARK, N. J., THREE FIRST CLASS desirable brick Houses, high stoops three story and basement; each containing 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements; yards finely laid out with fruit, &c.; location healthy, three minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex railroad depot, and on the line of the horse car railroads; rent $900 per annum each. For particulars apply to, or address MUNSON G. DOREMUS, Agent, 451 Broad street, Newark, N. J., opposite Morris and Essex railroad dept.

TO LET—IN FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, WEST, on the heights, Cottage, with garden, stable, &c.; rent $450 per annum. Inquire of CHARLES MOLLER, 35 Maiden lane.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON Long Island, 4 miles from city, 20 minutes by railroad from New York; 20 trains a day; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Large house, 15 rooms and cellar, in splendid order; coach houses and barns; plenty of water; 3 acres of land in lawn, garden, and fruit in abundance; more land and fruit if required. Apply before 12 M. to J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market.

$4.000.—TO PHYSICIANS, FINE OPPORTUNITY, fine practice in town 1,500 inhabitants; no other physician; House, Barn, Horse, Wagon, Sleigh, very cheap. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY or Brooklyn Property, a magnificent Residence on the Hudson; large house, 30 acres; superb views. Address M. WARD, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn Property—A large, handsome, modern Dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings and about 75 acres of land; delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance, fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL HOUSE in Brooklyn or small Farm in vicinity of New York, a handsome three story basement and sub-cellar high stoop brick House; all improvements; in good order, on Bergen street, Brooklyn; size, 20x40x100. Apply to E. D. BAILEY, 24 Court street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN OR Suburban Property—A New Jersey Fruit Farm, 66 acres; large house, barn, &c.; healthy location; near depot; price $7,000. Inquire of J. O. BENNETT, 24 Whitehall street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERty—A very desirable Country Seat of about sixty acres, one hour in New Jersey, near depot; also many others. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

$27,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR good city mortgage, a beautiful Residence, with furniture, horses and carriages, at New Brunswick, N. J. Call on WILLIAM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York city, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DWELLING WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR SUBURBS, in exchange for a beautiful building site of forty acres on the slope of the Orange Mountain. S. HASTINGS GRANT, 194 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FIRST class Dwelling House, not less than 22 feet in width, between University place and Sixth avenue, Ninth and Fourteenth streets. Address PURCHASER, 647 Hudson street.

WANTED—ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CITY, A good brown or brick House, 20x50 and lot 20x100, with all modern improvements; no agents need answer. Address, with terms and lowest price, W. H. J., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$20 WILL BE GIVEN BY A YOUNG MAN JUST discharged from the army, for some kind of permanent employment; will deposit $100 with employer for honesty, sobriety, &c., and go in the country if desired. Address HOPE, station A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 29 years; quick and good writer, willing to make himself generally useful. Address NIL DESPERANDUM, Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A BOY 17 YEARS OF AGE WISHES a situation in a drug store; can put up prescriptions. Address A. T. M., 151 Grand st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter; understands his business; good city reference. Can be seen at or address 567 East 16th st., room No. 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS gentleman's servant; no objection to the country; two years' reference. Address WAITER, corner 52d st. and Broadway, in drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man with first class city references. Address WAITER, 119 Varick st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter; good city reference. Address WAITER, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD business faculties and experience, and a good penman, desires employment; abundant city references. Address S., box 5,315 Post office.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER OF FOUR YEARS' experience (single, age 23) wishes a situation; can come well recommended, and no objections to leave the city. Address W. R., Herald office.

A CLOTH HOUSE WANT THE SERVICES OF SOME one who can control or work up a good trade among tailors, clothiers and dry goods buyers in this and adjoining States. A reliable and competent party can have a good position. Address box 4,307 Post office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE MAN, aged 30, desires a situation; is a neat penman; quick at figures; would assist at books, enter goods, mark freight and make himself useful. Good reference from present employer. Address A. J. A., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE VARNISH BUSIness. Address, stating qualifications and references, by letter only, MINETT & CO., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—APPLY TO T. K. HORTON & CO., Fulton av., near Smith st., Brooklyn, before 8½ A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A VARnish manufacturing house, who has travelled for a varnish, drug or paint house heretofore; only those with best references need apply. Address L. M., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A WHOLESALE liquor house; none but those having an established trade need apply. Address, with full particulars, IMPORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSIness, an experienced salesman, with a large Southern and Western connection. References required. Apply at 76 Pine st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bookkeeper or clerk; willing to make himself useful, good reference from last employers. Address E. H. H. Herald office.

WANTED—SEVERAL ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRY goods salesmen. Apply early to J. COMYN & CO., 838 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, who can write a good hand and is correct at figures, to make himself generally useful in a light business. Address HOPE, station D.

THE TRADES.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED.—HIGHEST WAGES, steady employment. Apply at Excelsior Iron Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

TO SAWMAKERS.—A FIRST CLASS HARDENER wanted. Apply to R. HOE & CO., 31 Gold st., N. Y.

WANTED—A PRINTER, WHO ALSO UNDERSTANDS stereotyping; permanent situation and good wages. Address OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND ENERGETIC man, a carpenter and builder by trade, a situation as foreman or superintendent of public or private works in this city or in the country. Address FOREMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—A COPPER PLATE MAP ENGRAVER. Address MAPS, box 4,062 New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BUTCHER FOR A restaurant; must understand his business and make himself useful. No other need apply to L. W. PARKER, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SILK HAT FINISHER and body maker; one who understands every branch of trade preferred; a good shop and steady work. 120 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. SPEAR & CO., Hatters.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART SALE of meritorious works of modern art, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class Oil Paintings, will take place at the Gallery of Art, 845 Broadway (opposite Wallack's), on the 10th and 11th of February; in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the following eminent and favorite American and European artists:—

William Hart,	Frazer,	Lanfant De Metz,
J. Pope,	Verboeckhoven,	Eardman,
J. G. Brown,	Verscheuer,	Gerard,
J. Williamson,	Verhoven Ball,	De Notter,
J. R. Bristol,	Von Seben,	D. Col,
Haseltine,	Van Kuyck,	Daurfac,
Blackman,	Van Leimputen,	Anna Peters,
Irwing,	Ten Kate,	Bakalowicz,
Dolpi,	Patrois,	Pauwels,
Eerwing,	Schneffels,	Bidau,
Bellows,	Herzog,	Bosch.
J. G. Brown,		

and others of established reputation. To be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

ART SALE—MR. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—THE unique collection of Paintings of John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, will be sold by auction peremptorily February 11, at 8 o'clock, by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., at their Clinton Hall (Astor place) Art Galleries and Book salesrooms. This collection numbers thirty Paintings, gems of art, surpassing any collection of this description offered before for sale by auction in this city. It embraces the choicest examples by S. R. Gifford, J. F. Kensett William Whittredge, Durand, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Loop Robbe, Trayon, Terrell, Diaz, Zieiu, Geutz, Veyrasset, Nehlig, Lambinet, &c. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—ADMINIStrator's sale of valuable Real Estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpool, deceased, House and Lot No. 112 East Twenty-fifth street; House and Lot south side 128th street, near Second avenue; valuable Lots corner Second avenue and 104th street; valuable Lots on Third avenue, corner 110th and 113th streets; also Lots on 110th and 113th streets, in rear of the Third avenue lots. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Hardware and Cutlery, French Tinned Ware, &c., &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Also, Shovels, Scythes, Axes, Files, Coal Hods, &c., &c. Also, Linen Goods—A line of Damask Cloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, &c. Clothes Wringers—Six cases Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESrooms 168 Liberty street, will sell by auction on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Desks, Crockery, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINENS, HOsiery, Notions, Muslins, Cutlery, Watches, Fixtures, Monday, 7th, at 56 Vesey street; also Counters, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, &c. E. HATHEWAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—BY STERNBERGER & SCHWAB, NO. 76 Chambers street, this day, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, in lots to suit.

AUCTION NOTICE.—112 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. THIS (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue, LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE, THIS (MONDAY) AFternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock—All the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet, Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, over 300 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

AUCTION SALE—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST. A rare opportunity for Housekeepers wanting good Furniture. EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Monday) morning, February 7, at 11 o'clock precisely; all the Furniture made to order seven months ago for the present owner and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Magnificent Rosewood 7¼ Octave Pianoforte. Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles, covered with green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, silk striped and plain reps; Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Desk, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Sideboard, Extension Table, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock. Handsome Household Furniture, Brussels Ingrain Carpet, rosewood Pianoforte, drawing room Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Lounges, Sofas, Rockers, Sideboard, Extension Table; Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, &c. No. 2 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY (MONDAY), Magnificent Household Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Silverware, Books, Linens, on THIS DAY (MONDAY), Feb. 7, at the residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season; the house furnished less than six months. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Canterbury, rosewood Bookcase, Etageres, marble tops; Medallion Velvet Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, Lace Curtains, Bronze Statuary, Clock, Chandeliers; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Wardrobes, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses; Dining Extension Table, Buffet; ruby Glassware, Silver Casters, Salvers; Dinner, Tea Service; Sheffield Cutlery, Sofas. Every facility for packing, removing the goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER. Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes. THIS DAY (Monday), February 7, 12 Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, near Fifth and Sixth avenues, Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, from Decker & Brothers; Parlor Suits, latest styles, of the richest description; French Furniture—Cabinets bois de rose, Etageres, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, Fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV., Library Furniture—Bookcase, Table, Books. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Paintings by eminent artists, Pier and Oval Mirrors, French imported Furniture, Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Etageres, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, striped silk, reps and moquette; Turkish and Oriental Chairs, magnificent Decker & Brothers' rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; great selection Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments, walnut Bookcase, Table, Writing Desk, Books, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas Chairs, Rockers, Lounges covered with reps and haircloth, Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Glass, Crystal and Silver Ware, Ivory Table Cutlery, &c. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL Paintings.—Will sell at auction this day, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a choice collection of Framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists, including works by L. M. Spencer, Culverhouse, Mier, Mols, Hill, Hartwick, &c. Paintings and frames sold together.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Sleighs, &c.—At stable, 28 Gansevoort street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, on Monday, February 7, at 11 o'clock prompt; also a lot of Liquors. Sale positive. JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARness, &c.; also a lot of Liquors, at 28 Gansevoort street, on Monday, February 7, at 11 o'clock. See Horse column.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, AT THE ELEGANT PRIVATE MANSION NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, ONE DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire Household Furniture contained in the above mentioned mansion, comprising in part elegant rosewood Parlor and Bedroom Suits, made to order by Roux, Belter and others; fine Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; elegant French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, elegant Curtains and Cornices, fine Curled Hair Mattresses, French Pillows and Bolsters, rosewood Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, &c.; fine French crystal Glassware, decorated China, &c., Kitchen Utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence. The furniture will be on exhibition on Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, by permit from the auctioneer. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, 37 Nassau street.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Wednesday, February 9, rich and costly Furniture of private family removing from the city, contained in a four story brown stone residence, all made to order by Plimpton and other first class manufacturers, consisting of richly carved rosewood Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel; richly carved black walnut Library Suits; elegant Pier Mirrors, expensive Lace Curtains, fine Steinway Piano, elegant Oil Paintings, Chromos, fine Steel Engravings, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, magnificently carved rosewood Armoire, expensive Sideboards, richly carved black walnut and oak Chamber Suits, fine Bookcases, expensive Wardrobes, &c. Worthy attention of parties wishing fine furniture. Particulars in to-morrow's Herald. Catalogues ready at auctioneer's office. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 364 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 9½ o'clock, at 111 Third street, black walnut Bar and Shelvings, Tables, Chairs, Engravings, Glassware, Bar Bottles, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., of saloon, in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 1 o'clock, at 93 Canal street, Furniture, Beddings, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Cottage Suits, rep Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils, &c., of boarding house, in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTLE MORTGAGE DUE AND unpaid, I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., by B. H. SEXIS, Auctioneer, corner of Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street, a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Sets Bedroom Sets, Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, &c. By order of O. G. H. HOLBERG, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. RODOLPH LEVISON, AUCTIONEER—EXTRAordinary Art auction sale of over 500 American Oil Paintings and Crystal Medallions, belonging to the American Art Gallery, on Wednesday evening, February 9, continuing four evenings, until all are sold, in the store 821 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. The collection is represented by some of our most talented artists, embracing every variety of subjects, elegantly framed in fine gold leaf.

BY EDWARD W. BAXTER, AUCTIONEER. EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO., announce to all interested that their third large Furniture Trade Sale will commence on TUESDAY, February 8, at 10 A. M., at their warerooms, 203 and 204 Canal street, and continue daily till completed. Catalogues now ready. Over 3,000 Chamber and Parlor Suits are offered in the sale, and every lot will be sold without reserve.

E. HATHAWAY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, TUESday, 8th, at 11 o'clock, at 325 West Sixteenth street, 12 Horses, Trucks, Harness, Fixtures, Furniture of House and Stables, without reserve.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

will sell by

order of Executrix

The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late

THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq.,

commencing

MONDAY, FEB. 7, NEXT,

and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States, valued at $500,000, and comprising nearly

TWO THOUSAND

OIL PAINTINGS;

every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by Benj. West, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, Allan Ramsay, George Moreland, Hogarth, Turner, Nasmyth, Copley, Opie, Stewart, and others of the English school. Boucher, DeBufe, Isabey, Mignard, De Dreux, Diaz, Lambinet, and others of the French school. Schidoni, Guercino, Teniers, Van Ostade, Zuccarelli, Van Dyke, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, such as Titian, Rubens, Jordeans, Honthorst, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.

300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as Sully, Inman, Bierstadt, Durand, Brown, Peele, Doughty, Birch, Hart, and nearly every one known ten years ago.

The collection will be sold entire (no pictures having been added or taken from it), and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries 831 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25c. by the auctioneers.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 48 Crosby street, entire Furniture and Lease of a L. boarding house. Full descriptive catalogue at sale. No postponement on account of weather.

JAMES M. MILLER. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court street, in the city of Brooklyn. Peremptory sale in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., Referee.

492 Lots and Gores, on Stewart avenue, Varick avenue, Porter avenue, Irving avenue and Knickerbocker avenue, and on Randolph street, Johnson street or Cypress Hill road; Ingraham street, Harrison street, Grattan street, Thames street, Newtown turnpike road, George street, Centre street, Jefferson street, Madison street, Starr street, Myrtle street, Suydam street, Elm street, Chestnut street and Stockholm street.

These lots are part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, 22 Pine street, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, Sofas, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding. Also a lot of Hardware, Toys, Fancy Goods. Also a lot of Clothing, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage Sale. De Lancey House. I will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, the entire Furniture of the above Hotel, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Shades, Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Dining Room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—SPLENDID PROSPECT Park Lots and South Brooklyn Property, Fifth avenue and Bergen street and Third avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, to be sold on Wednesday, February 9, at 12 o'clock at the Commercial Exchange, 359 Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; nineteen Lots on Fifth avenue and Bergen street, near Flatbush avenue; sixteen Lots on Third avenue and Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; sale positive. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, 359 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN JERSEY CITY.—D. SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell 26 Houses and Lots on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 83 Montgomery street, three blocks from the ferry, where descriptive lists are now ready. C. VAN WINKLE.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT WALNUT AND Rosewood Cabinet Furniture, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, February 8, at their salesroom, 427 Broadway, corner of Howard street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, comprising walnut and rosewood Chamber, Parlor and Library Suits; Sideboards, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, Extension and marble top Centre Tables, Dining, Parlor and Bedroom Chairs; Sofas, Lounges, hair Mattresses, French plate Mirrors, &c., &c. Those furnishing and the trade are particularly invited. Goods packed, shipped, or stored until the 1st of May.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell, on account of whom it may concern and to pay cash advances, on Thursday, February 10, a large and valuable assortment of Oil Paintings, on different subjects, by American and European artists. Goods now on exhibition. Out of town and city purchasers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 155 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 501 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Beds, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. Wetzler, 49 East Houston street.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Printing Material, Machinery. Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 Great Jones street, a large lot of Printing Material, Machinery, &c. PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Ales, Wines, Liquors. Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 New street, a large quantity of Ales, Wines, Liquors, Office Furniture, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. BERNARD O'NEIL, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Clothing, Clothing, &c. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at auction store, 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of seasonable and Spring Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, in lots, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 36 Grand street, corner of Thompson street; fine Counter, French Mirror, Kegs and Casks; also Bourbon, Gin, Wines and Brandies, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, genteel Household Furniture, &c.; Parlor Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Centre and Extension Tables, Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcase, China, Glass, Silver Ware; Stoves, 30 or 40 fine secondhand Carpets, Oilcloths, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, and everything for dealers and housekeepers. Goods in fine order.

W. G. RULE, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL TO-morrow (Tuesday), February 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of C. V. White, Auction and Commission Merchant, 10 Murray street, on account whom it may concern, to pay advances, 100 doz. oak return Butter Pails; 50 doz. oak Stable Pails; 270 doz. oak water assorted Pails; 75 Oyster Pails; 30 casks, ¼'s and ⅛'s, fine Sherry in bond; 25 cases Pale Brandy; 100 cases Rumford's Canned Soups; 50 cases Canned Oysters; 40 lbs. Oil of Cognac, white and green; lot of Gas Pendants, &c.

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOK BINDING.—WALKER'S NEW YORK LIBRARY and Job Book Bindery, 55 Dey street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

2,000 CONNECTICUT CIGARS FOR SALE.—HIGH flavor. Apply to HENRY SCHUMACKER, cigar manufacturer, 93 Stanton street.

EXPRESSES.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGgage express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country; furniture, pianos packed, shipped, stored; money advanced.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE.—M. ABRAHAMS WILL pay the best prices for cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing by post. Ladies attended by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 822 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ, successor to Cashbery, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 816 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTablishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash, for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

AT 193 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-first and Twenty-second streets—The highest paid for cast off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., by Mr. and Mrs. H. HARRIS.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 230 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1.—SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, AT WORTH House, 262 Fifth avenue, without board or with private table.

1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE (FIFTH AVEnue), No. 23.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen; first class accommodations; references.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECond floors; private table if desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board: $2 to $4 per week for Rooms without board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; also front hall Bedroom, with grate, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front; also an upper Room, with first class Board.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN obtain Board, with Rooms, at 19 St. Mark's place; also Rooms for gentlemen and their wives.

$7 AND $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good table, at 173 Bleecker street, second door west of Sullivan; Rooms for families also; table Board $5 per week.

9TH STREET, NO. 30, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Large, square front Room and hall Bedroom adjoining, up one flight, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, or to gentleman and wife, with full Board; terms very reasonable.

10 FIRST STREET.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good Board, fire, gas and bath at $7 per week each; also a single room at $6 per week.

14TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, NO. 227.—Elegant furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE (300 AND 302).—Double Rooms, well furnished, on second and fourth floors, to let, with Board.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE.—VERY PLEASANT FURnished Rooms on second floor to let, with or without Board, to families or party of gentlemen.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Large front Rooms for families, with first class Board; single Rooms for gentlemen, from $8 to $10. References.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms to rent, with Board, on second floor; also large Room on fourth floor.

24 BLEECKER STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, without board, from $4 to $10 per week.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with first class French table, a front and back Parlor, on first floor; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen or a family.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADway.—Nicely furnished front Room to let, suitable for one or two persons; all improvements; $8 per week.

27 HENRY STREET.—BOARD AND COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife, full Board for lady, $8 to $10 per week.

38 CHARLTON STREET.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlors on the first floor and a nice front Room on the third floor, to let, with or without Board.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms on first and second floors. Also day Boarders accommodated.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished Rooms, connecting, on first and second floors, to rent, with Board or private table.

42 GROVE STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND large pantry, newly painted and carpeted, fire and gas. $16 per week; house first class and good table.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—AN EXTRA LARGE second story Room, with first class Board. References required.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FINE HOUSE, near Washington square and three lines of cars, pleasant front Rooms, with good Board, for family or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR UNION SQUARE, Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Beautiful Parlors and Bedrooms, unsurpassed in the city; newly fitted up house; must be seen to be appreciated; Rooms, with or without Board; none but first class persons taken; cars and stages pass the door.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A handsomely furnished front Room and hall Bedroom, connecting, on second floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

95 ATTORNEY STREET.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A front and back Parlor, to single gentlemen, in a private family; reference required.

163 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, CORNER LIVingston place.—Rooms, fronting Stuyvesant Park, en suite or singly; also Rooms on fourth floor. Convenient to three car lines or Broadway stages.

107 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A private family having more room than they require will rent a furnished back Parlor, with or without Board, to lady and gentleman.

109 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, with first class Board. Terms reasonable.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, with every home comfort; Suit Rooms second floor; also single and double Rooms. First class neighborhood.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a third story front Room, large closets, and every other convenience. References.

118 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, ONE BLOCK from Fifth avenue.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms, with excellent Board; terms moderate.

120 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED front Room, suitable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife. References required.

122 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Large front Rooms, two closets; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; best references.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

128 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; house and location first class; newly furnished; no moving in May.

136 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife, with Board. Terms moderate. References.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with good Board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, $16; single Rooms, $6 to $7.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms, with Board and every comfort of a home. References exchanged.

154 EAST THIRTIETH STREET (PRIVATE FAMILY).—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; no children; references exchanged.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, A FEW very pleasant Rooms, with first class Board; near all the principal theatres; delightful neighborhood and dinner at six.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Two well furnished Rooms, connecting, on second floor, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; also one Room on the fourth floor.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms.

255 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FRONT HALL Room on third floor; large Room on fourth floor, with Board, to gentlemen. Terms moderate.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, TO gentleman and wife, an elegantly furnished front Parlor, with hot and cold water and all conveniences.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board in a private family. English basement house.

A WELL FURNISHED, DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, with excellent Board, for gentleman and wife, may be had at 117 East Twenty-third street, near Fourth avenue; house and location first class. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET NICELY FURNISHed Rooms, with all modern conveniences and first class Board; no children taken. Inquire at 261 West Forty-second street.

A FAMILY HAVING A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT Room would like to rent it to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good table, at moderate terms. 216 West Fifteenth street.

TWO BLOCKS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, SECOND Floor (five rooms), handsomely furnished, together or separately. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD FOR GENtleman, wife and child; also single Room for a gentleman. Those having first class accommodations address, stating terms and full particulars, B. H. M., box 235 Post office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, in a first class house; second floor through preferred; with meals at noon for wife and child; house and location must be first class; price no object if the accommodations suit. Address JOHN BERTRAM, 69 Liberty street, for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND MAID, BOARD IN A private family, where there are few or no other boarders; accommodation must be good; front Room preferable; prices reasonable; references (unexceptionable) exchanged. Address, with real name and location, O. P. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, WITH Board, in a private family, between Twenty-sixth and Fortieth streets, west of Sixth avenue. Address, with terms, M., 892 Tenth avenue.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD Board, for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged; permanent if suited. Address, stating terms, location and accommodation, EUGENE, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD IN BROOKLYN, ADdress, stating terms, J. S. A., Post office, Jersey City.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORty-first and Forty-second streets.—Spacious and richly furnished Suits of Rooms for families at reduced rates. Table a la carte or private. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street—Rooms, en suite and singly; 75c., $1 per day for single Rooms; $2 to $5 per day, family Rooms.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard—On the European plan.—200 light Rooms. Lodgings, 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL.—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated.
N. BREDER, Proprietor.

THE BALL SEASON.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady (extra ladies' tickets $3), sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner of Walker street.
CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street.
HANFT BROS., 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, 33 Maiden lane.
Consul General F. KUHNE, 51 Broad street.
WM. A. POND & CO. (music store), 526 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER (music store), 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO. (music store), 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, 86 Murray street.
For Boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street, and HANFT BROS., 695 Broadway.
Further particulars hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
under the auspices of
City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.,
in aid of Distressed Master Masons in Cuba,
will be given at the
Academy of Music, February 15, 1870.
MUSIC BY W. KEATHING.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5, and entitling the holder to a chance in a $1,800 prize, now on exhibition in one of the windows of Brown & Spalding's jewelry store, corner of Broadway and Prince street, can be procured from either of the Committee or from the following officers:—
A. C. HOLDRUM, United States Express office, Chairman, 440 Broadway;
H. MARRENHOLZ, Treasurer, 608 Broadway;
Dr. D. M. BROSNAN, Secretary, 87 Madison street,
and also from any of the members of City Lodge.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to
T. J. COE,
proprietor of the Revere House, 606 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF DANCING—LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH avenue, opposite Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, this (Monday) evening, 7th inst., is open to former patrons and families of respectability. Classes continue open for beginners until May 1.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 24.
Tickets $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be obtained from the following members:—
A. Brauttigam, 701 Broadway; Louis Burger, 58 Bowery; L. A. Grass, 320 Greenwich street; Wm. H. Guenther, 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, 178 William street; Thomas E. Heidenfeld, 179 Second avenue; Louis Kaemmerer, 86 Walker street; H. C. F. Koch, 15 Carmine street; F. Kuhne, 51 Broad street; G. Nembach, 141 Eighth street; Dr. E. Petzold, 257 East Fifty-third street; E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street; F. Steins, 46 Cedar street; W. Steinway, 111 East Fourteenth street; H. Uhl, 17 Chatham street; J. Windmueller, German Savings Bank.

RECEPTION TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1870.
COMMITTEE ON SALE OF TICKETS:
Colonel Josiah Porter, 84 Nassau street; Lieutenant Colonel John T. Camp, 501 Broadway; Major David S. Brown, Jr., 197 Chrystie street; Quartermaster William C. Rogers, 26 John street; Paymaster R. A. Robbins, 147 Chambers street; Captain Richard Vose, No. 1 Barclay street; Captain George Clan Ranald, 35 West Fourth street; Captain Thomas Tate, Jr., Brooks Bros., South Union square; Captain Morris Duckworth, 154 Chambers street; Lieutenant George W. Laird, 74 Fulton street; Lieutenant M. R. Pearsall, 193 Pearl street; Lieutenant Thomas Comiskey, 65 Wall street; Lieutenant John Briggs, 612 Broadway; Lieutenant T. P. Austin, 95 Fifth avenue; Ex-Colonel W. W. Rummey, 729 Broadway.

1870.—BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, 1870
AT THE EVERETT ROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1870.
Tickets to be had at Rullman's, 114 Broadway, and all the Theatre Ticket offices.

1870. BAL D'OPERA. 1870.
Masque et Travestie.
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.
TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.
SINGLE TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the committee.
Supper will be served by Francis Cinet.
Tickets, Two Dollars.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF, WIFE and servant a Floor of not less than four rooms, well furnished; conveniences for housekeeping purposes; will provide for his own linen and bedding; location must be between Second and Eighth avenues and north of Tenth street; undoubted reference given and required. Answers must state fully terms, &c., which must be reasonable. None other will be noticed. Address SUMNER, Herald, Branch office Brooklyn.

A NOTICE TO LANDLORDS.—WE GIVE SPECIAL ATtention to renting furnished and unfurnished Houses in this city and Brooklyn.
JOSEPH MASON & GEO. B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

A COAL YARD WANTED.—STATE RENT AND FULL particulars and address LOUIS, Herald office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM and Bedroom for a lady and gentleman, without board. Address B. L., box 126 Herald office.

WE HAVE PRESSING DEMANDS FROM RESPONsible parties for desirably located furnished and unfurnished Houses; rents $1,400 to $8,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A LARGE and well lighted furnished or unfurnished Room, in a house occupied by a private family, in a respectable street; terms must be moderate; satisfactory references given if required. Address L. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A House, with parlor and basement; nicely furnished; in a respectable neighborhood. Address L., No. 8 Dey street.

WANTED TO LEASE—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR my business; location from Twentieth to Thirty-fourth street, either Broadway or Fifth avenue. Address W. H. ZARMAC, confectioner, 786 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A CORNER STORE, GOOD locality, for liquor business, in Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address E. B., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS STORE, IN First or Third avenue; corner store preferred. Address F. L. K., box 123 Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MADE TO order, celebrated maker, covered French brocatel, cost $450, for $185; one do., $75; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Chamber Furniture. Sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth av.

A SUIT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP.—308 Third street, near avenue D.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING—TO SUIT all purchasers, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound; price $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood is restored in 15 minutes; price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR FOR LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street).

ALL PRIVATE MATTERS CURED; MANHOOD REstored. Consultations private. Sealed pamphlet (either sex) ten cents. Dr. OLIN, 27 Bond street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST SIX NIGHTS

OF SURF.

LAST MATINEE OF SURF

NEXT SATURDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTH WEEK
AND
LAST
SIX
NIGHTS
OF
SURF;
or,
LAST NIGHTS.....SUMMER SCENES.....LAST NIGHTS
AT
LONG BRANCH.
LAST
MATINEE
OF
SURF,
NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14,
will be produced, after careful preparation, with new and elegant scenery and a very strong cast, a work of contemporaneous society, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and based on the latest Parisian sensation, entitled
FROU-FROU.
Box office open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, Cor. of THIRTIETH STREET,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

ON VIEW.		ON VIEW.
The Menagerie,	FAUST.	The Happy Family,
The Aviary,	FAUST.	The Wild Animals,
The Aquaria,	FAUST.	The Flying Man,
The Automata,	FAUST.	The Patent Hall,
The Curiosities,	FAUST.	The BIRDS,
The 2 Giants,	FAUST.	The Demon Hall,
The Dioramas.	FAUST.	The Picture Hall.
	FAUST.	
	FAUST.	
	FAUST.	
	FAUST.	

First time in America of Parisian Sensation, with
LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT, LILLIE HALL, CLARA FISHER, AND EDWARD RIGHTON.

At 8 Every Evening, Every Evening, At 8.	BLONDES. BLONDES. BLONDES. BLONDES. BLONDES.	At 8 Every Evening, Every Evening, At 8.

The greatest Burlesque hit ever attempted,
THE very litte FAUST,
or, The Vicissitudes of a Girl of the Period.

At 2 Every Day, A Novelty, The PILGRIM of LOVE, A Screaming Burlesque Extravaganza.	FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.	At 2 Every Day, A Novelty, The PILGRIM of LOVE, A Screaming Burlesque Extravaganza.

At 2 Daily, the entire Museum Burlesque Company.
At 8 Every Evening, the Popular BLONDE TROUPE.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TAMMANY.
TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
STANDING ROOM ONLY. STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Hundreds Turned Away. Hundreds Turned Away.
Enthusiastic Audiences. Enthusiastic Audiences.
Raptures of Applause. Raptures of Applause.
Wonderful Reception, Wonderful Reception,
of the Magical Extravaganza, entitled
SEVEN. SEVEN.
SEVEN. THE GLORIOUS SEVEN. SEVEN.
SEVEN. SEVEN.
SEVEN. SEVEN.
REPLETE WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.
The scenes present—
Grand Salon, Palais Royal. Elf Glen of the Cascades. Restoration of the Free. Streets of New York. Club of the Swells. The Great Base Ball Match. Target Clubs.
MASTER MARK SNIFFER IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
ACT I.
THE PLACE WHERE THE BAD NIGGERS GO,
Likewise, the Place Where They Go From.
ACT II.
COMBAT FOR A SOUL.
ACT III.
DEFEAT OF INFERNO.
Master MARK SNIFFER in his Specialties.
MORAL OF THE EXTRAVAGANZA.
Allegorical Tableau.
COMBAT OF THE FIENDS FOR FREEDOM.
Temple of Liberty Shattered,
Peace and Good Will.
RESTORATION OF THE FREE.
On each lowering of the curtain in the Grand Theatre will commence a fifteen minutes' representation in the Divan by the great
ROBERT NICKLE,
the world's Prestidigitateur. No mechanism or paraphernalia. Every feat accomplished on stands of crystal glass.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAYS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED
MLLE. LEOPOLD,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST FEMALE GYMNAST,
who will appear in her Terrific Aerial Leap, as performed by her at the Alhambra Palace, London, for over 300 nights.
Also the world's Champion Horizontal Bar performer,
GEORGE LEOPOLD.
First appearance of the great Character Danseuse,
Miss CLARA BURTON.
A new Comic Drama, called
A MANAGER'S TRIALS;
OR, A STRIKE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.
Tony Pastor (a popular manager)....by....TONY PASTOR
NELSE SEYMOUR, FRANK KERNS, J. W. McANDREWS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE MUSIC AND French pupils; terms, music $15 per quarter, French $8 per quarter. Address MUSIC, Flushing Post office, L. I.

A LADY WILL TAKE SCHOLARS IN VOCAL AND instrumental music, at $5 for 20 lessons. Address FIDELITY, station G.

ANTONOI PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM THE Italian Opera, teaches piano and singing at 117 Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; terms very moderate. Hours from 10 till 6.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST DESIRES A POSITION in some church, where the salary is above starvation point, and where the 1st of May is not an ecclesiastical moving day. Boy choir preferred. Address CARYL FLORIO, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., 896 Broadway, city.

EVENING STAR MAZOURKA CAPRICE.
J. N. PATTISON'S latest and most beautiful composition,
Just published,
and for sale at
J. N. PATTISON & CO.'S,
Pianoforte and Music Store,
Nos. 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street,
and at all the principal music stores.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal; receives private pupils from $7 per quarter. Singing class this evening, at 8 P. M. Subscription $5. Residence 29 Bond street.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
820 Broadway and 82 Fifth avenue.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
128, 130 and 132 Court, near State street.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
Instruction daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and the modern languages by the best professors in the country.
TERMS.—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 PER QUARTER.
PRIVATE LESSONS, $25 PER QUARTER.
THE CONSERVATORY remains open the entire year.
PUPILS may commence at any time.
The quarter begins at the time of subscribing.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION received only at the General Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York.
128 COURT, near State street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ALTO FOR ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC church; must have a good voice and be a good reader. Apply to WM. F. PECHER, 313 East Fourteenth street, on Mondays and Thursdays, before 10 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING—LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH avenue, opposite Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, this (Monday) evening, 7th inst., is open to former patrons and families of respectability. Classes continue open for beginners until May 1.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME ST. and 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES.
Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
Tuesday and Friday (for gentlemen), at 8.
The rooms to let for Concerts, Weddings, Fairs, Sociables or any first class entertainment.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day. Tuesday and Friday evening practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six fashionable dances taught in six private lessons.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST FAMILY COAL, $7 PER TON; LARGE NUT, $6; weight and quality guaranteed.
THOS. STOKES, corner Thirty-second st. and Tenth av.

BEST LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH AND RED ASH Coal, screened and delivered at $7 per ton, and Nut $6, from lower corner of King and Greenwich, and 50 Roosevelt street. MAT. CLINTON.

COKE $1 50 IN YARD; $2 TO VESSELS AT OUR wharf; $2 50 to customers' houses. Apply at Twenty-third street, Broadway, or Twenty-first street, avenue A.
S. F. SHERWOOD.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALDRON, IN yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner Fourteenth street and avenue C, and foot of West Eighteenth street.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $5 a set, $10; gold sets bought; Plumpers for thin faces.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at half-past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Every evening except Saturday and Saturday Matinee, at 1½, Mr. T. W. Robertson's new and successful Comedy entitled
SCHOOL.
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," having been some time in preparation will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, MECHANISM AND COSTUMES, AND THE FOLLOWING CAST:—
JACK POYNTZ, (as originally played by him)....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LORD BEAUFOY, (as originally played by him)....Mr. O. MARLOWE
DR. SUTCLIFFE, principal of Cedar Grove House, (as originally played by him)....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
BEAU FARINTOSH, (as originally played by him)....Mr. CHARLES FISHER
MR. KRUX, assistant at Cedar Grove House, (as originally played by him). Mr. J. H. STODDART
VAUGHAN....Mr. PECK
JAMES, a tiger....Mr. CURRAN
GAMEKEEPERS....Messrs. DURAND and CLARKE
BELLA, a dependant pupil....Miss LOUISA MOORE
NAOMI TIGHE, an East Indian heiress, (as originally played by her)....Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mrs. SUTCLIFFE....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Pupils at Cedar Grove House:
TILLY....Miss CLAYTON
MILLY....Miss ROWE
LAURA....Miss FOWLER
CLARA....Miss DAY
KITTY....Miss LEAHDEE
HETTY....Miss HOWARD
LULA....Miss JENNY TIMONY
FANNY....Miss HAYDEN
SALLY....Miss TIMONY
JOSEPHINE....Miss McCORMIC
SUSIE....Miss BARNES
SCENE—IN AND NEAR CEDAR GROVE HOUSE.
TIME, THE PRESENT.
THE GLADE. ACT I. RECREATION.
THE HOUSE. ACT II. EXAMINATION.
THE GROUNDS. ACT III. FLIRTATION.
THE GROUNDS. ACT IV. REALIZATION.
Between the first and second acts eight days are supposed to elapse.
Between the second and third acts, two hours.
Between the third and fourth acts, six weeks.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for its repetition it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

FRENCH THEATRE. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
BYRNE & STARR....Directors.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7,
FIRST NIGHT OF OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
The most successful operatic run on record, performed at this theatre last season 110 successive nights, being the success of the day,
WITH THE FOLLOWING UNPRECEDENTED CAST:—
DROGAN....Mrs. HOWARD PAUL
Genevieve....Guerretti Brigitte....Briot
Sifroy....Girrebeuk Charles Martel....Duchesne
Golo....Moreau Bourgmestre....Rousseau
Grabuge....Genot Pitou....Edgard
Narcisse....Francis Christine....Vandamme
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY FROM PARIS.
NEW COSTUMES.
FINEST MISE EN SCENE EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK.
Seats for sale at the theatre, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
The LAST NIGHTS OF THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX.
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.
The last Matinees.
WEDNESDAY at 2.
SATURDAY at 2.
AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT.
NOTICE.
ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this city, A NEW VERSION of Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET.
Fine scenery and costumes.
A NEW COMPANY, interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS.
The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
His first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.
The sales of seats for Hamlet commence on Tuesday at box office and at 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of
BUCK. BUCK. HOW MANY HORNS, Or, GOLD AT 165. | BUCK. BUCK. HOW MANY HORNS, Or, GOLD AT 165.
THE GREAT CHALLENGE PANTOMIME.
SUPERB SCENERY, TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
Drama of the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Friday evening, complimentary testimonial to JAMES MACE, on which occasion Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN will appear in a friendly set to with Mr. MACE.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
THE GREAT BENEFIT TO JEM MACE.
PRESENTATION OF A MASSIVE SILVER BELT.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEER PERFORMERS.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | In a Grand Gladiatorial Contest. | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Choice reserved seats at Rullmann's, 114 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ON MONDAY EVENING,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music, 14th street.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Over 100 nights of Shoo, Fly.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. LITTLE MAC
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. as the Monkey and Elephant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DEAF AS A POST.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO, FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Griffin, Dempster, Rockefeller,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dwyer, Russell, Grier, Braudisi, &c., &c.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY. DAN BRYANT.

A.—
His appearance in Paris was styled by La France Musicale as the event of the season.	STEINWAY HALL.	La Revue et Gazette Musicale says:—We must place Frederic Guzman amongst the foremost of most distinguished and brilliant pianists of the day.

FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, EVENING,
by the eminent pianist and composer,
FREDERIC GUZMAN,
assisted by Mrs. FREDERIC GUZMAN, Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, Mr. F. BERGNER, J. MATZKA, W. J. ROBJOHN, M. SCHWARTZ, PFEIFFENSCHNEIDER and the friendly assistance of nine eminent artists, in his
GRAND MARCH AMERICA FOR TEN PIANOS.
PROGRAMME.
Concerto—Two Pianos, Quartette and Organ....Mozart
Trio—No. 1, Piano, Violin and Violoncello....Beethoven
Piano by Mrs. Guzman.
Vocal. Grand Aria, from L'Africaine....Meyerbeer
Douleur Passe, Romance....F. Guzman
Song, "Waiting"....Millard
Victoria March for two Pianos.... } F. Guzman
America March for ten Pianos.... }
Impromptu Fantasia....Chopin
Cuban Dances, Di qui si, Ojas Creollos....Gottschalk
Souvenir and Vals en la Mineur....F. Guzman
Admission $1; Reserved Seats 50c. extra. At all principal musical stores and at 114 and 150 Broadway.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $175.—A Steinway Pianoforte; round corners, carved legs; every improvement, at a sacrifice, for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT PIANOforte—Cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass; celebrated maker; guarantee 5 years; nearly new. 118 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $300: Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, marqueterie Cabinet, Silverware. Sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, extra rich tone and finish, nearly new, at half its value, for cash, at 52 East Broadway, near Chatham street.

A LADY WILL SELL, FOR LESS THAN HALF COST, a beautiful seven octave Pianoforte—Rosewood, carved case and legs; modern improvements; established city makers, 35 years; has maker's bill of sale; warranted; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

A HANDSOME PIANOFORTE FOR $60—SUITABLE for beginners; modern style. Also magnificent Steinway 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, less than half cost; carved legs and case; fully warranted; good as new. 25 Fourth avenue.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO OF the most elaborate style and finish for sale for $475; wareroom price $800; is 7⅓ octave, round corners and made by most celebrated city makers, with five years' guarantee and every way a reliable instrument. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MME. HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFFAIRS of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant.—Tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 169 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7,
LEFRANC.
Last time of Auber's sparkling Opera,
MASANIELLO,
(or the Dumb Girl of Portici),
which was received with tumultuous applause on Friday evening last, and also at the Matinee on Saturday.
Sig. LEFRANC in his great role of MASANIELLO,
and the following cast:—
Mlle. LAMI, Mlle. SAND,
Sigs. REYNA, BARILI, REICHARDT, FORSATI.
GRAND TARANTELLA, by
Mlle. OBERTI, Mlle. BERTHA and Mr. MARWIG.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9,
KELLOGG,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SIXTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
Please Take Notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7:45.
For the better accommodation of the public the Box Sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE AMUSEMENT CO.,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
Manager....ROBERT W. BUTLER
The Chief Building for Amusement Seekers.
CROWDED, DELIGHTED AND ENTHUSIASTIC,
A DOZEN PERFORMANCES IN ONE,
embracing in its vast and varied changes
ALL THE COMBINED AMUSEMENTS OF THE WORLD.
First week of the great Minstrel organization,
THE ORIGINAL COMIQUE MINSTRELS,
in a choice selection of
Songs, Glees, Choruses, Ballads, Refrains, &c.
The comic pantomime of
THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITHS.
First time of the new ballet divertissement,
LES ECHOS DU TYROL,
introducing every member of
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
together with
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.
A SPLENDID ARRAY OF NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
and
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
adapted from Paul Feval's drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGADERE....Mr. FECHTER
BLANCHE DE NEVERS....Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues....Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles....Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans....Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus....Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers....Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zillah, a Zingara....Miss IONE BURKE
The drama will be presented with
entire New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
On MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1870,
at the request of numerous influential citizens,
Mr. FECHTER
will appear in his famed impersonation of
HAMLET.
The sale of seats for the Hamlet night will commence at the box office on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Box sheet open six days in advance.

MR. FECHTER AS HAMLET.
The following correspondence explains itself:—
NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER:—
DEAR SIR—During your engagement at Niblo's, in this city, if consistent with your arrangements, we should receive great pleasure in witnessing your famed impersonation of Shakspeare's "Hamlet."
Beyond any other of your numerous histrionic achievements this has attached most considerably to your celebrity with the American public, from the high position accorded you by eminent European critics.
The marked originality and excellence evidenced by you in the characters in which you have already appeared inspire us with an ardent desire to witness your "Hamlet." With esteem, yours truly,
George G. Barnard, William Astor, Joseph Shannon, William M. Tweed, D. M. Hildreth, George W. McLean, Joseph Dowling, John Foley, Leonard Atwood, Robert C. Hutchings, George Jones, George H. Morgan, Albert Cardozo, Charles E. Loew, Shearman Paris, James O'Brien, Frank S. Stevens, J. S. Thayer, J. Brinkerhoff, J. J. Goodwin and two hundred and thirty-two others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.
GENTLEMEN—"Your majesties might—by the sovereign power you have us—put your dread pleasures more into command than to entreaty," the public's wishes being orders to me; and although my friend Booth's justly-famed impersonation and masterly "getting up" of Shakspeare's "Hamlet" have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire of witnessing my attempt in the part.
I rely on your kind indulgence for the short notice given to both managers and artist for the production of the play, to which I will most heartily devote the last six nights of my present engagement in this city, previous to my appearance in Boston. With respect, yours truly, CH. FECHTER.
Messrs. George G. Barnard, William Astor, Joseph Shannon, William M. Tweed, Joseph Dowling and others.

MR. FECHTER
will appear as
HAMLET
at Niblo's Garden
On MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1870,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
The first sale of secured seats for all the Hamlet representations will take place at the box office to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Friscos' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
HEALTHY BUSINESS. PACKED NIGHTLY.
The children scream at the pantomime of HASH.
LET ALL YOUR CHILDREN HAVE SOME HASH.
Take your partners to the FAT MEN'S BALL.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE STAR COMEDIANS,
ARCHY HUGHES, BILLY RICE,
SAM DEVERE, BILLY HART,
and all the Stars of
HOOLEY'S MAMMOTH TROUPE.
IN A NEW AND LAUGHABLE PROGRAMME.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.
12 CHILDREN'S PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR.
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE GREAT NOVELTY PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES,
and nightly received with great enthusiasm.
THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON,
introducing the Comic Performing Horses,
RED CLOUD AND DUCROW.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

720 BROADWAY. 720
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870.
THE ONLY LEON. LEON. THE ONLY LEON.
EDWIN KELLY,
S. S. PURDY,
COOL BURGESS,
SAM PRICE,
THE ONLY LEON. J. H. CLARKE, THE ONLY LEON.
18 STAR PERFORMERS.
Will shortly be produced, LA PETITE FAUST.
Box office now open at 720 Broadway.

E. MOLLENHAUER'S
GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SYMPHONIC TONE PAINTING,
"THE PASSIONS,"
will be performed at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.
The eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
will read Collins' Ode to "THE PASSIONS," in connection with the Music, Saturday Evening.
GRAND CHORUS OF TWO HUNDRED SINGERS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor....Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.
To be obtained at Schubert's, 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Broker's Ticket Branch, 160 Broadway, under Beebe's; Rullman's, 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

618½ BROADWAY. 618½
618½ LADIES' NEW YORK 618½
618½ ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. 618½
618½ "Know Thyself." Life Within Life. 618½
618½ No lady should 618½
618½ fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance. 618½
618½ Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 618½

AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock,
THE MAUD ERNEST
READINGS AND CONCERT.
Tickets at Pond's music store, 547 Broadway; Fenner's drug store, 1,273 Broadway, and at the door. Admission 50c.

THEATRICAL TICKET AGENCY—160 BROADWAY, under Beebe's hat emporium. Choice Seats for all theatres.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fifteenth street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE and Twenty-third street, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock,
THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.
A geological Lecture, with a hundred Pictorial Illustrations, by Prof. A. Rohde. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co's, under the Hall.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. LYMAN'S FREE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to ladies to-day, at 2½ o'clock, at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Subject, "How to Restore Wasted Energies and to Preserve Physical Beauty."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
Proprietor....JAMES FISK, Jr.
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1870,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1870,
FIRST NIGHT OF
JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S
GRAND SPECTACULAR AND LEGENDARY ROMANCE,
entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
founded upon a popular German legend, known as
WALPURGIS EVE,
and produced at an outlay of over
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The scenery, costumes, properties and general paraphernalia entirely new, of the most costly and elaborate description, and now completed, after
TEN MONTHS' PREPARATION.
THREE HUNDRED PERSONS
will nightly appear in this Monster Production.
The extensive scenery, designed by the eminent artist, RICHARD W. MARSTON, Esq., and executed by him, assisted by DAYTON, DUFLOCQ, TYRRELL and 20 assistants.
The complex machinery and mechanical appliances..by Mr. G. B. Winnie and 50 assistants.
The elaborate armors and gorgeous costumes..by Mr. Robert Hamilton, Miss Ada Foster and 100 assistants.
The ladies' costumes..by Miss McCarron, Miss Knapp and 43 assistants.
The ornamental foil work....by Mr. James Fenton.
The sumptuous mountings and decorations, characteristic helmets, shields, banners, implements of war, Egyptian trophies and general paraphernalia..by Mr. Samuel Wallis and Mr. W. E. Deverna.
The calcium effects, illuminations and mediums of a novel construction....by Mr. J. K. Simpson.
THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Designed by Mr. W. E. DEVERNA,
and executed by him and a corps of assistants.
The Revolving Temples and mechanical appliances for the Transformation by
MR. GEORGE E. VANDEWERKEN.
The piece written and adapted by Mr.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER,
under whose immediate supervision it will be produced in conjunction with Mr. E. L. TILTON, Stage Manager.
The music arranged and composed by
MR. HENRY TISSINGTON.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement, expressly for this drama, with the following brilliant artists from the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet Theatres, Paris:—
MLLE. ROZE,
MLLE. BRUNETTI
(Premiere Danseuses Assoluto), also
MONS. AJAX,
(the Famous Grotesque),
who will have the honor of making their first appearance in America, supported by
Mlle. RACHEL FRANCESCA, Mlle. MARIE FRANCESCA, Mlle. JOSEPHINE STRUDEL, Mlle. ANTONINA CORSI, from the Royal and Imperial theatres, La Scala, Milan; San Carlo, Naples; Conservatoire, Vienna, and Koniglich Opera, Berlin. A competent troupe of Coryphees and full Corps de Ballet.
The Grand Ballets invented and arranged by the celebrated Maitre de Ballet....SIGNOR COSTA
The characteristic special Dances, Music and Parisian Specialties by....MONSIEUR AJAX
The dramatis personæ will embrace
the following popular artists:—
ULRIC, the Lost Soul....Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
RUDOLPH, the Tempter....Mr. E. L. TILTON
ERIC, Ulric's foster brother....Mr. C. MAXWELL
PETREUSE, surnamed the Timid....Mr. LEWIS BAKER
KALIG, the Spirit of Evil assuming many forms, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Jr.
EBLIS, the King of Fire....Mr. J. DALY
GNOMELOB, his Prime Minister....Mr. T. WARD
FIREFLAKE, } of Legendary Fame, } Mr. C. T. WILSON
SCOURGEALL, } } Mr. L. SANDERS
PRINCE BAUODIN, surnamed the Just...Mr. J. R. HEALY
MICHAEL BRAUN, Minister of Justice, Mr. C. W. MARCELLUS
PIETRO, Captain of the Guard....Mr. A. ENOS
SIR ANTHONY of Italy....Mr. C. LAFOREST
SIR JAMES of Spain....Mr. F. LEVASSEUR
Emperor of Germany....Mr. T. PENDLETON
Beaufour, a Herald....Mr. C. B. DOUGLAS
Bishop of Flanders....Mr. F. GORDON
Executioner of the Axe....Mr. T. WILLIAMSON
Executioner of Fire....Mr. J. W. BENTON
ORCHUS, an Egyptian Warrior....Mr. M. B. PIKE
BUSIRUS, the Ruthless....Mr. J. TAYLOR
METCALF, Keeper of the Royal Beetles..Mr. M. C. DALY
Twelve Knights of the Round Table—Courtiers—Demons—Peasants—Mummies—Crusaders—Bishops—Guards—Priests of Ibis—Hunters—Millers—Egyptians, &c., &c., by
TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES,
assisted by a Powerful Chorus.
JANETTE, Mother of Ulric....Madame PONISI
NIOCELLE, in love with Eric....Mrs. Geo. C. BONIFACE
MARGARETTA, with song, "The Vesper Hymn," Miss NULLY PEIRIS
PRINCESS O'DWYLE....Miss F. CLARIBEL
JUSTICE....Miss FANNY LOVELACE
FAITH....Miss NANNIE EGBERT
HOPE....Miss FLORA LELAND
CHARITY....Miss NELLIE JARMAN
PURITY....Miss MARION HERBERT
The Graces....Misses Fortescue, Jordan and Sylvester
The Muses....Misses Clairville, Benton and Morehouse
The Senses....Misses Chelmsford, Jeffreys and Evans
Ladies of the Court, Peasants, &c., &c., by a Corps of Female Choristers.
Dancing Almes, Pages, Amazons, &c., &c., by a Powerful Corps de Ballet.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
Part 1—Scene 1.—Ruins of an Ancient Convent....DAYTON
The Retreat of the Pure Spirit. General Rejoicing. "It is Walpurgis Eve." The Tempter Summoned from his Mystic Cell. A New Compact for Sixty Years, Signed in the Dark Kingdom.
Scene 2—Mill of St. Donatus....DAYTON
A Happy Home. The Vesper Bell Calling to Prayer.
Chant, "The Vesper Hymn"....Miss NULLY PEIRIS
The Serf's Discontent. Demoniac Rejoicing. The Tempter and his Satellites at Work. The Fearful Legend.
"Whoe'er would be a belted knight
Must gain the mystic gift to-night."
THE 12 TEMPTATIONS.
Scene 3—Studio of Eblis, in the Kingdom of Despair,
DUFLOCQ
The Fatal Compact. The Mystic Gift Received by the Lost Soul. The Tempter Triumphant. "Quick, Bear Thy Lord to Earth." "Flight of the Doomed."
GRAND TABLEAU.
Part 2—Scene 1.—The Grove of Illusions by Sunrise,
DUFLOCQ
The Mystic Tree. The Tempter's Power on the Wane. Terror of the Enchanter.
THE FIRST TEMPTATION.
Sudden Transformation of the Serfs. An Alarm. Terrific Flight. Bravery of the Noble Arundel.
Scene 2—The Demon's Hunting Ground and Cataract of Terror by Sunset....MARSTON
A WILD AND PICTURESQUE ALPINE SCENE,
OCCUPYING THE WHOLE EXTENT OF THE STAGE,
and introducing
CASCADES OF REAL WATER.
CASCADES OF REAL WATER.
Tableau of Consternation and Despair—Ulric made Knight of Flanders.
THE SECOND TEMPTATION.
Ten years of life gone. A mother's charge. The Betrayer and the Betrayed. Combat to the Death.
THE THIRD TEMPTATION.
A parent's instinct. Sudden discovery. Tableau of surprise.
Scene 3.—Interior of Arundel's tent....Dayton
Petreuse's dreadful ideas. A mother's love. A child's affection. The Perjurer's oath.
Scene 4.—The Port of Flanders....Dayton
Petreuse on the war path. Sober reflection. No soldiering for me.
SONG, "I'll never be a Soldier."....Petreuse.
Scene 5.—The Isles of Flanders and Festival of Reason....Duflocq.
GRAND TOURNAMENT.—Ulric proclaimed the Victor.
GRAND BALLET.
INTRODUCTIONS AND VARIATIONS, by
Mlle. BRUNETTI
From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet theatres, Paris (her first appearance in America).
PAS DE FOLIE, by....Mlle. ROZE
From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet theatres, Paris (her first appearance in America).
And the celebrated grotesque
MONS. AJAX,
From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet theatres, Paris (his first appearance in America).
Finale, Premieres, Seconds..Coryphees and Corps de Ballet
TABLEAU OF DELIGHT AND WONDER.
Part 3—Scene 1.—Saloon in the Palace of Bauodin....Dayton
THE FOURTH TEMPTATION.
Another five years of life gone. The betrothed. The lover's vow.
Scene 2.—Ulric's Sleeping Chamber....Dayton
The perjurer's dream. Tableau 1—The mill. The happy home. Tableau 2—Evil influence. Cathedral of Cologne. The coronation.
THE FIFTH TEMPTATION.
Petreuse's flight to the moon. Five years more gone. The fatal gift resigned. The Tempter's triumph. "Behold the lost soul."
Scene 2.—Road to Flanders....Dayton
A mother in pursuit of her lost child. The Tempter's argument.
Scene 4.—Triumphant arch and cathedral,
Dayton, Duflocq, Gardoni, &c.
Decorated for the Royal wedding. Grand Triumphant March of the Clergy, Knights, Esquires, Banner Bearers, Soldiers of all nations. The Emperor of Germany, Prince Bauodin, Ulric, Princess O'Dwyle, and the populace of Flanders. Chorus of Rejoicing. "Hail to the Beauteous and Brave." The Royal proclamation forbidden. The Axe, and the Fire, "One must be the victim." The hand of Justice. The ordeal of Fire. Justice. Faith. Hope. Purity. The mother's innocence declared. Ulric confesses his crime. "The Rack! The Rack!!!" Sudden arrival of Eric the Rightful Prince. Ulric saved from the sword of Justice. Flight of the Tempter. Tableau of Mercy.
Part 4—Scene 1.—Dungeons of the Inquisition....Dayton
Ulric doomed to be broken on the wheel. Arrival of the Tempter. A new covenant. A double term the conditions.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH TEMPTATIONS.
Scene 2.—View near Flanders....Dayton
Petreuse's ideas still wandering. An invitation to visit Egypt.
Scene 3.—Interior of the Temple of Ibis....Dayton
The priests in council. Bird of the blessed mystery. The King of Egypt slain. The Egyptians defeated at all points.
EIGHTH AND NINTH TEMPTATIONS.
Defeat of the Christians. Ulric proclaimed King of Egypt.
Tableau of victory.
Scene 4.—Egyptian Ruins....Dayton
Eric rescued by his foster mother. The Christian army again in the field.
Scene 5.—View of the Pyramids and the Colossal Sphinxes..Dayton
Petreuse's ideas still evaporating.
Scene 6.—Illuminated Egyptian Gardens....MARSTON
The festival. The doom. The death.
TENTH AND ELEVENTH TEMPTATIONS.
New and original EGYPTIAN BALLET, introducing Mlle. ROZE, Mlle. BRUNETTI and Mons. AJAX, in their novel and original specialties
Grand Mummy Dance....Mons. AJAX
Characteristic dances by Mlle. ROZE and Mlle. BRUNETTI, Mlles. Rachel and Marie Francesca, Josephine Strudel, Antonina Corsi, coryphees and full corps of ballet.
Scene 7.—The Desert and Distant View of City in Flames, Dayton
Defeat of the Egyptians. The Christians again triumphant. The Renegade and Apostate's doom.
THE TWELFTH TEMPTATION.
The last wish. "Water, water." The tempter claims his victim.
Scene 8—Dissolving, and clouds gradually ascend, showing scene 9, and last
THE SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
a brilliant work of art, and produced under the supervision of Mr. W. E. DEVERNA,
from historical and classical designs, depicting in three parts
THREE GRACES,
FIVE SENSES.
THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES
in the Golden Palace of Contentment—The Home of Virtue—Purity—Love—Joy—Peace—"So Fall the Wicked,"
"So Thrive the Good"—Avoid Temptation.
TABLEAU OF MATCHLESS GRANDEUR.

SCALE OF PRICES.
General Admission...50 cents Private boxes (containing four)....$8 00
Balcony....$1 00
Parquet Circle....1 00 Proscenium boxes (containing six)....15 00
Parquet....1 50
Family Circle....30 cents
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Doors open at 7:15; curtain rises at 8.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVACE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

THE SUPERFICIAL IN RELIGION.

Artful and Artistic Accessions to Gospel Preaching.

Fashions, Feathers and Furbelows of the Church-Goers—The Places of Divine Worship Yesterday.

Discourses by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Potter, Chapin, Hepworth, McSweeney and Others.

That many people here as well as elsewhere frequent the churches on pleasant Sabbath days to see and be seen as well as to hear the Word cannot for a moment be doubted. Yesterday being remarkably fine the temples of divine worship, where the votaries of fashion and the ministers and disciples at other times of Mammon most do congregate, were filled almost to overflowing. In many of the churches interesting and instructive sermons were delivered, and, it is to be hoped, with good effect, and the chief displays of fashion and of ecclesiastical oratory will be found chronicled in the following reports.

GRACE CHURCH.

The Creme de la Creme at Worship—Fashionable Piety and Musical Religion—Prayerful Prætorians—The Service of the Communion.

The departure of Prince Arthur from our bright metropolis to the gloomy village of Boston naturally produced a feeling of depression in the upper tendom of New York. But, happily for us, the elastic temperament of our people is fatal to despondency, and so it happens that even the utmost deprivation of delight does not interfere to prevent the enjoyment of such pleasures as are present and available. Routed hilarity takes refuge in religion. Grace church, on Broadway, which is the recognized temple of fashion on the Sabbath, and at the same time the house of prayer for the *élite*, was yesterday the Mecca of the F. F.'s of New York. Perhaps if the little secrets of the beautiful and splendidly attired ladies who knelt under the arched roof of the church and languidly responded to the monotonous and sometimes unintelligible whisperings of the surpliced ministers could be known it would be found that many petitions escaped from beautiful and parted lips for the safety of "Prince Charmant," whose life was threatened on Saturday in a one cent paper by a bold and bloodthirsty Bohemian.

DISTINGUISHED WORSHIPPERS.

When the bells rang out on the frosty air at half-past ten o'clock, calling on the piously inclined to make speedy disposition of breakfast and hurry to prayer, Mr. Brown stood ready at the door to usher in the members of the congregation who were not already familiar with their rank and place in the church. With aristocratic disdain for time, but with their minds, no doubt, filled with thoughts of eternity, the well dressed and *dilettanti* worshippers came slowly in. After these, the first offerings of fashion, came the religious and F. F. heavy weights. Among the latter were noticed the following named ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. and Mr. D. B. Fearing, Mrs. and Mr. W. Butler Duncan, L. P. Morton and lady, Geo. W. McCullum, B. H. Field, Sidney Brooks, Adam Morris, ex-Judge Ulshoeffer, Richard Mortimer, Mrs. General Wadsworth, N. W. Decker, Benjamin Aymar, B. B. Sherman, Gould. Hoit, Lloyd W. Wells, George Jones, W. C. Schermerhorn, Charles Landor, Charles A. Green, Mrs. G. W. Burnham, General Irwin McDowell, Smith Clift, David Stewart, Frederick Prime, John D. Wolff, Mrs. Henry Robbins, Joseph Ogden, John Warren, John W. Mitchell, James L. Paulding, Hugh Auchincloss, P. C. Williams, Mrs. C. M. Potter, Mrs. J. Watts De Peyster, Mrs. Caulford Jones, George W Pell, Wm. P. Hoffman, H. W. Ford, Mrs. Watt Sherman, Frank E. Karnochan, Washington Mills, Richard Schleffelin, Denning Duer and family, John P. Marsh, J. C. Woodward, B. B. Turner, John W. Hamersley's family, Colonel Abram Van Buren, Smith Van Buren, J. C. Seymour.

THE MUSIC.

The organist of the church, Mr. Samuel P. Warren, is one of the most distinguished in his line we have in this city. His mastery over the noble instrument is of the most thorough character. In voluntaries his ideas are poetical and classical, and he never descends to clap-trap or sensation, as many others of his craft. He is an unerring guide in the intricacies of the fugue, and he ennobles the most ordinary theme by his delicate and refined treatment of it. The choir under his direction is a simple quartet, but four highly cultured and well balanced voices. Mrs. Bodenstein, the soprano, is well known as one of the representative choir artists of this city, and she communicates fervor and feeling to everything she sings. Mrs. Bachau is the contralto, George Simpson tenor, and Mr. Wiebrisch basso. The music at the morning service yesterday comprised a *Venite* by Warren, which we have fairly described in our musical review; *Gloria Patri*, from one of Mozart's smaller works; *Te Deum*, by Greatorex, *Jubilate*, Eykens; psalm 1s, Spohr, and hymn 259 from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass. The selections were good, taking them individually; but why cannot there be in a morning service at a church of this kind the same unity of thought and dramatic illustration of the feelings of the worshipper in music as there is in those grand old religious tone poems—the masses of Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini and Beethoven? A service made up of fragmentary selections from different composers of every school in music cannot form an *ensemble* such as a cultivated ear would desire. Mr. Warren has all the instincts and education of a musician, and he should endeavor to present a better *ensemble* at a religious service. Church service should present unity of idea in every respect, and the music should be one grand work instead of a number of selections which have no musical affinity with each other. There are many entire works written for the Episcopal as well as the Catholic service, and they should get the preference. One never hears in a first class Catholic choir a *Kyrie* by Mozart, a *Gloria* by Haydn, a *Credo* by Cherubini, and a *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei* by some other composer. A mass is sung in its entirety or not at all. We trust Mr. Warren will take this hint in his morning service.

THE FASHIONS.

The fickle goddess does not believe in sackcloth and ashes at any time, except when she dons the latter at a ball or reception in the matter of powdered hair. When she wishes to be religious she believes in arraying herself in her most elegant attire, and taking the kingdom of heaven by storm, clad in silk, velvet and satin. The last mentioned may be intended as a rebuke to the arch enemy. She sinks in rapt devotion on her knees on a cushion such as a Sybarite could envy; raises her eyes above, peering through the interstices of a costly veil, and her soul takes flight to heaven from the summit of a fearfully and wonderfully made chignon. When she shakes her head in response to the earnest exhortations of the eloquent preacher, diamond earrings and a bird of Paradise, as may be, jingle and ruffles its feathers in unison. Standing outside the Gothic entrance, like the Peri of Moore at the gates of Paradise, we watched the busy throng of devotees as they streamed out of the church to the rich harmonies which Warren drew from the three-banked instrument before him. A double line of carriages, with liveried jehus, received a portion of them. The toilets were in general quiet, although many were costly and elegant. Here was a matronly brunette, in velvet, with a dainty hat on her considerably developed head, with a bird which appeared to us as a cross between a South American paroquet and a humming bird, such as Audubon never dreamed of. Again, a sylph-like, brown-eyed, brown-haired vestal stood for a moment on the sidewalk, enveloped in a burnous of sombre hues, yet exceedingly elegant in its graceful folds and soft, misty fringes and tassels. A modified Fra Diavolo hat, with a single tuft of peacock feather, nestled amid the labyrinth of coils and bands that formed her coiffure. The street dresses, as a general rule, were of black silk, ornamented with velvet bands, forming geometrical figures which would drive the most accomplished student of Euclid crazy to solve. It is very hard to say much about church toilets, individually, as there is not much scope for the amanuensis of fashion. At a ball there is a limitless field, a perfect Champ Elysées of costumes, but when the chameleon deity goes to church she has but one rule, and that is as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The odor of sanctity is about all, even when the perfumed handkerchief wipes the heated brow (the iron heaters of every fashionable church exhale to an uncomfortable extent sometimes), or brushes away stray tears which the exhortations of the preacher call forth.

A word about fashionable prayer books. Red is *en règle*, black is not. Gold clasps are always necessary, as are also gold edgings. They must be in octavo form—quarto is awfully inconvenient, except one can bring a footman along. When opening the manual be careful about the clasp, for bookbinders are unreliable. A couple of scarlet tassels, marking the pages which it is necessary to peruse, will be found useful. So much for fashions.

THE SERVICES

were conducted with the solemnity and pomp peculiar to the Episcopal Church. Epistle and lesson were severally disposed of without any of that noisy religious enthusiasm which is no characteristic of other Protestant congregations in the conduct of their services. Perhaps Puritanical severity of dress and demeanor and forbidding architecture impel people to seek relief in demonstration of the feelings; and that, on the other hand, the soft, "dim religious light" from beautifully adorned windows, falling on ornamented floor, artistically carved seats, and the modulated voices of the white robed ministers have a quieting influence, and serve to subdue the spirit. Except Mrs. Bodestein, the soprano, whose splendid voice filled and thrilled the church whenever during the service a hymn or psalm was sung, there was very little of religious fervor in the responses. But it was a fashionable service, and, as such, impressive and elegant. The church was very crowded, but the popular and courteous Mr. Brown, who is one of its pillars—a very substantial one—was equal to the occasion, and managed, somehow, to provide a comfortable seat for every visitor.

At the conclusion of the regular morning service the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., rector of the church, read a portion of the thirteenth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel:—"The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way; but when the blade was sprung up and brought forth fruit then appeared the tares also." Instead of the regular sermon the reverend gentleman delivered a short lecture on the value and necessity of the communion service, taking the passage of Scripture quoted as the basis of his remarks. Then the silver plates were handed round, and the customary collection was taken up. The simple but solemn communion service followed; the sacred bread and wine was administered to the pious few who remained for it, and the church was left tenantless.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Who Go There—Money and the Gospel—Murder in New York City—Mr. Beecher and the Unitarians—Christianity Without a Christ.

It is a very interesting sight for a person who has nothing in particular to do on Sunday to pay a visit to Plymouth church and there witness the avidity with which the Gospel is sought after. Let such an one betake himself to this wealth-bound church, seat himself among the choristers and watch the worshippers as they come in. Bankers, brokers and merchants, who for the last six days have been eyeing their neighbors' business with a feeling far from that inculcated by the teachings of the sacred Book, come up the aisles, beaming, perchance, with Christian smiles, and beautiful as to their broadcloth, and humble as to their seats at the foot of the altar. There are their wives and daughters, tripping lightly beside them, nodding to a friend here and admiring a duck of a bonnet there, looking eagerly around for some decorated pew to hold the Prince, but meeting with disappointment, and finally seating themselves, thinking, doubtless, how nice it is to be a member of Beecher's church. And in they come, filling every seat, every chair, every step, out to the door, up on the gallery, back to the very ceiling. Over this vast assemblage his eyes wander until some familiar face greets them. Yes, there is Paymaster Eldridge, U. S. N., one of the faithful of Beecher's flock. Then there is H. B. Claflin, looking as modest and unassuming as the humblest clerk in his establishment; and H. C. Bowen, having a careful ear to Beecher's flowing words; and Rookwood, the artist, singing his prayers from the choir. Now, he sees Moses S. Beach, and in close proximity Joseph Howard, one of the veritable pillars of the church. More there are in the circles of art and politics and letters and commerce, as the eye wanders from row to row; and as it reaches the extremest part of the church, far removed from the pulpit, it encounters a solitary black man, alone of his race in all that vast assemblage, and accorded the privilege of a back seat. How he revels in Beecher's eloquence may be judged from the smiles which play over his features as the spirit of Christ, led on by an able hand, enters his very soul. But the eye becomes wearied of this variecolored spectacle and settles now upon the form of the much abused and much beloved man, Beecher, the cause of this great gathering. Soon the fluttering of silks and the muttering of empty gossips cease, the old men adjust their glasses, the young their delicate "eyebrows on their upper lips," and Miss Thursby opens the ceremonies by singing from the "Messiah," "How beautiful are the feet of those who preach the Lord." Then Mr. Beecher uttered a prayer, calling in the sinner to seek the dwelling of Christ and not be content with viewing it at a distance; He would not despise them, but would soften their hearts and draw them towards Himself; he prayed that they might learn to keep their hands from their brothers' throat, and that homes might prevail through all the world.

Following the singing of the 216th hymn the preacher announced the annual contribution for the City Mission; he was not satisfied with the offering made last year by his church; where it stood three on the list it should have been first, for the wealth and the numbers and the intelligence of the congregation should have warranted this. The church that stood first was called aristocratic, having a conservative congregation, but a kind of conservatism which he liked; a conservatism which allowed the members of the church to think of the poor and outcast. His church was called democratic; he loved democracy, the true principles of democracy; but there was a good deal of democracy he did not believe in; he liked the self-denying, laborious democracy.

Then the whole congregation burst forth in another anthem, and Mr. Beecher read from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, iii., 17-19:—"That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth and length, and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God." This epistle contained the very supreme of philosophy; these words touched on the very laws of Christianity, which differed from all religions by demanding a giving up of the heart to Christ. The Christian religion was not a system of laws, not a philosophy of truth, but a state of facts in man's own consciousness. The personal relationship of the heart to Christ, which is the seminal form in Christianity, made a man not only a Christian, but brought him to the central point of Christianity. The heart allegiance is all the Christianity one can have, as outside of experience it is nothing but a pale reflex, like to a lunar rainbow. The New Testament recognizes Christ in three ways—by the senses, the intellect and the heart. The recognition of Christ by the sense is not pre-eminent, and at the present is hopeless; the intellect may furnish an important guide to His knowledge, yet the love of Christ is generated by the heart. But there were those Christians who did not believe in Christ. They could be likened to a man having his brains and nervous powers taken out and yet continue to eat and drink and live; this Christianity had no Christ, and it was cowardly for these people to call themselves Christians. They had obliterated its very genius, taken out the very essence, yet they would not give up the name.

The speaker then gave a more elaborate detail of the three methods of recognizing Christ, and at times was very eloquent, tears arising to his eyes and his congregation fairly lifted up by the heart spoken words of the preacher. In the course of his discussion on creeds—for every man or every party had a creed or platform—he alluded to the fact that the want of a certain creed, some years ago, in Oxford or Cambridge was fatal, as it was a crime. Murder in New York, he said, was not so fatal; in fact, murder in that city is not fatal. And a sensation, which found vent in a smile, ran through the audience at the remark.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

The Wealth, Fashion, Beauty and Music—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Prentiss.

Yesterday dawned with such propitious auguries for a beautiful day that the people responded to the chimes and peals in numbers scarcely exceeded by any previous Sunday of the season. They came out at an early hour, many seeking their several churches on foot and many others in their handsome equipages. At the Church of the Covenant, standing at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, just fronting the park and resting on the crown of the hill, a fine congregation gathered, representing an important element of the wealth, fashion and beauty of the Presbyterian denomination of the metropolis, and especially of that presiding social body, the Knickerbockers. Though the seats were not crowded to excess they were well filled, and the interior of the church presented a view of unostentatious and easy refinement destitute of the gaudy and glittering follies of the day. The church itself is a compact structure, built on the Gothic order, with the main features of this school in clear contrast with the homely and purposeless rectangularity of the private dwellings about. On the interior the finish is developed in wall tint of a softened corn color, with the ceiling wrought in blue and ornamented in gilt figures. The columns, shafts, capitals and cornices all show artistic taste, and the *tout ensemble* is exquisite. Light, blended with its softest and most agreeable shades, enters through the stained glass windows, and, joined to the rich darkness of the black walnut pews and altar, throws over the congregation a subdued ether that calls to mind the deep solemnity of some vast cathedral. Here gather ladies and gentlemen distinguished in the city for various degrees of social prestige. William H. Webb, the famous shipbuilder; William E. Dodge, known for his wealth and philanthropy; C. T. Raynolds, the eminent merchant and participator in generous benefactions; the family of Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Thomas B. Hiddon, Dr. A. Post, Dr. Skinner, Mrs. Woolsey, Mr. John Crosby, Mr. Rigney, Mr. Charles Butler and daughter, Mr. Hoe, Mr. R. H. McCurdy, Dr. Hatfield, Benjamin F. Butler, son of the late Benjamin F. Butler; Edward Ketchum, Mr. W. H. H. Moore, Vice President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon, H. Griffin, E. P. Griffin, Robert Lockwood, Dr. Buck, Joseph F. Joy, Secretary Panama Railroad; Dr. Noyes, and Mr. Marshall Webb, known in fashionable circles for the tasteful elegance of his attire. The ladies generally wore rich toilets, and among the most noticeable was that becoming costume of the charming and beautiful Mrs. C. T. Raynolds, who attracted much attention; Miss Lewis and the handsome lady of Mr. W. H. H. Moore were also distinguished for their attractions of dress and person.

The singing was excellent and under the direction of Mr. Kingsbury, the organist. It consisted of psalms, hymns, doxologies and instrumental pieces. The preliminary services having been completed, the reverend gentleman advanced and preached a learned discourse, selecting his text Job x., 1—"My soul is weary of my life. I will leave my complaint upon myself; I will speak in the bitterness of my soul." He referred to the unsatisfactory retrospections of a man's life, looked upon it as a failure, and drew from its too frequent causes the associations in crowds and the adherence of man to that which is merely external in life. In its former aspect he considered the deleterious influences of life in this modern Babylon, in the close counting houses down town, in the teeming thoroughfares, in the busy workshops and throughout all the channels leading to the social structure. In discussing man as a failure, in the clinging tenacity with which he binds himself to wealth, ambition for honor, either social or political, he proclaimed that such a being sinks his own personality and lives constantly as in a foreign land. For a man to seek wealth as an instrument, as a means of benevolence and a source of patriotic influence was not wrong—it was right; but for him to live solely for gold as an idol, for him to seek honors and emoluments soley for themselves, was what constitutes the burden of his shame. Pursuing the externals was chasing the shadows; neglecting his individuality and failing to cultivate his heaven-born faculties was turning away from the golden substance. To work out his own being man must not seek the isms and whims of the idle crowd, but develop that which belongs to himself—that given by his Maker.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Religion, Fashion and Music—Observance of the Sabbath—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McSweeny.

Devotion, earnestness, fashion, wealth and respectability were among the elements that characterized the congregation which assembled at last mass yesterday in St. Stephen's. The limits of the spacious edifice were well taxed, as indeed they are almost every Sunday, and few churches, if any, present a more impressive scene in the midst of service. At the end of the centre aisle stands the beautiful new altar, brilliantly lighted, the main floor crowded to the doors, while along the splendid galleries scarcely a seat is left unoccupied. Fair weather or foul, the assemblage is rarely diminished, though the sun, shining through the handsomely stained windows, contributes to render the effect of the interior more picturesque and imposing. The dancing of the variegated rays blend harmoniously, and tends to exhibit in bold relief the chaste yet fashionable toilets of the congregation. Then burst forth the powerful and majestic strains of the organ as the celebrant enters, attended by acolytes and a host of assistants, and the multitude kneels in prayer. The array of fashion at St. Stephen's yesterday was very fine, not less remarkable for its elegance than for its taste and appropriateness. Among the families of the members of the church occupying the pews in the vicinity of the altar were those of Messrs. Ponvert, Brian Lawrence, O'Brien, J. E. Devlin, T. McCahill, Chrystal, Bernard Kelly, H. A. Swain, Bedetty, Trainor, McGowan, Estrella, Ribon, Mrs. McDowell and others. Nearly two-thirds of the pews on the main floor are regularly occupied by their owners, the remainder, with those in the galleries, being set apart for casual visitors. At the celebration of the mass yesterday the Rev. Mr. Henry was the officiating clergyman. After the first gospel the Rev. Dr. McSweeny preached a lengthened sermon on the proper observance of the Sabbath, taking for his text the third commandment:—"Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day." He alluded to the hygienic, social and political necessity of observing the Sabbath. In the modern state of society a large number of the people, from their continuous employment, especially as modern machinery was increasing, did not give sufficient time to their religious work. Moreover, the Sabbath should be observed as a day of rest by the workingmen, to enable them to cultivate their ideas and develop their mental powers and allow them an opportunity of admiring the beauties of nature. The over-pressure of work made the poor hate the rich and was not unfrequently the cause of revolution, such as broke out in France. In a religious sense it was necessary for society to see that the Sabbath be observed, because when people forgot the law of God they likewise forgot to practise truth and honesty and their oaths could not be trusted. Religion was the basis of security in society. Servants in either a public or private capacity could not be trusted unless they observed the Sabbath and were made to recollect the law of God and practise it. Employers should look that those under their control should observe the Sabbath, for if they did not they could not be depended upon. The reverend gentleman also called attention to the subject of festivals, which called to mind the religious mysteries of the Catholic faith. The Jews, although fewer in number, were not ashamed to observe their festivals; how much more, then, ought Catholics, whose numbers were so large, honor the days set apart as particular occasions for devotion. The non-observance of the Sabbath day had ere this been marked by temporal punishment, for the offenders were subjected to captivity, disgrace and dishonor; and the people of this great republic should look out lest it be broken, consequent upon the failure to observe the law laid down in the third commandment. At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's discourse the services were proceeded with.

The choir of St. Stephen's is well known and justly appreciated by the vast throng that every Sunday fills the church. The double quartet is especially fine, for the best and most difficult selections receive at their hands a satisfactory rendition. That the artists have been admirably trained is apparent, and the high standard of music performed speaks volumes for their capacity, as well as for the assiduity of the director. The music given yesterday was as usual most acceptable, and, with a very slight exception in the *Benedictus*, a beautiful quartet, not the slightest fault could be found. The mass played was by Weber in G, a composition that few choirs fitly produce. Schmitz's *Veni Creator*, as interpreted by Madame de Lussan, the soprano, displayed to advantage the richness and feeling which characterize her singing. She was equally successful in the *Incarnatus*. In fine, the entire mass was well performed. At the offertory an appropriate and melodious selection was played by Mr. George W. Morgan, who presided at the organ, accompanied by Mr. Toulmin with the harp. The other soloists were Mme. Anschutz, contralto; M. Boy, tenor, and Signor Colletti, basso. As the services were being finished Mr. Morgan played Bach's fugue with his usual power and brilliancy.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Facts and Figures About the Church—Fashions and Flowers—The Sabbath School and Bible Class—Rev. Dr. Chapin's Sermon Yesterday.

Of the many temples erected in New York wherein to worship God perhaps the Universalist church located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street may be set down as among the most prominent, both in point of architectural beauty and the fashionable and wealthy character of those who most do congregate therein. A large proportion of the rank, beauty and fashion of the avenue contributes towards the support and maintenance of the church and its popular pastor, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and on every fine sunshiny Sabbath, as was the case yesterday, the interior of the edifice is jammed and crowded with the fair worshippers at the shrine of fashion, decked out in the most gorgeous and costly toilets, and imparting quite a refreshing and enlivening feeling. The church can seat comfortably 1,500 persons, and its estimated value now is $300,000, the income from pew rents being $22,500 annually. The church was organized in 1838, and Dr. Chapin first officiated in the building now known as St. Andrew's Catholic church, in Duane street. In 1865 the Church of the Divine Paternity was built, when Dr. Chapin at once commenced his pastorate over it and has continued to do so up to this time. Attached to the church is an elegant and commodious Sabbath school, in which 300 scholars are taught. Besides this there is a Bible class of fifty young people, ranging from eighteen to twenty years old. Messrs. D. D. T. Marshall and James Cushing, Jr., teach this class.

Among the prominent members of the church and who are almost continually to be found in their places on Sundays are the following:—Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, Callis P. Huntington, Jason G. Clarke, Abner Mellon, John H. Wilcox, Joseph A. Jameson, J. A. Robsden, Colonel Ondyke, Charles F. Goodhue, Charles G. Teift, George Hoffman, Edward Ellsworth, John H. Barbeck, Lemuel Smith, Samuel T. Peters, Benjamin F. Bush, William H. Coventry Wardell, E. T. Sherman, Silas Herring, Jacob Weeden, C. D. Cook, J. O. Rhines, and others.

Dr. Chapin took the text of his discourse yesterday morning from the Epistle to the Ephesians, v., 1:—"Be ye, therefore, followers of God and His dear children." The preacher said that the injunction of an arbitrary law was not expressed in the words of the text. On the contrary, it rested upon reason. He doubted not, however, that there were many people to whom religion was a matter of difficulty—hard to understand. And perhaps such people had some reason for this from the fact that religion itself had been presented before them in a vague manner and decked out with useless formalities. In the text we had the essence of religion stated in a few words. It was a solid, complete mass, but contained various phenomena of different characters, which might be classified. There was another stage of it which was a more comprehensive and a newer view. Modern science had still more distinguished this subject by the assertion of the fact that all these phenomena spring from one source, and are the highest manifestations of a Supreme Being. We all had knowledge and experience of the fact that the highest idea of man was the state of a child. "Except ye become little children ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." Whatever Pope or council or Church might say on the individual assertion of reason by man up to the extremist point of his power, still he (the preacher) said man should never give up his independence of reason. There was no limit to it. No one man had a right to say to another man any more than to the waves of the sea, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

The sermon was quite a lengthy one, and was listened to with profound attention.

The musical exercises, under the direction of Mr. J. Holden, the organist of the church, were executed in a first class manner by a quartet choir.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Fashionable Uptown Church of the Methodists—Sermon by Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D.—The Relations of Christians to Each Other and to the Unconverted Around Them.

This is the largest and most fashionable Methodist church in New York, or probably within the bounds of the conference. The congregation formerly worshipped in a plain, unpretentious building in Mulberry street, near Bleecker (then better known as Wesley place), now occupied by St. Philip's colored congregation. The Rev. Dr. John McClintock—a man of commanding presence in the pulpit and of massive intellect—was then its pastor. The uptown movement had then commenced, and the Church, to save itself from dissolution, was obliged to follow. The trustees purchased lots on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street and erected thereon a magnificent temple, a chapel adjoining and a parsonage, at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars. The congregation moved into this building about twelve years ago, and shortly afterwards Dr. McClintock was called to the pastorate of the American chapel in Paris, where he remained three or four years. He now fills a professorship in the Drew Theological Seminary, near Morristown, N. J.

St. Paul's can accommodate about 2,000 persons. It is admirably adapted to seeing and hearing. The glare of sunlight that enters is greatly softened by passing through stained glass windows and falling upon sombre-hued walls and black walnut pews. When the church was built its fine granite exterior, with its spire pointing heavenward, and its superb internal appointments were considered innovations on the established simple styles and customs of Methodism. And on the day of its dedication a blunt old gentleman, who had not learned of Christ in marbled temples and cushioned seats, remarked that "it was a capital place to go to perdition from"—meaning thereby that fashionable Christianity is a curse rather than a blessing to the world. Although the church is pretty well filled with worshippers every Sabbath, its communicants do not number more than three hundred and fifty or four hundred souls, and the average attendance of teachers and scholars in the Sunday school is scarcely one hundred. Nevertheless, it pays for the best ministerial talent in the annual conference and subscribes liberally to all the connecting institutions of the Methodist Church. Its pastors receive an annual salary of $5,000 and a house free; and on Sunday, January 30, its liberality toward the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was shown by a subscription of $10,000—about fifty per cent on its previous subscriptions for this cause. But St. Paul's can better afford to give thousands than other Methodist churches can give hundreds; and, indeed, it is the opinion of some of its former pastors that if the church should lose a dozen or more of its rich men it would be spiritually benefited. Its choir has a fine alto voice and a tenor, and there is also a very fine organ to accompany them. Among the wealthy men of the church may be named Daniel Drew, the millionnaire; A. R. Corbin, the brother-in-law of President Grant; Police Commissioner B. F. Manierre and others equally prominent, besides some of lesser prominence and wealth, including R. R. McBurney, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; C. W. Kirby, Messrs. Colgate, Wood, Pray, Cushman, Stephenson, Dickinson, Bangs, Chamberlin, Hall, Foster, Storrs, Reed, Lane and their families and others.

A stranger entering the church yesterday would first be struck with the number of carriages that line the streets in front of its doors, and secondly with the apparent simplicity of the worshippers within. With the evident knowledge of a competence of this world's goods and of an abiding treasure above, there is not so much showiness of dress and gaudiness of attire among them as appear among some other religious congregations. There was also greater apparent heed given to the services than is sometimes noticed. This may, however, arise from the fact that the church is now holding revival services four evenings in the week, and the pastor, Rev. R. B. Ridgaway, D. D., is assisted in these services by Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., of Baltimore, who is in the city as a member of the Book Committee now investigating the alleged irregularities in the management of the Book Concern. He is a man of large frame, fine, intellectual face and head, and his white locks and silvery voice and earnest manner must command the attention of an audience. His sermon yesterday morning was an ample exposition of the relations of Christians to each other and the unconverted around them; the duties and obligations imposed upon them, and the denunciations and punishments that must result from an unfaithful performance or neglect of those duties. His text was Psalm cxlii., 4—"No man cared for my soul." Selfishness he considered the great crime of life. We are all too apt, Christians as well as others, when asked by the Creator concerning our brother's welfare, to answer as did Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Christianity comes into the world to controvert this principle of selfishness and to teach us the fullest and purest self-denial and self-abnegation that it is possible for humanity to learn or to imitate. The duty of caring for souls, he said, involves a due appreciation of the value of the soul and an earnest desire and effort for its salvation. And this duty devolves upon heads of families, upon church members and upon ministers. In its application to heads of families the Doctor touched upon the marriage relation, which, he said, he was glad to perceive had recently been pretty thoroughly discussed in the pulpit and the press. Marriage is not, said he, a matter of romance, but of solid, solemn prose; though of late it has become as mercenary as the sale of a horse or the transfer of a plantation. And many an innocent and unsophisticated girl is wedded to an unwashed villain who has nothing to recommend him but a pleasing exterior or money.

At the close of the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered and the pastor was assisted in this service by the Rev. Dr. Slicer, and by Bishop Janes and Rev. Drs. Durbin, Secretary of Missionary Society, and Lanahan, book agent here, who are also members of St. Paul's. The communion services were interspersed with brief and pointed addresses to the worshippers, urging fuller consecration and greater diligence in doing the work of God. The pastor, Dr. Ridgaway, is a Marylander, and at the outbreak of the rebellion his sympathies were strongly with the South, but from the day that the flag was fired on at Sumter he became a pronounced Union man. His defence of the Union made him inimical to the people of Virginia and Maryland with whom he labored. His talents being more highly appreciated here he was transferred to this section of country, joined the New York Conference and has spent a pastoral term with the people of Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, Sing Sing, and St. Paul's, where he now ministers. He is yet a young man, small of stature, but very eloquent, and with the best of the land still before him. The Doctor also preached in the evening.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Rich Music, Genuine Piety and the Latest Fashions—Devout Sermon by Father Mignard.

The varied and magnificent music of this church and the characteristic decorousness alike of the services, the congregation and the choir attracted an immense gathering to the high celebration yesterday morning. So anxious, however, were many of the late comers to join in the devotions and enjoy all the spiritual and musical advantages offered that quite a number performed their devotions in a standing posture at the door, and with the most edifying patience.

The vast body of the congregation had arranged themselves in their places long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the mass, and the HERALD reporter had ample opportunity to make notes of everything, with a view of "prenting 'em" for the edification and instruction of the public.

And first there was no mistaking the character of the congregation. They had evidently come to pray. The chancel and aisles looked one sea of heads reverently bent, of men and women, in devout communion with the Almighty. People could not help being seen there; but few evidently had come to be seen, as was sufficiently evidenced by the high-toned piety manifested in the thousands engaged in prayer and praise. There were many of the ladies, however, towards whom even the most devout eyes could not help turning occasionally during the service, and whose dresses were as tasteful as they were substantial and expensive. Camel's hair shawls worth $1,000 gracefully hung over magnificent maroon-colored silk dresses, and formed a fine contrast with rich ermine muffs of rare value. Alpine hats and sailor jackets had a charming effect side by side with brilliant blue corded silks, made in the Grecian bend style and surmounted by blue Ristori bonnets and dark hair done up in the latest and prettiest form of chignon. White, flowing ostrich feathers waved proudly over dark Alpine hats. There were black velvet suits innumerable, trimmed in vast variety of styles, some with black fur, in the Marie Antoinette fashion, and others with black satin. Black velvet sailor jackets, trimmed with black fur and supplemented by Marie Antoinette bonnets, trimmed with black thread lace and brightened up by bunches of pretty rosebuds, were a marked feature. Of course there were dark green and plaid velvet suits, and there were purple dresses, which harmonized well with green Alpine hats, green ostrich plumes and flowing curls. One lady wore a magnificent naval suit, with brass buttons, and a jaunty hat of the species last mentioned. The number in sombre costume was large. Mourning dresses were very numerous, and among them some expensive black bombazines, richly trimmed with black English crape, gave a luxurious air to the *coup d'œil*; and as the sunlight poured in through the stained glass windows and was reflected in mellowed tints from the tastefully decorated walls and ceiling the kneeling throng looked as imposing a group of worshippers as any the city could send together.

Of the music it is difficult to speak without appearing to be too eulogistic. The choir, consisting of over twenty singers, was in fine voice, and the organ accompaniment by Dr. William Berge had the power, pathos, precision and witchery that art and the genius of inspiration can lend to music. Berge's second mass, a sweet and genial composition, was rendered in masterly style—Miss Teresa Werneke being soprano, Miss Mary Werneke alto, Signor Tamaro tenor and Signor Bacelli basso. In the *Gloria* the duet between tenor and bass was quite a musical feat, the tenor having B flat in alt and the bass G flat. The *Qui Tollis* in quartet, which is Berge's masterpiece, was handled very ably, and was much admired by the congregation. In the *Credo*, the *Et in Unum Dominum* (tenor solo) gave fine scope to the depth and power of Signor Tamaro's cultivated voice. The *Et Incarnatus*, without accompaniment, was followed by *Crucifixus*, a soprano solo, which, together with the accompaniment, seemingly brought back the echoes of the many-voiced rabble who demanded the life of the Redeemer, as well as the vacillation of the Roman Governor in his dealing with the crowd. *Et unum* (alto solo), a gem of melody, was given with glorious effect by Miss Mary Werneke. The rendering, in all the sweetness of its beauty and finish, came upon the congregation as a most agreeable surprise, and actually electrified the choir, establishing at once the reputation of the fair *débutante* and the genius of her teacher, Signor Marco Duschnitz, who, for eighteen years, was first baritone in Milan, and who was the first to bring out "Lucretia Borgia" in his own class. Yesterday he would be proud of his pupils, the sisters Werneke. Signor Bacelli gave *Et Unum Sanc'am* in his own magnificent manner. The *Agnus Dei* is an ingenius composition. It begins with a full, soft chorus, and after a few bars is chanted as a trio in C without organ accompaniment, which has the effect of the people apparently becoming silent and prostrate in prayer, while the monks and nuns (supposed to be part of the congregation) take up the cry to God for mercy. Altogether, the music does much credit to the church and to Dr. Berge, and is quite in character with the tact, energy and enlightened piety of the disciples of Ignatius of Loyola.

The sermon was preached by Father Mignard, from St. Paul to the Colossians, xii., 1-12, and was a simple, but earnest and pathetic discourse upon the force of divine charity in enabling Christians, not alone to love one another, but also to forgive one's enemies and even do them good.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Those Attending the Church—Scientific Music and Congregational Singing—Rev. Mr. Hepworth as a Preacher.

Among our numerous magnificent metropolitan churches there are very few excelling in majestic proportions, and completeness and beauty of design and finish the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. Its locality is at the great centre of wealth and fashion. The religion, too—if we may characterize the special tenets of any religious denomination as religion—is also of a popular character. It is a popularity, however, that is growing and that not yet has been able to attract from the Episcopal Church—the great head and front at present of our fashionable church worship—the numbers which promise before long to come crowding within its broad and free folds. Rev. Mr. Hepworth, the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, in succeeding that able and popular preacher Rev. Dr. Osgood, succeeded to a splendid pastorate in numbers, in wealth, in intelligence and refinement. To give the names of the prominent men who make this the place of their Sunday worship would require columns. Among them may be named the well known millionnaires Joseph Miller, D. A. Hawkins, George F. Penniman, William R. Dinsmore, President of Adams Express Company; J. R. Lawrence, the carriage manufacturer; W. L. Cogswell; George F. Gilmer, and of the American Tea Company; Peter Paine; G. W. Miller, one of the principal men of the Manhattan Club. Besides these and their families there are ex-Judge Hilton and family, including his daughters, so conspicuous for their personal beauty, and ex-Judge Sterling; the family of the late Ucolfo Wolfe; A. Dodworth, of musical memory, and family; both members of the heavy dry goods firm, Messrs. Anthony & Ball, and Henry Frothingham, whose incarceration in a lunatic asylum some time since created such an excitement in the newspapers. Among the established belles of our fashionable society may be mentioned Miss Pierce, of Irving place; Miss Lea, of Thirty-seventh street; Miss Marcy, of Forty-seventh street; Miss Perry, of Fifth avenue; Miss Phipps, of Madison avenue, and Miss Palmer. But on every side are to be seen youth and beauty and people of fashion, and with them exquisitely rich toilets. Such a congregation, such refinement and wealth should stimulate any minister to eloquent utterances.

At the services last evening—which are a sample of the general Sabbath evening services, and, for that matter, except in the difference of sermons and the singing, a counterpart of the morning services—the church, as usual, was crowded. Something more than the mere filling of the pews is here meant by being crowded. It means filling the aisles with stools and benches, occupying, as sometimes happens, the steps of the platform fronting the pulpit and all the standing room besides, and this after thus being filled hundreds going away who are unable to obtain admission. Of course it is the magnetism of the preacher that draws so many here, abetted certainly to some, and possibly a considerable, extent, by the unsurpassed excellence of the church music. As the congregation are coming in; as the urbane and efficient sexton, Mr. George Berry, and the polite janitors, Messrs. Whipple, Carter and Phipps, are striving to seat strangers not renting pews—and the pewholders here are universally characterized by a marked spirit of politeness and accommodation to strangers—Mr. George Howe, the accomplished organist, is playing on the organ a series of sweetly divine voluntaries. There is nothing like music to diffuse a sacredly calm and worshipful feeling over a congregation. The congregation shortly are seated—for this congregation is punctual in its attendance—the minister advances into the pulpit and the choir sing their opening piece, which to-night is a "Magnificat," the composition of Mr. Howe, the accomplished organist. It opens with a long solo, most sweetly and effectively sung by that unsurpassed soprano, Mrs. Ficker. As the bird-like tones fill the vast interior of the sacred edifice, rising and falling with a divine melody, one almost—despite this pulpit and sacrital altar—thinks he is listening to the impassioned music of a *prima donna* in the opera. Soon the deep baritone of Mr. J. R. Thomas adds its melody to the song, and then the sweet-voiced contralto, Miss Rusby, and then that exquisite tenor, Mr. Whiting, who reminds one of Brignoli. In enraptured silence the vast congregation listen to this song. Next comes a trio from the "Creation," sung with the same exquisite perfection. Following this the minister reads some select passages of scripture. He is a fine reader, with a clear, flexible voice, and by his style of reading, simple but effective, adds greatly to the force of the passages read.

Closing the sacred volume, leaning gently forward in the pulpit, extending his hands apart as wishing to take in all before him in his coming supplications to the giver of every good and perfect gift, he offers a prayer. It is a model of a prayer, simple in its utterances, full of hope and far reaching in its aspirations. If there is anything in expression it is as finely worded as any printed prayer in any litany. Next comes a congregational hymn. After reading it, says Mr. Hepworth, "Let all sing as though they were not afraid." Rising, the congregation do sing with fearless and inspiring fervor. Those united voices ring together with a good harmony. There is a ring of congregational worship and feeling in it.

Mr. Hepworth now rises from his softly cushioned seat on a capacious sofa, steps forward a couple of steps to the pulpit facing him and lays upon the velveted covering two small cards containing his notes. He stands a moment, casting his eyes over the large congregation. There is breathless silence. In a low tone, but in the all-pervading stillness perfectly audible to the farthest limits of the far away gallery, he announces the place of his text, recites the verses and then repeats them, still in the same low tone of voice. He begins in a slow and measured tone, and thus continues the opening sentences to his peroration. Every word is fitly chosen; each sentence is chastily and elegantly finished. It is the pleasingly subdued prelude to a good piece of music. Soon his tone of voice reaches a higher and broader and deeper compass. It is the gentle rivulet at the source of a great, majestic river, murmuring and rippling in its gradual descent from the mountain height, and yet full of beautiful melody. Onward courses the stream, widening and reaching to farther depths till it becomes a great river, permeating the hearts of States, winding through valleys and waters into the great bosom of the sea. And such is his style of oratory, growing more impetuous as he warms up with his subject. His text last night was Acts, xiv., 10:—"Stand upright on thy feet." The theme of which this text is the basis is one inspiring all his oratorial energy. He told his audience how to make life manly. It was to him a strong purpose, and let nothing under God's heaven keep them back. Times of trouble brought out the traits of true manhood. He talked of corruptions in politics, of corruptions in the judiciary, of corruptions in business, and all with wonderful eloquence. As he warmed up with his subject, sentences of living fire one after the other came pouring forth from his lips with resistless impetuosity and force. His earnestness called up that passage of Cowper:—

By him, the violated law
Speaks out its thunders, and in tones as sweet
As angels in the gospel whisper peace.

There is religion in such a sermon; there is eloquence in it; there is power and conviction. Macauley's finest sentences are no better. He talks with the brilliancy of an essayist. He preaches, not without preparation, doubtless, but certainly not without inspiration. But the congregation do not wish these inspired utterances lost. Near by sits Mr. William T. Salter, a skilful phonographer, who is specially employed with the swift cunning of his subtle art to take down his sermons. "Let me beg of you to live noble lives" are his closing words. He sits down.

There is perfect stillness in the house; but only for a moment. The choir in low tones chant, and the chant is hardly above a whisper—the Lord's Prayer. It is a sweet and subduing transition from the sermon. Its melody is indescribable. A congregational song is again sung, then comes the benediction, and the vast congregation rise and slowly depart.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

Sermon by the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin.

That beautiful little structure, the Church of the Holy Ligh, on Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, was well filled yesterday morning by an intelligent and fashionable audience to hear a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin. The church was tastefully and elaborately decorated with evergreens, and the beautiful burning cross in the rear of the altar never looked more picturesque or cast a more heavenly mellow light over the congregation than upon this occasion. The singing, too, by the choir was indeed fine, and was accompanied by Mr. Panford on the organ without a fault. Indeed, it is a great treat to hear such music as was yesterday performed at this church.

The reverend gentlemen read the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah for the first lesson and the fifth chapter of St. Matthew for the second lesson, after which he preached a very good sermon from Luke xvi., 8-9. After alluding to the commendation the unjust steward had received from his lord, notwithstanding he had done wrong, Mr. Benjamin proceeded to speak of the worship of Mammon in the olden time and the worship of Mammon during the present day. He said there were of course no longer beasts offered up to the golden god, but almost every day there are thousands of human beings offered up to him. It is the money god that is every day ruining men's souls. Men, and women, too, he said, will barter, not only their souls, but everything within their possession for the sake of being one of his votaries. People in this enlightened age of civilization are fast forgetting their duty to God and his Church, and are thinking of little else but acquiring money, wearing fine clothes and living in sumptuous houses.

A SACRED CURIOSITY.

A Handsome "Crucifix" Stolen in Mexico. Presented to the Church in New York.

The Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's school, Sixth avenue, near Waverley place, have lately received through Senator Michael Norton a magnificent crucifix presented by Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan and Thomas Bracken. The crucifix is remarkable as well as valuable, both as a work of art and on account of its peculiar and somewhat romantic history. The cross is of ebony, two feet and six inches in length from the top to the bottom of the upright. The figure of the Saviour is of iron and some eighteen or twenty inches in height. It is in a good state of preservation, and is remarkably accurate in the delineation of the anatomy of the figure. It is altogether an evidence of rare skill and workmanship, and as a specimen of art is, perhaps, not equaled by anything of its kind in this city. In regard to its history, as much of it as is known will be found detailed in the following letter, which accompanied the crucifix when transmitted to Senator Norton:—

NEW YORK, Christmas, 1859.

HON. MICHAEL NORTON:—

DEAR SIR—With this note I send to you a crucifix of unusual size, in ivory. As a work of art it is admirable. Its history is interesting. A French zouave, in Vera Cruz, sold it to a gentleman who was returning to this country. The zouave had been at the siege of Puebla, and when the city was captured one of the places sacked was a large convent building, the home of Sisters of Charity. It was pleaded in justification of this act, that the Mexicans had occupied the building as a fortification, and the victors first pillaged and then destroyed it. Among the articles carried off was this crucifix, which had been on the altar of the convent chapel. As well as I can learn the establishment was broken up and the sisters were scattered to find shelter individually wherever they could. If they still remained together as a society it would be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to restore to them their property. As that is not practicable the most just view of the case is that this cruciaxion image of our blessed Lord, having been consecrated and fixed in their place of worship by Catholic Christians, in a sense belongs to their Church everywhere. To have obtained possession of it is simply to have become a trustee to give it back to its true owners.

I am pleased that I can write this on this Christmas morning, when, as I trust, there are none of any sect or creed who would be reluctant in any act or word expressive of the charity and brotherhood which should characterize all who have knowledge of our holy religion. I have known of the deep interest you take in some Catholic institutions in the district where we both reside, and particularly in institutions for the benefit of the sick and poor, under the supervision of Sisters of Charity. As I am not acquainted with those who are at the head of these societies I hope it will be agreeable to you to transfer this crucifix to them. I leave the matter to your discretion.

My friend, Mr. Thomas Bracken, who, conjointly with me, owns the crucifix, was entitled to join in this act of restoration, which he heartily approved. He insisted on leaving it to me as a single pleasure, but I would not be happy to leave his generosity unacknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

THE POEMS OF THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, with Copious Notes; also an Introduction and Biographical Sketch. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Among literary men in general, and to educated Irishmen in particular, it was known many years ago that Mr. McGee wrote poetry; but we do not think that any person, excepting himself, was aware how much he had written. We confess to having been somewhat startled by the sight of the ponderous volume containing his poems, and, after perusing Mrs. Sadlier's very gracefully written, if even somewhat enthusiastically worded, biography, to reading the contents with feelings of disappointment. That they possess merit we do not deny. Their language is warm and glowing and the verse easy and flowing. Mr. McGee evidently found no difficulty in writing. He possessed a prominent characteristic of the Irish—an extensive vocabulary of words, which he used with great fluency. But here we must limit praise. However impassioned language may be it must contain ideas to create effect upon the mind. Here and there throughout the volume are real poetic gems—poems that, selected from amid the mass of inferior verses, will live, and for many years. But of the 300 poems five-sixths are rather ordinary productions. While all exhibit traces of poetic genius most of them are wanting in freshness and originality of conception and depth of thought. They were evidently written on the spur of the moment and received but scant correction afterwards. Thus we seek in vain for that compactness and felicity of expression which form so desirable a feature in good poetry. The best ideas are marred by diffuseness instead of being improved by elaboration. Perhaps it was that Mr. McGee's political occupations unfitted him for poetic composition of a high order. It is true he wrote before entering into political life; but all of his earlier productions are crude and are wanting in finish.

We have endeavored to briefly state what appears to us the faults of these poems. To balance their shortcomings is that intense passion for Ireland, her people and her traditions, which proved Mr. McGee to have been a true Irishman. He never tired of sounding the praises of his native land. No Irish poet before him has displayed in song a more ardent devotion and intense patriotism for the Green Isle. And this feature, which says so much for the poet, will undoubtedly recommend his works to the vast majority of his educated countrymen; but to others, and to the coldly critical especially, the poems must be judged by their literary merit. Mr. McGee was undoubtedly a man of genius, his imagination was quick, if even somewhat sombre; sentiment and tenderness were conspicuous in his character; and yet, while he possessed all the elements that constitute a great poet, he seemed incapable to call them into action or to develop them. Certainly a perusal of this volume will leave such impression upon the minds of all critical readers.

SALLY CAVANAGH; OR, THE UNTENANTED GRAVES. A Tale of Tipperary. By Charles J. Kickham. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

Nearly all of the novels descriptive of Irish life published in the United States at the present time are conspicuous for their political character, and this story is not one of the exceptions. It is, however, very well written, the incidents are numerous and sufficiently exciting to retain the attention of the reader, and the characters are, in the main, fairly drawn. The thread of the plot is by no means original; but, as people seem never to tire of the old story, it is hardly profitable to condemn want of originality.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The *Southern Witness* is the title of a new weekly paper published at Monroe, Ga.

There is an association of editors in Indiana which meets at a dinner once a month.

The Camden (N. J.) *Democrat* will hereafter be conducted on the co-operative principle.

Naples has nine daily papers, the aggregate circulation of which is less than 40,000 copies.

The Woodville *Republican*, established in 1824, is the oldest paper in the State of Mississippi.

At Chicago journals are already published by the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians are establishing one.

The first number of the new negro organ has appeared in Washington. It is a large weekly, edited by the Rev. Selah Martin and Frederick Douglass.

Says the New Orleans *Times*:—What Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is trying to do is to make a child of sin-sation out of "The Child of Sin." That is her Leigh.

Mr. M. L. Scudder, Jr., for the past two years editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, retires from the editorial chair and the newspaper business to give his whole time to the more congenial and we presume more profitable business of banking.

The Galveston *Civilian* is opposed to the proposed political conference of Texas editors, and very sensibly remarks:—The opinions of the *Civilian* can be given in a very few words. We advise editors to stay at home and endeavor to make good newspapers of their publications. Leave political intrigues to professed politicians, and discuss the men and measures they present before the people in an independent, frank and honest spirit. This running of newspapers as political machines, to be supported by contributions from scheming rings and shares in official plunder, is not true journalism, and does no credit to the press of Texas.

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EUROPE.

M. Rochefort Arraigned by the Criminal Tribunal, the Army and Printers of France.

M. THIERS ON COMMERCIAL PROTECTION.

Prim's Position in Spain and the Elements of a Counter Revolution.

The Papal Council and Lay Governmental Interests.

Travel in Ireland and the Landlord and Tenant Question.

The German mail steamship Rhein, Captain Meyer, from Bremen the 22d and Southampton the 25th of January, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing a European mail report, in detail of our cable telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from England.

Traupmann's family having claimed his body, which had been buried at Ivry after the execution, it was exhumed and handed over to them after the necessary formalities had been complied with.

SPAIN.

Condition of the Nation as Seen Away from Madrid—Throne Question Difficulties—Public Alarm—Commerce, Religion and Democracy—Prim's Position, or "Now and Then"—City Bombardments and Regal Canvassing.

CADIZ, Jan. 16, 1870.

Since the announcement that the Duchess of Genoa had declined the Spanish crown in favor of her son a feeling of uneasiness has taken possession of rich and poor. The latter are in a deplorable condition, and no ray of hope appears to afford them cause to wait for the good time that is coming. The rich merchants are dissatisfied, but, like all Spanish merchants, they have no unity of action; are the most loquacious set of beings on the face of the earth.

They want a king, but they do not know whom to select. The sneak despot that once signed a death warrant would be preferable to a republic; and why? The Spanish people have shown how a nation can change its rulers, without insulting religion or invading the sanctity of a private house. In no land since freedom and its correlative were known has there ever been such a noble spectacle as the bearing and self-denial of the Spanish people during the revolution in September, 1868—the insurrections at Cadiz, Malaga, Valencia, Barcelona and Saragossa. It is very easy for persons who have never visited the peninsula, and who place much stress upon the greatness of reading and writing—certainly great favors—to assert that the Spaniards are not fit for a republican form of government. They seem to know more about the forms of government that are necessary for the peoples of Europe than the people themselves. A knowledge of reading and writing, however good in themselves, does not qualify a man to be a republican. The primal, indispensable want of a republic is a love of order, a just appreciation of the duties of each and every citizen, a courteous bearing toward superiors and inferiors, a feeling of love toward the State, and an abhorrence of any and every invasion of private rights. What people has ever shown so rigid a regard for order, so keen an appreciation of its duties, so courteous to all, and so honorable in guarding private rights and domestic sanctuaries as the Spaniards? When I write the people I exclude the Junta at Madrid and the vultures, who are as senseless about the peace of Spain as they are of humanity. I mean the people who promptly took up arms when Topete and Mulcampo unfurled the banner of revolt in this bay, and to whose glory and eternal honor the whole world is witness, and who crowned the serras with the banner of regenerated Spain, made the broad fields of Andalusia resound with the songs of men and women who were willing to do and dare, to suffer and win to survive or perish in the great work of purifying their country's government and crushing forever the wickedness that kept her before the eye of the world as the most shameless of nations. It is not fair to charge the people with the errors of the usurpers at Madrid and their followers. They were assured before the battle of Alcolea that the form of government would be changed; that peace and security—what the nation needs—would be found at every hearth before Christmas, 1868; but instead of the work of purification they have greater pollution; in lieu of the wickedness of Narvaez they have the doings of Serrano and Prim.

The latter was pledged to the republican cause; but his journey to Madrid from Cadiz was so easy that he forgot the obligations he entered into in London somewhere north of Cordova. Prim was the paid agent of the republicans during the last six months of his residence in London, and it was from this city he received the largest subscriptions. He received others also from Jerez de la Frontera. Once in the office of the War Minister he forgot the bread he had eaten in London and began to retrograde; but although he found that he might do so *ad libitum*, the men who gave of their substance to keep him in bread and blankets, cigarettes and shoe leather when in London, were not to be humbugged. With their arms and hearts they swept the Bourbon dynasty from the palace of Spain; but they did not do so to keep Juan Prim in a high place during his life. Finding that his former colleagues and true friends were becoming impatient at his tardiness and alarmed at his prodigal distribution of gewgaws, he determined to disarm them, and sent word to his lieutenant, Peralta, to disarm the people of Cadiz. The history of that bloody edict is known to your readers, but I have seen, on several subsequent occasions, allusions about the bravery of the commanding general and Caballero de Rodas, dubbed the Conqueror of Cadiz. De Rodas never fired a shot against this city and had nothing to do with its pacification. The troops in the town were disarmed—that is, were beaten and restricted to the Custom House; but if the republicans had a little more powder they would have driven them from there by force. The man who brought peace to our city; whose zeal to have the unfortunate quarrel amicably arranged was commended by all; whose house was filled with frightened women and children; who stood by his numerous guests when all the other Consuls had left excepting the Danish Consul—is the person to whom we owe the happy termination of that contest. But because the then American Consul represented a republic the *so-disant* respectable people of this city forgot to remember his services; but they did not forget to present the commanding officers of the French and Italian war vessels with valuable presents for receiving a few of their countrymen on board their respective vessels, which they were bound to do, nor did they acknowledge, by any token of gratitude, the hospitality and kindness of Commander Blake, of the United States steamship Swatara, nor of his excellent executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Norman H. Farquhar. Doubtless the people of Cadiz would have remembered the services of these gentlemen if they were not Americans and the representatives of a republic.

The subsequent bayoneting and bombarding, from Malaga, in 1868, to Valencia, Barcelona and Saragossa, in 1869, belong to the great Prim. He bound himself by the most solemn obligations to a few highminded gentlemen that he was in favor of a republic and would work day and night for its consummation. I need not refer you to the despicable conduct of this statesman of shreds and tatters, during the past year. Like a beggar he stands before the world asking some one of the imbeciles to come and take the crown, the once glorious crown of Castile and Arragon, that he pledged himself to toss into the Manzanares. The refusal of the Duchess of Genoa has shown us how he has been trafficking with the dearest feelings of a true Spaniard, and how he never had any ground for supposing that the Duke of Genoa would accept it. But he kept dangling the name of the child-duke before the eyes of his friends and the enemies of Montpensier, to kill time, to kill off the miserly son of Louis Philippe, and to gain time to pick up some royal pauper that would keep him in power and add to his titles and stock of buttons, stars, crosses and all the balderdash that has been distributed in this country during the past two hundred years as badges of distinction.

ROME.

The Council and How "It Works"—Difficult Side of the Question—Asking For and Approving Infallibility—Napoleon III. and Thiers Pitted Against Ollivier—Political Plight of the Holy See—Neighborly Relations Between Italians and Papalini—Mentana to Be Avenged—The Council Bringing in Cash.

ROME, Jan. 19, 1870.

There are at present 700 prelates who assist in the meetings of the Council as members of the body. Every member has his attendant theologian or priest by his side to act as secretary, clerk, robe bearer, or in some other useful capacity during the proceedings. There are besides the Pontifical lawyers who are admitted to the sessions for the purpose of transacting all the notarial and legal business that may be required. All are sworn to divulge nothing; but of course among such a bulky assembly of between 1,400 and 1,450 persons some are found very anxious to tell all they know, and sometimes more. I know a case or two in which correspondents of English papers have credulously accepted the whole budget of rumors given to them by the babblers of the Council, whereupon the said budget had afterwards turned out to be pure dupery. However, by taking due precaution against Jesuitical wiles, one may manage to ascertain now and then a few facts which go to show the way the assembly is drifting. An ingenious device has been hit upon by the retrograde majority to prevent too much discussion on any point by their antagonists, the liberal members. All who desire to bring forward a motion or a speech are required to give previous notice by inscribing their names and the subject to be treated on a register.

This rule of routine looks like fair play, but it is not; for even afterwards the grand affair of the inscriber's rank and precedence of standing in the Church has to be settled, and the retrogrades have seized upon it as a splendid barrier in the way of liberal debate. Whenever the liberal has written himself down to speak on any thorny point, his turn may come around, but he remains choked off from having his say by the continual uprising of a higher bishop, archbishop, porporato or cardinal. When the game should even proceed to the topmost round of the ladder, the strong party are sure of winning, for the highest members of the Council as well as all the purpled cardinals of the "S. R. C." are recognized chiefs of the Jesuits. They hold the four aces. The congregation or committee on "Faith" is still engaged on the question of rationalism. Day before yesterday—with such expedition are things working on one particular and chief point—the Council presented a formal request to his Holiness on the subject of Infallibility, approving the doctrine, purely and simply, out and out. The said resolution, duly drawn up and written in Latin, will be suffered to have its effect and stands the best chance of running through all the channels until it becomes the law of Catholicism.

In the meantime the liberal minority, who have found themselves so suddenly surprised and forced, on the very spur of the moment are doing their utmost to get up a protest; but that protest will have little immediate effect, as far as the workings here are concerned, unless Emile Ollivier should conclude to back it up with French influence. There are evident signs that the dominant party here not only mistrust, but are afraid of Ollivier. Of course they claim him openly as one of their own, a just and true man, who will not hurt the Apostolic See; and should he be so disposed both Napoleon III. and Thiers, they say, who has been so opposed to European demagogism since 1848, will hold him in check. That is their avowed reliance; but they seem at the same time to rely upon it as upon a broken reed. It appears a weak reliance, as it depends upon the caprice and life of one man; and, truly, it is not a mere jeremiad on the part of the ultra-Catholic papers here and in the rest of Italy when they assert that the Apostolic See has been left in the lurch by all the European Powers, excepting Napoleon III., which were once its last and steadfast friends, and is in a sad plight, being surrounded by insolent (*sfacciata*) revolution.

This government is daily being made to feel that the times are harder, that the world is moving on, that Italy is gradually and inevitably squeezing its temporal pretensions to death. Those pretensions would collapse as easily as an eggshell can be crushed were they not in a measure counterbalanced by a portion of Catholicdom. As it is they are having a hard time, and when one consults the ambition and heartfelt bent of Pius IX. and the high Cardinals who are so eager to hold on precisely as in the past, it is easy to understand their concentrated rage against the Italian people, who equally as earnestly desire a change in order to complete the unification of their country. Rome is in their midst and they wish to enjoy it as their capital. In every way allowed them by Napoleon the Italians make manifest these wishes to the Papal agents and authorities. Their bitter feelings are just as strong as those harbored, on the opposite side by the cardinals, and are far more frequently and effectively displayed. They give unlimited sympathy to their countrymen in Roman territory, and never fail to scowl and frown whenever occasion offers upon the *sbirri papalini*, alias the Pope's Zouaves, gendarmes, customs officials and other high emissaries.

The soldiers and officers of the Italian national army are especially eager to come and whip the Papal Zouaves out of their stronghold. It seems a thing settled among them that Mentana has to be avenged. Under all this weight of practical measures and moral forces thrown at their head, with Francis Joseph and Bomba dropped away, no other but the supple and terribly obstinate people who rule the Catholic orb from the Quirinal Hill could stand up in this age. It is true one of the ingredients of their special faculties is the long tenure hitherto enjoyed. One of the most accredited organs of the Church, as it is by far the ablest and spiciest newspaper in Italy, the *Unita Cattolica*, solemnly decides the question as between Pope and Italians, Catholics and Protestants, by claiming every morning that God Almighty—*Dio Possente*—is on the side of Rome, and the "gates of hell will not prevail against the Church of St. Peter. Louis Bonaparte to the contrary notwithstanding." It is a sign of the age, surely, when even apostles of old ideas are so free of speech as are all these Catholic sheets. The freedom of the press seems to be forced upon them in their own behalf. One day they praise up Napoleon to the skies—and judging by facts one would say that the temporal power has had no better friend during the last twenty years—and the next, or in the same breath, there is no epithet or abuse too pungent for them to cast at him. They throw him about with their pens as if he were a shuttlecock. Now "you see him" as the eldest son, and now "you don't see him" as such, "for he is allowing himself to be overcome by the brazen revolutionists," the bloody crowd.

In conversation with several eminent members of the Council I have seen that they are intimately convinced that the governments of the Continent will not allow the existing relations between Church and State to be changed by any inroads or modifications such as the Council has been called to enact and proclaim. Yet they proceed on with their labors of protest, while openly asserting that God in his own time will cause those labors to germinate and bear good fruit. None less than themselves put faith in any future miracles; still the saying that every truth is not good to be told has been adopted here for a rule of conduct. It is notorious that the Italian government has proclaimed in advance to the bishops within its territory that any new church laws will not be permitted to have any effect. It is estimated that the Council has drawn a considerable amount of hard cash to Rome from the outside world, both by direct and indirect contributions, and that whenever the body may adjourn a considerable and unusual surplus will be left in the coffers of his Holiness. Subscriptions to pay the Ecumenical expenses are being inaugurated by devoted newspapers, such as those referred to above, as also by prominent Catholic individuals in Italy and some of the other Catholic countries of Europe. The amounts are so far small, but they are gratefully received at the Roman Treasury, which is not too proud to be very thankful for small favors.

IRELAND.

Travel to the Northeast—The County of Antrim and Town of Belfast—The Soil, Scenery and Agriculture—Industry and Manufactures—Tenant Right a Cause of Prosperity.

BELFAST, Jan. 18, 1870.

Antrim is the most eastern of three northern counties of Ulster. It is bounded on the north and east by the Northern Ocean and North Channel, on the south by Belfast Lough and the river Lagan, which separate it from the county Down, and on the west by the county of Londonderry and Lough Neagh. According to the ordnance survey it contains 761,877 statute acres, of which 463,564 are cultivated land, 53,487 are under water and the remainder are unimproved mountains and bog.

Antrim is remarkable as well for the extraordinary fertility of its soil as for the wildness and beauty of its scenery. The whole western district of the county, from Lisburn to Port Rush, bordering upon the county of Londonderry, the river Baun and Lough Neagh, is, for the most part, level, and is by far the most fertile part of Antrim. The eastern division, beginning at Carrickfergus and running up to the Giant's Causeway, including a wide breadth of land from the coast inwards, is somewhat mountainous, and has some very wild, romantic scenery, but there are, nevertheless, lying among these mountains some very fertile tracts of land. The farmers of Antrim, who are mostly of Scotch and English descent, are, on the whole, very well off; they are more comfortable and less liable to eviction than the farming classes in Londonderry and Donegal and are, I think, quite as independent as the peasantry of Tyrone. In the southwestern part, in the vicinity of Lough Neagh and the river Baun the soil is unusually rich and the cultivation fine; noble rivers, traversing the country in all directions, turn, as they roll along, numerous mills and factories; and there can be no doubt that the success which has hitherto attended manufacturing industry in this quarter has, to a very great extent, developed and expanded the agricultural resources of the country around.

This is particularly true with regard to the busy and flourishing town of Lisburn and the locality in which it is situated. There is probably no town in Ireland, at least on a small scale, which has more the look of an English town than Lisburn. The tall, thin chimneys, the brick houses, the large manufacturing establishments, the hotels, and even the speech of the people, give it a decidedly English appearance and character. Manufactures have been most successfully carried on in the town, and the capital realized in trade has been applied, to a great extent, to the development of agriculture. The result, as might be expected, is that the country for several miles around has been called, and, as I think, has been justly called, the "garden" of Ireland.

There can be no doubt that while manufactures gave a stimulus to agriculture, agriculture materially aided the progress of manufactures. It is a fact beyond all dispute, that the comparatively flourishing condition of the cities and towns of the North is due to the tenant right of Ulster. If it be not due to this I do not know to what other cause it can be ascribed. In all the northern counties of Ireland, in which this custom existed, and in which, in a modified form, it still exists, the cultivation of the land is good, the cities and towns are flourishing and the people are happy; but in those counties in which it does not exist the land is badly cultivated, the towns have the appearance of being half deserted, and the people are discontented and unhappy. The people of the South are as intelligent, as industrious, as enterprising as those of the North; the land of Munster, of Leinster, of Connaught, is as rich and as well adapted for either tillage or pasture as the soil of Ulster; many are even inclined to think that it is more fertile in the South than in the North. Among those who entertained this opinion was the celebrated Arthur Young. But notwithstanding all the advantages which they possess in the South for the successful cultivation of the soil, the peasantry are wanting in one essential particular, and that want is and has been a most effectual barrier against all social advancement. They have no security in the possession of their holdings, and this has made them what they are—idle, careless and discontented. I do not hesitate to say that, had the peasantry of Munster the same security as their brethren of the North, Cork would now be as flourishing as Belfast, and Limerick as thriving as Londonderry and Omagh.

The Northern Tenant Not Completely Secured—Violations of Tenant Right—Landlord Rapacity and Ejectments from Farms—Local Caution Against Southern Impulse—The Social Battle in Tipperary.

BELFAST, Jan. 19, 1870.

I did not intend to convey, in my letter yesterday, that the peasantry of Ulster enjoy a complete immunity from arbitrary eviction any more than they do from less unpleasant dealings with their landlords. The tenant farmers of the North are liable any day to be evicted from their homes in precisely the same way as the tenant farmers of the South. An Ulster landlord has the same power over his tenants as a landlord in Connaught or Munster, but he is not so prone to use it. He is partially restrained from exercising the powers which the law gives him by a custom which has prevailed in the North since the plantation; but, as I mentioned in former letters, this custom is broken in upon more and more every day. I do not believe that there are more than half a dozen landlords who recognize this custom in its original integrity; but most of them respect it to some extent, some more and some less. One landlord may be good and may recognize it; his successor may be the reverse and may abolish it. It is, therefore, recognized or invaded according to the disposition of the landlord.

Some terrible cases of eviction have occurred in counties where this custom prevailed, and where, to some extent, it still exists; as, for example, the evictions on the estates of Mr. Adare and Lord Leitrim, in the county Donegal; and these tragedies (I can call them by no other name) have had the effect of enlisting the sympathies of the Ulster tenant with the agitation for fixity of tenure in the South. I know this to be the case.

The Ulster tenant is in the habit of doing things more quietly than the Kilkenny and Tipperary boys; he has not, at all events, as much personal courage as they have; but did he run the risk of speaking his mind on this question, his opinions would be found in full accord with those of his brethren in the South. Knowing this to be the case, I have frequently asked the question, "Why don't you adopt the advice of O'Connell and agitate, agitate, agitate?" But the answer I invariably received was that "they were liable to be evicted." When I said that the tenants of the South were much more liable to be evicted, but were not afraid to agitate, I was told that the peasantry of the North, having more security and being wealthier, had greater interests at stake in case the landlord wished to carry his proprietary rights to an extreme. Now, I do not think that this is either fair or just; neither do I believe that the Ulster tenant is treating the farmers of the other three provinces as he ought to treat them, by holding aloof from all or nearly all agitation upon a question in the issue of which he has so great an interest. The home of the Leinster or Connaught farmer, be what it may, is as dear to its owner as the home of the Ulster tenant is to him. If the latter be wealthier—and there can hardly be a doubt that he is—he is, in case of eviction, better able to find another farm than the peasant of the South, who, when driven from his home, is, in nineteen cases out of twenty reduced, to the alternative of either taking refuge in the workhouse or of emigrating to America. Under these circumstances I do not think that the Ulster tenantry are justified in allowing the battle of tenant right to be fought out by the peasantry of the South, while they themselves look on with folded hands.

The landlords of Antrim are, on the whole, kind and indulgent to their tenants. They reside, too, for the most part, on their estates; but there are many absentees.

I think the Ulster tenant right is better recognized in Antrim than in any other county, with the exception, probably, of the county Down. There are very few cases of arbitrary eviction, and, on the whole, the tenants in this county have very little to complain of; but at the same time I must say that they object to being so completely in the landlord's power, liable as they are at any time to eviction. The landlord, though he may not be disposed to exercise his power tyrannically, is nevertheless by no means anxious to be deprived of it or to have it curtailed, and he deprecates here, as he does in the South, any agitation likely to conduce to that end.

Though, as I have said, the landlords of Antrim are good, still some cases of harshness take place among them from time to time. One case of eviction, I heard, occurred on the estate of a nobleman who was until then reckoned to be one of the best landlords in Ulster. This nobleman was anxious to enlarge his own private estate, and in order to effect this purpose he evicted a tenant from his farm and added it to his own. The Marquis of Hertford, who is a systematic absentee, and who spends an immense revenue out of the country in which it is made, is, I am told, a very harsh landlord. I shall merely introduce an instance of his severity. A gentleman, called Captain Bolton, built, furnished and provided with a staff of teachers a school at Largymore, on the property of the Marquis of Hertford. He built the school entirely at his own expense, and maintained it as an educational institute for the children of the neighborhood for the period of twenty-seven years. At his death the Rev. Mr. Crake, a Presbyterian clergyman, and one or two others were appointed trustees of the school, and its management was, of course, placed entirely in their hands. But the Marquis of Hertford did not approve of this. He immediately sought and obtained an ejectment decree against the trustees and got the school into his own possession. It is a fact worthy of remark that the execution of the decree was postponed until after the county Antrim election. The sale of the school, which was at one time in contemplation of the Marquis, having been abandoned, the building at present remains on his hands. A few days ago he offered, through his agent, to purchase the desks, forms, maps and the other school requisites from the trustees; but the Rev. Mr. Clarke offered the furniture of the school to the Marquis on the condition that the aged, but efficient, teacher and his daughter would be allowed to retain the positions they have so long held in the school. But this benevolent request was denied, and the school is now closed. To prevent such outrages as these will be the duty of the English government during the coming session of Parliament. The vast majority of Irish landlords, bad as they are, would not be guilty of such a flagrant act of injustice as the above; but there are many of them who would, I verily believe, be capable of doing anything.

If there is to be peace in Ireland such men as the Earl of Leitrim and the Marquis of Hertford must be deprived of the power of arbitrary eviction.

Political Agitation—Crime—Commerce.

The trial of the Waterford election petition has commenced. Sergeant Armstrong, who opened the case for the petitioner, alleged that 150 persons had been bribed to vote on behalf of Sir Henry Barron; that eleven paid agents had voted for him and that eight individuals had been personated.

The police constable, Doyle, who was severely wounded at Askeaton, was making fair progress towards recovery. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage was discovered.

The Corn Market Trustees, of Cork, adopted a resolution directing their law agents to proceed with the appeal to the House of Lords in the case of Webber against Adams, which involves the right of the board to levy tolls upon foreign corn imported into Cork.

Mr. Leopold Cust, agent of the Smith Barry estates in Tipperary, received a threatening letter of a very violent character.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort's Case—Proceedings Before the Criminal Tribunal—Charges and Sentence.

[From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, Jan. 25—Evening.]

The affair of M. Rochefort came on Saturday, before the Correctional Tribunal, for an article signed by him in the *Marseillaise* on the 12th inst., and in which he was accused of offence against the person of the Emperor and of provocation to civil war.

A charge was also made against M. Dereure, gérant, and M. Grousset, writer on the same journal, for publishing on the said 12th January an article insulting to the Emperor and inciting to various crimes.

Although an announcement had been made that the principal accused would not appear, a considerable crowd collected in the hope of obtaining admission into the court. Unusual measures had been taken to preserve order and the utmost tranquility prevailed throughout.

M. Aulois, l'Avocat Imperial maintained with great moderation the charge against the persons incriminated, and the Court condemned M. Rochefort to six month's imprisonment and 3,000f. fine (but without any deprivation of civil rights, no allusion being made to that possible penalty); M. Grousset to a like term of confinement and to pay 2,000f., and M. Dereure to six months, and two fines of 500f. each.

No manifestation took place beyond that of a few young men crying out in the street, outside, "Vive, Rochefort!"

What the People Said of the Sentence.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 25th January, commenting on the sentence passed on M. Rochefort, says:—The extremely light sentence passed on M. Rochefort for his insulting language to the Emperor and his excitation to insurrection forms almost the only subject of remark to the Paris journals. That the government desired to have indulgence shown cannot be doubted, as M. Aulois, the Advocate Imperial, in his requisitory, made use of the subjoined language:—

Many persons have recommended that the most severe penalties should be pronounced against the accused. But we, who are charged to support the prosecution, demand that a punishment as light as possible shall be inflicted and that it shall have for its object only to cause the law to be respected by all.

M. Rochefort himself, in the *Marseillaise*, expresses great indignation at such leniency, his expressions running thus:—

Why six months and not twenty years? Why 3,000f. and not 5,000f.? This is just as if the Ministry were to say to the people assembled:—"You must take our position into consideration: we cannot withdraw the prosecution, as otherwise it would be impossible to extricate ourselves from the dilemma. On the other hand, our courage fails us to brave public opinion, which is narrowly watching us, so that under these circumstances we think that six months' imprisonment will conciliate all difficulties. We will just add 3,000f. fine not to appear to retreat from the ground we have taken, and so we will put an end to the matter." Such is the effect which this decision has produced upon me after having calmly and dispassionately weighed it. I was summoned to answer a charge of inciting to revolt, no more heinous offence than which can exist in the eyes of the Ministry, especially when the people are so happy and contented under their rule. However much persuaded any Cabinet may be of its own incapacity, it can but declare that all hopes of happiness are to be centred in itself alone, for, were it not to appear convinced of that result, it would be guilty of not making room for another one. These principles being admitted, either I have incited to revolt or I have not; if really guilty of this crime—that is to say, if, with the aim of overthrowing a beloved government, I have attempted to steep in blood the streets of Paris, to impede commerce, to disturb public feeling, to drive away foreign visitors—I appeal to all Frenchmen, even the most indulgent, and ask them whether it be not a complete farce to pretend to avenge society, outraged and threatened in its very existence, by a sentence of six months imprisonment? That penalty, with the fine of 3,000 francs, cannot be considered as meeting the merits of the case, and from the moment I am declared guilty I must claim what I consider I am entitled to, and I do not think I exaggerate in fixing the punishment at twenty years' hard labor. It is very extraordinary, and even insulting, that the government for which I have always shown so little indulgence should treat me with so much. If proved, however, that I have not incited to revolt, why has not the sentence removed the accusation made against me? What is the use of six months? Whence does this conviction arise? What can I do with it? But if it be proved, on the contrary, that I did not provoke to insurrection, why has not the judgment set that charge aside? The whole mode of explaining the whole business would be to draw up a motive of sentence thus:—"Considering that if the citizen Rochefort had really made an appeal to civil war he would have been condemned to the bagne; but as he has not done so the Court sentences him to six months' imprisonment."

The *Constitutionnel* explains the case very differently, and in a manner which M. Rochefort will probably consider most offensive. Our contemporary says:—

M. Rochefort is strangely mistaken as to the motives of the indulgence of the Correctional Tribunal; he purposely forgets to tell his readers that his appeal to revolt was flagrant, but that he has created for himself incontestable claims to the clemency of justice, in arresting, on the day of Victor Noir's funeral, the explosion of the subversive passions to which he had appealed on the preceding evening.

The *Public* is not by any means pleased at leniency being manifested.

The *Opinion Nationale* expresses itself in these terms:—"Before the verdict, the *Marseillaise* pretended that the government wished to get rid of a Deputy who was obnoxious. Now that the trial is ended, M. Rochefort finds himself aggrieved at not being sentenced to twenty years' hard labor."

M. Rochefort and the Army of France.

The Paris *Pays* gives an account of a visit lately paid by five military officers to the chief editor of the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of the manner in which the French army was spoken of in the series of articles entitled "La Tribune Militaire." "These officers," says the writer, "represented all the grades of the military hierarchy; that is to say, there was a colonel, a chef-de-bataillon, captain, a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant so that the step they took appeared to be sanctioned by the whole regiment. The Colonel spoke first and addressing M. Rochefort made him clearly understand the object of their coming.

"The reply of M. Rochefort was perfectly courteous and nearly to the following effect:—'My fellow laborers and myself have no complaint to make against officers for whom we feel personally much esteem. Only our military tribune is the political lever which we use to disorganize the army, the only way to demolish the empire.' To this the Colonel replied that his officers had nothing to do with politics and least of all in the offices of the *Marseillaise*, but that M. Rochefort might hold it for certain that if he did not put a stop to his offensive articles he would have to make his choice in the reparation that would be demanded of him, either by beginning with the colonel, or with the Sub-Lieutenant. The staff of the journal accepted the lesson, and since that day we are happy to see they have put a mute on the string of their calumnies."

What Rochefort's Printer Says.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following letter, addressed to the Minister of Justice by M. Rochette, the printer who was last year assaulted by M. Rochefort:—

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—You announced, on taking office, and Count Daru did the like, that you were a ministry composed of honest men. Confiding in these words I come now to claim from you a very tardy satisfaction—that of an equal justice for all, and which has been refused me up to this day. For some time past (after having been struck and beaten in a trap laid by me and afterwards sneered at in the *Lanterne*, and after having had to pay the costs of appeal, which in reality did not concern me) I have been deeply afflicted to see truth so perverted in respect of the unqualifiable conduct of M. Rochefort towards me. I have waited in vain for him to pay his debt to justice by undergoing his sentence of four months' imprisonment, as he had pledged his honor to do. I have waited for the legislative body to impose on him the duty, before admitting him to its ranks, of purging himself from a correctional penalty. I am still waiting, and I hope that your justice will not allow him to escape again without acquitting his debt to the law. Accept, &c.,

A. E. ROCHETTE.

The Commercial Treaties—M. Thiers on the Situation.

The Législatif Body of France met on Saturday, January 22, M. Alfred Le Roux, one of the vice presidents, in the chair.

M. Rochefort was in his place.

M. Arago inquired what resolution had been come to by the government concerning the municipal councils of Sceaux and St. Denis. M. Chevandier de Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, replied that in a short time a bill would be presented on the subject.

The rest of the day was taken up with observations from M. Thiers on the commercial treaties.

M. THIERS said—Gentlemen, I need not call your attention to the gravity of the subject under discussion, as it is sufficiently manifested by the cry of distress heard from most of our manufacturing provinces, and by the less vehement but equally well-founded complaints of agriculture. We have before us a noble task—to give to the country liberty without disturbance, violence or revolution; but that of re-establishing prosperity where it does not exist is no less worthy of praise, and the responsibility of that well-being now rests upon you alone. I shall specify at once the object which we should have in view. In these debates some call themselves protectionists, others free traders and there are even compensationists. I shall not take much account of words, but consider things only. In the first place, do we seek to re-establish around France a sort of Chinese wall? No; our object is to sustain the national labor in the country, to give birth to it where it does not exist, but above all to preserve it where it does. Do we ask for that purpose prohibitive duties? No. Or others sufficiently protective? Not even that. There are free countries which have protective duties of sixty, seventy, ninety and 100 per cent. In many others they are not below twenty. We do not ask even that, but I shall endeavor to show that our manufactures have not the rights that were intended to be secured to them—namely, the duty of ten per cent for its spun goods and fifteen for its woven. In no country where the national labor is sought to be supported are the duties so low; in fact, they are not sufficient. Gentlemen, the example of England has been frequently cited. But let us see what is said in a very remarkable book published by Sir Charles Dilke, a member of the English Parliament, who has travelled over all the English possessions. We read in that work that it is not America only that covers herself with tariffs to develop the native labor; the English colonies, Canada and Australia, have recourse to the most energetic duties against the mother country in order to found industry at home. India, herself, with her colony of 500,000 English established in her territory, institutes tariffs in order that her cotton shall be manufactured within the country. Observe now that Sir Charles Dilke is a free trader in England; but he understands that what may suit one country may not be proper for another, and that such a system is not the law of the world. At present our vessels go to fetch the same merchandise from London, Rotterdam, or Antwerp. By means of the former system and the differential duties on foreign flags, borrowed from the English Navigation act and the regulations of Colbert, our shipping rapidly increased by 100 per cent. Since the assimilation of all shipping in our ports the progress has been arrested. We are told that our trade with England has increased. It has, indeed, augmented by one-half; but how? By the ruin of our merchant shipping. You make a real calamity a subject of pride and satisfaction. Thus our textile industry is suffering, our cotton manufacture is in peril and our production of wool is menaced; our iron trade has had to support a serious revolution by the introduction of Swedish metal; our agriculture is exposed to the twofold danger of seeing its principal live stock, sheep, disappear, and its corn no longer able to contend against the competition of the English markets; our shipyards at Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles are unoccupied, and at Dunkirk fishing vessels only are being constructed. Yet we are told that we are in a prosperous state; that our trade has doubled since 1863. I admit that between that year and 1869 there was an augmentation of sixty-six per cent, but before the treaty, between 1830 and 1861 there was an increase of 100 per cent. The situation of France is, however, still to be envied even by that great and admirable nation called England. Heaven preserve me from saying a word of offence against a country which has been an inviolable refuge for the proscribed in all revolutions. For that nation which has given to us the most glorious model of human liberty, and in which the administration, withholding itself at an equal distance from the passions from above and from below is in my eyes the ideal of governments. But there is in her grandeur something that is not so solid as the situation of France, who has her consumers at home, and whose market does not depend on peace in Europe. England has, on the contrary, a somewhat artificial existence, and the day may arrive when she will find no purchasers for her production, which exceeds tenfold her own requirements. That little island, said Fox, embraces the whole world. Yes, but in doing so it is vulnerable everywhere. Such was the situation of Holland in the seventeenth century, and yet that country, which imposed its will on France, fell from its high position in fifty years. All that was required was Colbert in France, and the Navigation act in England. Heaven preserve me from predicting such a destiny for England. I desire sincerely that she may continue in her noble career. But I do not envy her lot for France, who has a brilliant future before her. But that depends on your wisdom. For you it is to choose between puerile doctrines and illusions and the fine old national good sense. France will then resume her glorious rank among the nations. (Loud applause on a number of benches.)

The discussion was then adjourned.

The Effect Outside.

Galignani's Messenger of January 25 remarks:—"The Paris journals agree in praising the great talent displayed by M. Thiers in his speech against the commercial treaties. Our contemporaries declare that the same clearness of language and skilful arrangement of arguments for which he had been remarkable in the time of Louis Philippe again distinguished the honorable Deputy, although he failed to convince the majority of his hearers."

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria on National Consolidation.

The following are the principal passages of the speech delivered by the King of Bavaria at the opening of the Parliament at Munich on the 17th of January:—His Majesty began by observing that the antagonism of conflicting opinions had of late been marked by an extraordinary energy; he, however, expressed his conviction that the example set by the representatives of the country and the moderation of their attitude would essentially contribute to restore calmness to the public mind. Coming to the national question the King said:—"I know that many minds are disturbed by the apprehension that the autonomy and legitimate independence of Bavaria are in danger. That fear is devoid of foundation. All the treaties that I have concluded with Prussia and the Confederation of North Germany are known to the country. Faithful to the treaty of alliance to which I have pledged my royal word, I shall endeavor to do, in accord with my powerful confederate, for the honor of Germany and, consequently, of Bavaria, everything that our duty shall command us. If, on the one hand, I desire and hope for the re-establishment of a national union of the German States, on the other I shall only adhere to such a constitution of Germany as can be realized without any compromise of the independence and autonomy of Bavaria. In guaranteeing to the crown and the country the liberty of their decision I accomplish a duty not only towards Bavaria but towards Germany. It is only on condition of the members of the German family not abandoning themselves that they can ensure the possibility of a prosperous development of the whole Fatherland on the ground of right."

The speech then mentioned the new conditions of the budget, which, in presence of more considerable requirements, had demanded an increase of taxation. It promised the presentation of a new electoral law, on the basis of direct universal suffrage, and announced a new regulation of the criminal procedure, another on the position of advocates, a bill on taxes and stamps, and, finally, a bill on the reorganization of the National Guard.

AUSTRIA.

Political Assaults on Count Beust—The Premier's Reply.

A telegram from Vienna of January 24 reports:—All the efforts of the centralists are at this moment directed against Count Beust. The speech of M. de Kaiserfeld, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was a veritable indictment against the Chancellor.

The latter replied to these attacks. He boldly avowed his preference for a policy of conciliation and his desire to arrive at an understanding with all the nationalities of Austria; but he categorically denied having used underhand means to combat the members of the Cisleithan Cabinet who do not share his views; he protested against the pessimism of MM. Kaiserfeld, Skene and others of their party who in their speeches have predicted a catastrophe—the complete ruin of Austria—if the constitution of December, 1867, was altered to make any concessions to the nationalities.

RUSSIA.

A New Treaty With China.

The *Governmental Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes a new commercial treaty between China and Russia. It has been concluded for five years, and should no objections be raised to it in the last six months of that period it will continue in force for five years more. The new treaty is intended to regulate trade on the borders of the two empires, and its chief stipulation enacts that in future no duties shall be levied for a distance of seven miles on each side of the Russo-Chinese frontiers. On passing this distance merchants will, of course, have to pay the legal duties.

All the ports of each of the contracting parties are also opened to the vessels of the other.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At a recent session of the Criminal Court in Nuoro, Sardinia, some malicious person set fire to the judge's wig and robe.

An extensive system of ticket forgeries for the transport of military men has been discovered on the Lyons Railroad in France.

The old Dreadnought is to be removed from the river Thames, and the Seaman's Hospital is to be transferred to Greenwich Hospital.

In a case of robbery now being tried before the criminal court of Szegedino, Hungary, there are 300 persons accused of complicity.

The finances of Italy are in such a deplorable condition that the government employés in Florence could not be paid in December last.

On last Christmas day a band of peasants, armed with scythes, attacked a farm near Milan, Italy, and killed the two brothers who owned it.

The student Ivanoff, who recently betrayed the great political conspiracy in Moscow, has been assassinated by some of the accomplices.

Up to the latest dates eleven insane persons have delivered themselves up to the police in Paris as accomplices of the murderer Traupmann.

At the funeral of M. Victor Noir the republicans carried wreaths of red immortelles, the other parties violet and the free thinkers white.

Among the members of the Sacred College at Rome the question has been mooted for the establishment of vice papacies in all Catholic countries.

The numbers of the *Marseillaise* containing Rochefort's violent letter on the assassination of Victor Noir sold at prices ranging from one to forty dollars each.

In the southern part of the province of Naples earthquakes have been so frequent lately that the inhabitants of the rural districts are flying northward.

A woman recently fell out of a fifth story window in Paris upon the head of a foot passenger. They both had a roll in the mud, but neither was badly injured.

Numerous Russian agents are reported to be actively at work in the Danubian principalities, and fresh troubles are expected to break out in the spring.

A new city and port is to be founded on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, for the purpose of promoting the trade with Central Asia, and the scheme is actually supported at St. Petersburg.

The *Charivari*, of Paris, represents the progress of the times by caricaturing the porter's lodge at one of the Ministerial bureaus. Enter a gentleman with a letter for W. N. Porter—assuming the dignified look appertaining to his important office—"Mr. W.? He has left; we have changed him."

A Frenchman who witnessed the recent fire at Bordeaux suggests that petroleum be used in war. At ebb tide, when a port is bombarded, a few hundred barrels can be emptied on the water and set fire to. Wooden ships would be burnt, and the men on board of iron ships would be roasted.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A statue is to be erected in the town of Mugron, France, to the political economist, Frederick Bastiat.

The Senate of the city of Bremen has voted 1,000 thalers towards the expenses of the North Pole Expedition.

Numerous shocks of earthquake have lately been felt in Calabria, Italy, and the volcano Stromboli is in active eruption.

A collection of postage stamps is attached to the Imperial Mint of Paris, and the most beautiful specimens are the Turkish, now in use.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales*, of Paris, mentions that the juice of bardunum is a specific against the effects of the sting of the viper. Several experiments have been made and all were successful. A poultice of the root of the plant is applied to the wound, and the patient is made to swallow some of the juice every two or three hours.

EGYPT REVIVIFIED.

American Travel in the Land of the Pharaohs—List of American Visitors in Two Years—The Youngest of the Nations in Close Communion with the Most Ancient—Where the Tourists Hailed From—"My Vessels of Gold and My Vessels of Silver Have I Shown Unto Them."

CAIRO, Dec. 30, 1869.

Americans are said to be taking Egypt by storm. There is a perfect invasion of them this winter. Their dahabiehs, streaming with the Stars and Stripes, may be seen every day from Assouan to Cairo.

As I came down in the steamer last week I saw one dahabieh opposite Erment with Mr. Benton Carver and wife, of Philadelphia, for which trip they had paid $3,500 in gold. I saw five dahabiehs struggling up the Nile between Thebes and Denderah. Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker and son Paul, from New York city, were on board a dahabieh met near Benidoref, for which that lady had paid $2,750 in gold, only for the journey to Assouan. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., and large party were preparing to embark when I arrived at Cairo, and to-day three dahabiehs are about to sail with several Americans on board. There are also twenty-two Americans at Shepheard's Hotel, three at the Hotel du Nil and two at the New Hotel.

Below is a list of Americans who have sent their cards to Consul General Hale this season. American travellers would do well to remember that it is their duty to report themselves at the American Consulate when they arrive at any foreign country; especially should it be done in Egypt, because, in the event of any accident, the Consul and Consul General could be communicated with more readily:—

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT IN 1867.

OCT. 3.—W. F. Church, Cincinnati.

NOV. 21.—J. Collins Pumpelly, S. W. Phoenix, Henry R. Rathbone; 25th, George D. Morgan, Rev. John B. Morgan, S. W. Rodman and family; 26th, G. Livingston Morse, New York; N. Everett Dwight, J. J. Taylor, Princeton; 27th, Dr. George Garrett, Fitchburg, Mass.; John Crouch, New York; Rev. J. W. Thombs, Brighton; 28th, General Charles W. Darling and family, John Ford and family.

DEC. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tucker, Boston; H. M. S., NEW YORK HERALD, en route to Abyssinia; W. E. Howe, A. L. Nason, Arthur Lawrence; 9th, R. Beardsley and family; 16th, J. J. Rogers; 24th, H. L. Newhall, J. Warner Johnson and family.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN 1868.

JAN. 3.—Wm. W. Watherpoon, F. A. Hall, Moses W. Weld; 4th, Eugene Vitromile; 5th, Bela Hubbard, Detroit; Ch. D. Deford and family, Baltimore; 10th, Francis Dow and Mrs. Dow, New York; Mrs. E. Cushing, Cleveland, Ohio; George P. Briggs, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Shearer, New York; Sisters Campbell, Massachusetts; Mr and Mrs. D Potter and two daughters, Cincinnati; 11th, Smith; 14th, Henry Beadel, New York; Henry Beadel, Jr.; Chas. Beadel; Dr. Washington M. Roger, California; E. Pembroke Fetridge and family, New York; 15th, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Collin, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Whitney, Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D.; Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Parsons; R. N. Price, Detroit, Mich.; H. W. Bellows, D. D., New York city; 17th, James D. Butler, E. W. Chittenden, J. S. Osborne, M. R. Wilson; 20th, James B. Andrews, New York city; Charles J. Williams, Boston; 21st, James Boyian; 23d, J. P. Lesley and wife, Philadelphia; 24th, R. Barrett and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. Daniel and wife, Syracuse; W. F. Moner, New York city; W. C. Roberts, Elizabeth City, N. J.; 29th, Charles Amory, Boston, Mass.; James Suydam, New York city; C. H. Stebbins, New York city; 30th, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Curtis and Mrs. Enoch P. Ballard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. G. Grant, Sr., New York city.

MARCH 16.—John Taylor, New York.

MAY 2.—Benjamin Smith, Isaac Stone, United States Consul at Singapore; 9th, M. Condit.

JULY 10.—H. M. S. (coming from Abyssinia), NEW YORK HERALD.

OCT. 10.—Mitchell.

NOV. 7.—Gardner Fuller, G. Fuller, G. Fuller, New York; 14th, Ch. F. Dunbar; H. M. S., NEW YORK HERALD (returned from Crete); 17th, H. F. Thomas and L. B. Thomas, Cincinnati; 22d, R. H. Townsend; 27th, A. M. Bruer, New York.

DEC. 2.—J. Dickson and party; 7th, J. G. Fell and party, General J. Howland and family, Crocker and family; 10th, Mrs. C. Loring, Miss L. L. Schuyler, Miss G. B. Schuyler, Mr. Francis Amory, Geo. A. Goddard, Chas. G. Loring, Dr. A. Gray and Mrs. Gray, W. Dwight Bull, Philadelphia; J. Henry Powers and party; 11th, Ed. Morrison and party, Wm. W. Booth and wife, New York; Frederick A. Booth, Theodore L. Booth, Catharine N. Booth, Mrs. J. Stuart Kennedy, Miss Julia Baker; 14th, George Buckham and wife; 25th, George Hayward, New York; Charles T. Flow, Boston; W. L. Tucker; Geo. W. Barnet, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles W. Thompson, New York; W. H. Tison and wife, Savannah, Ga.; 30th, Davenport; Mavey; Borland; 31st, Edward Norton, California.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN 1869.

JAN. 13.—Isaac Gibbard, New York; A. D. Clark, Chicago; General P. O. Tyler, United States Army; Mutton; R. Gilford; 20th, Richard F. Palmer, New York; M. N. Arnot, Elmira, N. Y.; T. H. Fraser, New York city; 21st, James T. Ingham, Philadelphia; L. J. Curtis, Philadelphia; Leonard Scott, wife and daughter, New York; R. Beardsley; 29th, H. L. Lewis, Chicago.

FEB. 1.—Ira Davenport, Bath N. Y.; Miss Davenport; J. W. Waterman, Detroit, Mich.; F. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. D. Torrey, Miss Ada N. Torrey and Miss C. N. Torrey, Honesdale, Pa.; R. W. Martin, E. N. Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. A. M. Todd, B. W. Risley and wife, H. F. Grant, Jr., H. V. S. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Brooks, New York; Eliot Smith, Mrs. Augustus F. Smith, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Susan A. Lawrence, New York city; Mr. G. S. Howe, Hartford, Conn.; L. Colbrook, Massachusetts; 4th, M. C. Younglove, A. C. Younglove, Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth Wood, Mrs. E. Wood, Miss Doria W. Wood, Chicago; A. Van Deusen, New York; J. G. Knate, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal G. Hamlin, Cincinnati; John Cook and wife, Paterson, N. J.; B. Varnum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. Anderson, Boston, Mass.; S. W. Briggs, New York; 16th, Professor G. W. Bennett, Rochester; Rev. S. Morrill, San Francisco, Cal.; H. M. S., correspondent of NEW YORK HERALD, bound to Suez Canal; 19th, John L. T. Phillips, Williamstown, Mass.; Mrs. L. C. Lincoln, Mrs. E. A. Winslow, Boston, Mass.; 20th, Thomas Belch, Mrs. Buck, Philadelphia; Miss Buck, Philadelphia; W. H. Fleming, Philadelphia; Robert S. Spencer, Philadelphia; Joseph H. Parsons and wife, Troy, N. Y.; Miss C. M. Parsons, Miss C. J. Parsons, Franklin S. Kinney, New York; Abbot Kinney, New York; Rev. Lewis O. Brastow, Johnbury; 27th, Charles H. Thompson, New York; Charles J. How, Boston; George H. Burnes, Cincinnati.

MARCH 1.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Augustus Hamilton, New York; 3d, Robert Brown, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Livingston, New York; 5th, Joseph S. Jenkes, Jr., New York; W. R. H. Martin, New York; Louis Martin, New York; 9th, Euclid Borland, New Orleans; Thaddeus P. Nott, New York city; Joseph P. Alyn, Hartford, Conn.; 12th, Alfred W. Craven and two daughters, New York city; 13th, A. W. Henderson, Chicago; 15th, Rev. R. H. Paine and family.

APRIL 2.—Eben Farrington, W. Bordman Richard; 3d, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Severson, Boston.

MAY 10.—Colonel E. R. Thomas, New York; Cassius Wills, Hartford, Conn.; 13th, J. R. Madison Mullany, captain of the Richmond; James E. Tolfree, paymaster; Lieutenant Commander J. R. Sands; Lieutenant R. S. Collum; J. Johnson, chief engineer; Ensign W. S. Franley; Ensign J. L. Eaton; Lieutenant Commander R. R. Wallace.

JULY 30—Henry Mitchell.

SEP. 29—A Hungarian naturalized; 30th, Lieutenant Commander E. Wilson, of the Plymouth; Lieutenant Commander N. L. Johnson; Lieutenant Commander G. T. Davis; Surgeon J. J. Taylor; Master J. N. Hemphill; Ensign C. H. West; Ensign A. R. Conden.

OCT. 1—Captain W. H. Newcomb, George J. Mitchell; 6th, Paymaster C. S. Thompson, Dr. George B. Bright; 8th, E. Muzio and his wife; 15th, Thomas Tracey and party; 26th, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton Carver, Philadelphia.

NOV. 5—J. Henry W. Magee, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Heuston, San Francisco; H. M. S., of the NEW YORK HERALD, Suez Canal; 23d, I. Frederick Mason, Worcester, Mass.; 24th, Chester Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; General J. B. Wadsworth, Oregon.

THE LATEST AMERICAN VISITORS.

Major General Banks, member of Congress; Chester Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; John B. Wadsworth, Jacksonville, Oregon; Major Theodore K. Gibbs and wife, United States Army; Wed. W. Clarke and family, New York; Edwin W. Lehman, Arch street, Philadelphia; John Taylor Johnston and family, Fifth avenue, New York; Franklin Merritt, New York; R. W. Pasnet, United States Navy; Maxwell Somerville, ——; Charles G. Johnson, Michigan; Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Baltimore; William Paxon, late Under Secretary of the Navy; E. R. Durkee, New York; Charles W. Blossom, New York; James F. Hubbard, M. D.; A. H. Blanchard, Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Paul Tucker, New York; Aaron Erickson, Rochester, N. Y.; H. G. Loomis, L. G. Ware, Burlington, Vt.; W. Burton Carver and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Thos. C. Durant and son, W. C. Prime, *Journal of Commerce*, New York; M. Bridges, Chas. Kellogg, New York; C. E. Glover, Hartford, Conn.; G. G. Andrews, New York; Thomas B. Gowen, R. W. Woodbridge, Georgia; H. M. Houston and wife, California; Dr. Thomas W. Evans and George Eustis, Paris; Rev. Henry Smith, Dr. H. W. Harkness, California; Howard M. Ticknor and wife, New York; Edward A. Crane, Rev. Dr. Henry, Philadelphia (died at Cairo); Rev. Dr. Cony, missionary; Rev. Mr. Dodge, *en route* to Beyroot from New York; Scipio Lees Leslie, New York; Nathan Appleton, Boston; Lysander Dickerman, Boston; Lebaum Doloy, NEW YORK HERALD; William C. Hunter, Hong Kong; Mr. Hardison, Philadelphia *Journal*; F. Billing, ——; W. J. Valentine, from London; Richard Corbin, Savannah; Albert Thorndyke, Boston; William H. Hurlburt, New York; George W. Smalley, New York; William Hurlburt, New York; J. E. Mason, Connecticut; George C. Taylor, United States Consul; John J. Taylor, New York; Mr. Austin, Sandwich Islands; George B. Upton, Jr., Boston; Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and wife, Professor Tyler, Amherst College, Mass.; Mr. Biddle and family of three, Philadelphia; H. W. Magee, Chicago; Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, United States Army; Benjamin Smith Lyman, Philadelphia.

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